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VOL CII., NO. 150 VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1910 THIRTY-SIX PAGES

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In a pair of

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An individual pair for every individual
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Prominent Banquets

The following is a partial list of high-class functions held during the month of March, when G. H. Mumm & Co's. Champagnes were used exclusively:

9 Mars.—Reception offerte au Corps Diplomatique et aux Representants du Gouvernement Mexicain par S. E. l' Ambassadeur des Etats-Unis au Mexique.
(G. H. MUMM'S CORDON ROUGE.)

10 Mars.—Banquet offerte par le Senat de Hambourg en l'honneur de S. E. le Ministre Resident de Russie.
(G. H. MUMM'S EXTRA DRY.)

12 Mars.—Reception en l'honneur de L. L. A. A. R. R. le Prince Heritier Ferdinand et la Princesse Marie de Roumanie au Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres a Bucarest.
(G. H. MUMM'S EXTRA DRY.)

13 Mars.—Diner offert par S. A. R. le Prince Regent de Baviere a l'occasion de l'anniversaire de sa naissance.
(CHAMPAGNE G. H. MUMM.)

16 Mars.—Banquet offert par le President de la Republique du Mexique au corps Diplomatique et aux Representants du Gouvernement Mexicain wn l'honneur de S. E. l'Ambassadeur des Etats-Unis.
(G. H. MUMM'S EXTRA DRY.)

22 Mars.—Receptions de S. M. le Tsar et Bulgarie au Palais Imperial de Constantinople.
(G. H. MUMM'S EXTRA DRY.)

28 Mars.—Banquet offert a l'Ex-President Roosevelt par S. A. le Prince Fouad, al Caire.
(G. H. MUMM'S CORDON ROUGE.)

GRAFT SCANDAL AT SPRINGFIELD

Illinois State Senator Broderick Indicted by Grand Jury and Placed Under Arrest on Charge of Bribery

ANOTHER SENATOR MAKES CONFESSION

Two More Indictments on Conspiracy Charge — Revelations Come Immediately After Denial of Mr. Lorimer

WASHINGTON, May 28.—For just two hours today Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, stood in the senate, and in vigorous language denounced as untrue the charges of bribery made against him in connection with his election to the senate. Upon leaving the chamber at the end of his speech, Mr. Lorimer hurriedly put his affairs in order and caught a late afternoon train for Chicago.

In his address, Mr. Lorimer emphatically denied the allegations of corruption and attacked the Chicago Tribune, in which newspaper the charges were published. The speech was devoted to a review of Chicago and Illinois politics for the past twenty-five years. He charges the Tribune with sinister motives in its attacks, saying that it had been fighting him ever since 1884. He charged that it was inspired by hatred because of its failure to control his course as a public man.

At the close of his speech, Mr. Lorimer offered a resolution directing that an inquiry into the charges be made by the committee on privileges and elections. Under the rules of the senate, the committee on expenses can consider the question of cost.

Indictments at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 28.—Within a few hours after United States Senator William Lorimer's speech at Washington, State Senator John Broderick, a leading Chicago Democrat, was indicted on a bribery charge by the grand jury here today.

Broderick's indictment was the direct result of a confession made to the grand jury by State Senator D. W. Holtzlaw, of Iuka, Ill., who says Broderick paid him $2,500 to vote for Lorimer for senator. A capias was ordered at once for Broderick, and a bench warrant issued for his arrest. The unexpected turn in the Lorimer scandal was an offshoot of State's Attorney Burke's investigation of alleged graft in a legislative furniture deal. Senator Holtzlaw had been indicted on a perjury charge in connection with the furniture contract, and upon the advice of his lawyers, when offered immunity, he agreed to make a confession. He told the grand jury that he had received $2,500 for his vote for Lorimer. $700 as his share of a legislative "jackpot" and a promise of $1,500 as his share of the state house furniture deal.

Senator Haltzlaw's confession regarding the furniture deal was corroborated before the grand jury by Otto Frier, who, as agent for the Ford-Johnson furniture company of Chicago, obtained the furniture contract. The two confessions regarding the furniture contract resulted in two additional indictments on a conspiracy charge. These were State Senators C. S. Pemberton, Republican, of Oakland, and Representative Jos. S. Clark, Democrat, of Vandalia.

NEWS SUMMARY

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1—Military move causes anger. Graft scandal at Springfield. Heavy fighting at Bluefields.
2—Still working on conduit system. War correspondent to give talk. Rector's induction takes place today. Suggests range in new school.
3—Regimental orders. Closing ball of the season.
4—Editorial.
5—Social and personal.
6—News of the city.
7—News of the city.
8—In woman's realm.
9—Sport.
10—Additional sport.
11—Additional sport.
12—Real estate.
13—Real estate.
14—Marine news.
15—University site commission, its scope and personnel.
16—Additional marine
17—Church Services.
18—Mining dept.
19—General news.
20—Happenings in world of labor.
21—Markets.
22—Classified advts
23—Advertisements.
24—Spencer's advt.

MAGAZINE SECTION

1—Victoria, the ideal home of power boat enthusiasts.
2—Victoria and Vancouver Island—an appreciation.
3—Literature, music, art.
4—An Hour With the Editor.
5—Rural and Suburban.
6—The dead King.
7—Stories about the late King.
8—Feminine fads and fancies.
9.—Field sports at home and abroad.
10—A page for the young folks.
11—The green paper doll.
12—Gas power in the navy.

KILLED BY BLAST

Dynamite Explosion on G.T.P. Gets Victim at Distance of Two Thousand Feet.

PRINCT RUPERT, May 28.—Standing two thousand feet distant from the spot where a dynamite explosion took place, W. Salvus, brother of P. J. Salvus, a railway contractor, was killed by a falling rock at the railroad construction camp situated at mile 148 from here.

Three other men also considered themselves at a safe distance from the danger zone, had their arms broken by the same blast.

The body of the deceased and his injured companions were conveyed by steamer to Prince Rupert. The latter are now in hospital.

New Orleans Publisher Dead

NEW ORLEANS, May 28—Page M. Baker, for the past twenty-one years publisher of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, died at his home here today.

Barnado Children in Canada

LONDON, May 28.—Lady St. Helier in appealing on behalf of the Barnado Homes, said the boys and girls sent to Canada took root and did splendid work. The life was one of privation in some sense, but above all it is a healthy life. She shuddered to think of what England would have been without the homes and kindred institutions.

Immigrants from Britain.

LONDON, May 28:—Passenger statistics show that 113,318 persons went to Canada from Great Britain last year an increase of 17,890 over 1908.

TRAMWAY TO OPEN SAANICH DISTRICT

B. C. Electric Directors Willing to Consider Extension if Property Owners Will Agree to Bonus Suburban Project

An adequate system of tramway extensions through the peninsula of Saanich, which will prove a boom to the settlers in that district by bringing them into close connection with a market for their produce, something for which they have been for years earnestly hoping, may soon be inaugurated.

The many rumors in circulation of late relative to the construction of a suburban line which would run through the rich section of the peninsula have been definitely verified by Mr. A. Goward, local manager of the B. C. Electric Railway Co. The matter has been under consideration for some time past by the board of directors in London who have favorably considered the proposition. If the property owners along the proposed route are willing to contribute bonuses to the project, surveyors will be put to work at once. Negotiations are proceeding with Saanich proprietors at the present time.

Following the latest rumors Mr. Goward was yesterday interviewed by the Colonist. He stated that the company had recently been approached by a large number of the residents in the Saanich Peninsula, who had expressed their great desire to secure a road at the earliest opportunity. The property owners stated that they were willing to get together and contribute bonuses of land, if the company would consider the building of the road. This proposition Mr. Goward states has been laid before the board of directors in London, and the latter announces that it is willing to undertake the extension if the property owners work with it in the matter.

To Cost Half a Million

The question of the extension being carried out appears therefore to be purely a business proposition. It is understood that the building of the road will mean a very large outlay, requiring at least $500,000. The receipts to be derived, at least for a considerable time, will not be sufficient to pay operating expenses and interest on the outlay.

In the past where interurban lines have been run in the vicinity of Vancouver, the value of property has increased at least one hundred per cent., and it is certain that the same increase in values will take place on the Saanich Peninsula should the propose extension be built. If the residents of Saanich succeed in inducing the tramway company to build the line, the future of that district will be assured. It is understood that the line, if built at all, will be constructed according to the very best and most up-to-date practice.

With the building of this road, the outlook for the islands in the Straits of Georgia will be greatly enhanced, as it would enable settlers to get their freight into the markets of Victoria in a very expeditious manner.

Pope Pius Looks at Comet

ROME, May 28—Under the guidance of Father John D. Hagen, director of the Vatican observatory, the Pope has made an observation of the comet. His holiness seemed to be rather disillusioned, and he remarked that what he saw scarcely warranted the commotion which the comet has caused throughout the world.

General Baden-Powell

TORONTO, May 28.—In a letter received by C. C. Campbell, secretary of the Dominion Boy Scouts' Council, General Baden-Powell, who will arrive in Canada in August, intimates that he will inspect Boy Scouts in Ottawa, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. Mr. Campbell is now arranging visits to other places interested in the Boy Scout movement.

MILITARY MOVE CAUSES ANGER

Proposal to Establish Universal Military Service in Great Britain as National Memorial to Late King Edward

PETITION ALREADY IN CIRCULATION

Liberals Condemn Project As Unworthy Attempt to Exploit Mood of Nation Resulting from Sovereign's Death

LONDON, May 28.—Intense resentment has been caused in Liberal circles by the revelation that a movement is on foot to exploit the mood of the nation resulting from the death of King Edward in the interests of conscription.

The proposal is that the national memorial to King Edward VII shall take the form of a voluntary demand on the part of the people for universal military service. It is argued by the promoters of the scheme that universal military service is not conscription, and that it "would strengthen and consolidate the empire as nothing else can and thus make for righteousness and peace."

The fact is disclosed that before the king died a petition was in circulation praying His Majesty to take a stand in favor of universal military service.

Today the Liberal papers hotly denounce this petition, declaring that if the militarists think the quiet mood now prevailing can be utilized to delay the political crisis by forcing the pace in the direction of conscription they will speedily be disillusioned.

The matter seems likely, unless the petition is at once dropped, to provoke a national uproar.

Poisoner to be Hanged

VIENNA, May 28—It is reported that Lieut. Adolph Hofrichter, who recently confessed to having sent poison to a number of the officers of the general staff, one of whom died, has been found guilty at a secret court martial and sentenced to be hanged.

Ambulance Driver Killed

BUFFALO, N.Y., May 28—Harvey Bradden, 45 years old, driver of the homeopathic ambulance, was killed tonight in a collision between his vehicle and a street car. Bradden was on the way from the barn to the hospital to get surgeons in response to a hurry call when the accident occurred. A stabbing affray in which it developed that no one was seriously hurt, was the cause if the call.

SHIP SUBSIDIES ARE APPROVED

Italian Chamber of Deputies Adopts Maritime Conventions—New Government Escapes Fate of Predecessors

ROME, May 28.—The maritime conventions, providing for $6,000,000 subsidy in aid of Italian shipping and a twenty-five year subvention to the Italian Lloyds Steamship company for the transportation of mails, were approved today in the chamber of deputies, with certain limitations, with a majority of 282.

This greatly strengthens the position of the Luzzati cabinet. The fall of the Giolotti and Sonnini cabinets are directly due to the opposition which developed against these conventions.

MORE HARDSHIPS FOR POOR JEWS

Petty Annoyances Heaped on Them by Authorities at Kiev —Worst Suffering to Come on June 14th.

KIEV, May 28.—In addition to the deportations ordered by the government, the Jews of Kiev have been subjected to minor annoyances, such as the refusal of passports good over the year and interference with their residence at the summer resorts outside of Kiev, where all those who are prosperous enough go during the heated term, the law forbidding Jews to settle in the villages or on farms, in order to prevent the exploiting of the simple peasantry.

A mounted police guard occupied the road leading to the resort region yesterday, and turned back wagons containing the summer effects of the Jews except those showing special permits from the governor. A thorough investigation failed to substantiate reports that the furniture of the expelled Jews had been put in wagons by the police, taken to the city limits and dumped there.

The real hardships for the Jews are expected to come on June 14, when the time limit for their departure expires. More than a thousand Jewish families had been officially notified that they must leave the city, but several hundred of them who still remain here on various pretexts will be expelled on that date.

Although the Jewish relief committee is collecting funds for this contingency, it is feared that many will face deportation by force rather than leave the city voluntarily. The committee has collected several thousand dollars, much of which has been expended for legal advice by the deputation which visited St. Petersburg, but hopes are entertained that adequate funds may be secured from the considerable colony of Jewish millionaires in Kiev.

There is also some ground for hope that the expulsions will not be carried out to the full extent ordered, and a number of deported Jews have already returned here, having secured documents entitling them to residence.

Ballinger Investigation

WASHINGTON, May 28—The Ballinger-Pinchot investigation, which has been in progress the past two or three months, opened today in a blaze of verbal fireworks. The oral efforts closed the open sessions, and the attorneys now will prepare briefs for submission to the committee, which will meet on June 11 to receive them.

RECORDS MADE IN MOTOR RACES

Fast Time Made on Indianapolis Speedway—Two Cars Are Smashed and Two Men Injured in One Wreck

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 28.—Records went down for all distances between five miles and 200 miles at the speedway today, and in the grind only two men were injured.

Herbert Lyttle, driver, and his mechanic, William Clifton, were hurled from their car when a front tire burst as they were turning into the home stretch in the last lap of the ten-mile free-for-all handicap. The car plunged into the sand at the inner edge of the track and was smashed. Lyttle's left leg was broken and Clifton was severely bruised.

Harroun, driving a Marmon, won the 200 mile race in 2:16:31, breaking the record which had been held by Chevrolet, who went the distance in 2:26:26 at Atlanta. The performance of Lynch, in a Jackson, who was second, was hardly less brilliant, for he did not stop once in the long fierce fight, while Harroun had to pause a few minutes at the end of the hundred miles for gasoline.

The 5-mile record for cars of 400 to 600 cubic inches piston displacement, was broken by Barney Oldfield in his Knox. He made it in 4:30. The record was 4:43.

Aitken (National) broke the record for cars of 301 to 450 inches displacement. His time was 8:08, against the former record of 8:17, and Harroun (Marmon) and Merz (National), who were second and third, shared in the victory, for the three were bunched almost to the finish, when Aitkin cut ahead.

Burman (Buick) led off the 200-mile race with a leap, Harroun pressing almost against his rear wheels. Burman had engine trouble before the twentieth mile, and dropped back in Harroun's favor. From that on to the finish, Harroun led all the way. His team mate, Dawson, was just behind him with the field, battling for third place until the seventieth mile. Then Dawson had a miraculous escape from death or injury. On the back stretch a tire burst, and his car plunged into the inner sand cushion, turned completely over, landed on its wheels, and crashed through a fence. Dawson did not lose his seat, and when the car stopped against a heavy post he found himself unhurt. The car, however, was a wreck.

Lynch (Jackson), Chevrolet (Buick) and Aitken (National) alternated in second place. The rest of the field were hopelessly behind. Harroun was ahead of all American records from start to finish.

Johnson's Training

San Francisco, May 28.—Jack Johnson today put up the most exciting bouts since he began training. Johnson weighed 217 pounds this afternoon.

King's Birthday as Holiday

OTTAWA, May 28.—Further inquiry reveals the fact that no order-in-council will be issued in regard to the observance of June 3, King George's birthday, as a banking and legal holiday.

Fire in Ponse

REGINA, May 28.—Fire in the village Ponse this morning wiped out Scaber and McIntyre's implement warehouse, Dyer's butcher shop and office. The damage amounts to $5,000, and the insurance is only $500. The cause of the fire is unknown.

New York Anti-Betting Laws

NEW YORK, May 28.—August Belmont, chairman of the Jockey Club, announced today that he has appealed to Governor Hughes to interpret for the benefit of racing associations the new anti-betting laws passed by the legislature this week. He is particularly anxious to know the meaning of the law making directors responsible for violations at the tracks.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT BLUEFIELDS

Capture of Bluefields Bluff Is Followed by Attacks on Positions Held by Provincial Government's Forces in City

TROOPS OF MADRIZ SO FAR REPULSED

Casualty List Is Reported to Be Unusually Heavy—U. S. Marines Expected to Arrive at Bluefields Today

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, May 28.—Although the forces of General Madriz gained a victory yesterday over the troops of General Estrada and captured Bluefields bluff, which was garrisoned by a small section of the provisional army, Estrada repulsed the enemy this morning with heavy losses.

The government steamer Venus signalled with heavy cannoi to General Lara, who began a desperate assault against Estrada's positions around the city of Bluefields. The engagement was kept up all day, and the Madriz forces were driven back. General Estrada captured fifty prisoners, and Lara's losses are estimated at 250 killed or wounded.

Heavy cannonading was continued all night, and the Madriz troops at 6 o'clock in the morning attacked the position of General Masis. At this point also they were repulsed with small losses. Estrada's losses in the whole engagement are reported to be only ten. Prisoners captured say General Lara's camp is in bad condition on account of the heavy rains and lack of food, and that his men are suffering and are ready to desert.

Three hundred marines are expected to arrive from Colon tomorrow to enforce, if necessary, the proclamation of Commander Glimer of the United States gunboat Paducah, forbidding fighting within the city of Bluefields. The Norwegian steamship Dictator, which the United States gunboats forced the Venus to release, was permitted to sail today without interference.

The situation at Rama is unchanged. The troops of the provisional government are still holding Chavarria in check.

Fighting Severe.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—That severe fighting with an unusually heavy casualty list on both sides, marked today's events at Bluefields is indicated in messages received here tonight by representatives of the Madriz and provisional governments. Neither side claims a victory.

TWO ARE KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK

Part of Train on Lehigh Valley Road Derailed — Casualty List Shows Two Passengers Dead and Several Injured

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 28.—Two passengers were killed and ten injured when an accommodation train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad was wrecked this afternoon at Stull, Pa., twenty-five miles from this city.

The dead are: John Pollock, aged 35 years, and Jacob E. Pley, 6 years old. Both were residents of this part of the state.

The most seriously injured are: Mrs. Mary Moh, of Stull, hip broken; Mrs. Nobel, side crushed; Mrs. Warren Anderson, internally injured.

The train, consisting of a combination baggage and smoking car and two coaches, was running 25 miles an hour when the rear car jumped a switch while crossing a siding. The derailed car caused the car ahead to leave the track, turning turtle as it went down a six foot embankment.

In Mining Country

NELSON, B.C., May 28—Good reports continue to come in from the Sheep Creek camp, but no deals were made public during the week. The Queen Victoria mine, west of Nelson, rejoins the shipping list this week after a lengthy close. The B. C. Copper Company's mines are expected to resume shipments next week which ceased a month ago owing to labor troubles. Total shipments—week, 36,812; for year, 993,206. Smelter receipts—week, 31,830; for year, 871,823.

To Look for Cook Records

NEW YORK, May 28.—Chester Beecroft, of Pelham Manor, N.Y., announced today that he will sail for Etah on June 15, with the Bernier expedition to the Arctic, in hope of finding the records which Dr. Frederick A. Cook says he left in the north. It is said he will be supplied with funds by Dr. and Mrs. Cook. Beecroft has been interested in Arctic expeditions for some time, and it was through his efforts that the Eskimo boy Mene, sole survivor of the Peary expedition of 1898, was sent back north.



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BANANAS, per doz.	35c
PINEAPPLES, each	35c
CHERRIES white and black, per lb.	30c
STRING BEANS, per lb.	15c
GREEN PEAS, 3 lbs. for	25c
NEW POTATOES, 6 lbs. for	25c
LOCAL ASPARAGUS, per lb.	15c
LARGE CUCUMBERS, each	25c
HOTHOUSE TOMATOES, per lb.	25c

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The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or L. E. Allin, Local Agent, Parksville.

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We are the original manufacturers of Bread Wrappers now used by leading Bakers of Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, and other cities.

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STILL WORKING ON CONDUIT SYSTEM

More Surveys for the Proposed Underground System for Overhead Telephone Wires Now Being Made

With some of the property owners in the district to be affected willing to sign the necessary agreement with the city permitting the laying of conduits into the centres of the various blocks within the area of the section to be served by the underground system, and an engineer of the company here at present making new surveys for the underground distribution system for present overhead wires, the plan long under discussion between the city and the B. C. Telephone Company has taken another step forward.

Last year when the scheme of placing the overhead wires underground was under consideration, a plan of the proposed system of distributing the conduits was submitted by the company to the city. But now, since the company contemplate changing its headquarters to a site near the Dominion Hotel, some changes in the original system are necessary, and it is for the purpose of making new surveys, etc., that Mr. Parker, of Vancouver, the company's engineer, is at present in the city. When his work is completed the company will submit another plan of the proposed system to the city council.

Signed by Some

The new agreement which the city has had prepared whereunder the the owners in those blocks, into the centre of which the laterals from the street conduits will be run to permit of the distribution of the wires to the various users in the blocks, has been signed by a number of owners though others refuse to do so. The first agreement prepared last year was considered by the property owners as being altogether too stringent and if signed would have proved a serious charge upon the property affected, in that the owner would have been signing away valuable rights without any adequate return. The new agreement evidently is meeting with more favorable reception though there are still many owners who are averse to accepting it.

On account of the improved street lighting system which will be installed on Douglas street and other thoroughfares the city is anxious to also, at the same time, provide for the further beautifying of the streets by having the overhead wires of the telephone system removed. As soon as the necessary data is prepared the scheme will again come before the council.

WAR CORRESPONDENT TO GIVE TALK

Frederic Villiers Will Recall Incidents of Many Wars and Show Pictures at A.O.U.W. Hall on Thursday Night

Unable to obtain admission to Broad Street Hall when Frederick Villiers, the noted war correspondent gave his most interesting war talk on the many campaigns he has witnessed and incidentally recalled experiences of visits to the late King Edward, many who would liked to have heard the stirring anecdotes of grim-visaged war and seen the realistic snapshots made on many a field thrown on the screen have persuaded the distinguished war correspondent to give another war talk, and he has consented.

On Thursday night at A. O. U. W. Hall Mr. Villiers will give a talk on "Pictures of Many Wars," and he will show 115 photographs made in the firing line in various countries with many armies. In many a campaign Mr. Villiers has accompanied Tommy Atkins, and there are in Victoria a number of soldiers who have seen service in the campaigns of which the noted war correspondent tells.

During his stay in Victoria Mr. Villiers has received calls from several soldiers who remembered him on various fields, one ex-soldier coming to recall experiences of the Soudan campaign during which he met the correspondent.

Mr. Villiers has the unique record of being the only war correspondent who is able to compare the Japanese fighting man of today and of the previous decade, for he was with the Japanese when they assaulted and took Port Arthur in 1894, and ten years later he again accompanied the Japanese besiegers to Port Arthur and watched the assaults which culminated in the surrender of the historic stronghold.

"The Japanese soldier of today is a different man from the soldier of the Chino—Japanese war," he said yesterday. "I remember that entry into Port Arthur in the war of 1894, for then took place one of the worst incidents of any war I have seen—I refer to the massacre of the Chinese residents of Port Arthur. To give the Japanese general staff credit, they were greatly grieved because of the horrible affair.

"The Japanese had a slight reverse outside Port Arthur, and some ten or more fell into the hands of the Chinese. These were killed and horribly maltreated, their mutilated bodies being left lying beside the roadway. General Yamaji's officers found these corpses, and they were dragged up to the side of the valley through which the Japanese had to pass to reach Port Arthur. The general staff officers had sent in proclamations which had been posted notifying the Chinese storekeepers to keep their shops open, and stating that whatever goods were given to the Japanese troops would be paid for, as the Japanese were civilized and fought after the manner of western armies.

Massacre Begins

"The sight of those mutilated bodies by the roadway, however, had the effect planned upon on the fighting men of Nippon. As soon as they were inside the walls of Port Arthur they began shooting down and bayonetting every Chinese within sight, and soon the streets were littered with dead. For the first day the carnage went on, and the correspondents who accompanied the Japanese heard shot after shot, knowing that nearly every shot meant that another Chinese non-combatant had been murdered. It was expected that the massacre would have stopped with the first day, but no—it went on for three days, and there was a great pile of dead. Finally when arrangements were being made for the coming of the British fleet into Port Arthur the troops were brought under hand, and there was a great clean up. It was no uncommon sight to see a Japanese soldier hauling along two or three Chinese dead by their queues, hiding the bodies away under heaps of straw and getting the streets cleared.

"This thing spoiled the career of the commanding officer. He retired afterwards, and died.

A Contrast

How different things were in the war with Russia. The ten years had made a wonderful change. Capt. Ariga, who had come to see Mr. Villiers outside Port Arthur when the onslaught was nearing the inner fortifications of the Russians, had come to the same hill ten years before, and he recalled the events of the campaign.

"But you will see a great difference now," the Japanese officer said.

"And there was a great change," said Mr. Villiers. "The ten years that had passed had seen Japan's army advance until it ranked with the finest fighting forces of the world."

Pictures of the attack on Port Arthur and views taken in the Servian campaign, in the Russo-Turkish war, on board H.M.S. Condor, when gallant Beresford shelled Alexandria, in the Soudan, South Africa, Morocco and other fields of war will be shown in connection with the war talk to be given on Thursday night.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

The Boy Scouts.

Sir—May I trespass on your space to correct an error as to the use to be made of the proceeds of the lecture so kindly given by Mr. Villiers on Friday evening in aid of the Boy Scouts. The money will be used to supplement the subscriptions the boys themselves are making towards the expenses of a camp. To their honor, it must be said, that the Boy Scouts in Victoria not only purchase their own uniforms but also pay a monthly subscription of 15 cents towards a general fund, for the costs of administration, for the purchase of badges (which are awarded to scouts who pass specified tests) and for the expenses of a camp.

It is the pride of the boy scout that he does not ask financial assistance, but pays his way out of his own pocket money. There is assistance many could give if they would accept the position of scoutmaster or assistant scoutmaster and organize troops. The expense is nil—the time required, one or two evenings a week and some Saturday afternoons—the reward is amply furnished by the work itself. The scout movement is absolutely non-sectarian.

There is a small nucleus of scoutmasters and staff now working in Victoria who would be only too pleased to assist in the initial stages of the formation of new troops, and if any gentlemen would like to join in our work, either the secretary, Mr. Hughes, 611 Superior street, or the undersigned, care Victoria Chemical company, would gladly give detailed information of the requirements.

JOHN A. HALL,
Lt. Col., Scout Commander for narh
Lieut.Colonel,
Scout Commissioner for Vancouver Island.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Franck.

The funeral of the late Julius H. Franck, takes place this afternoon from the family residence at 2 o'clock. The cortage will leave 1082 Davie St. and proceed direct to the Jewish cemetery, where the intermnt will take place.

RECTOR'S INDUCTION TAKES PLACE TODAY

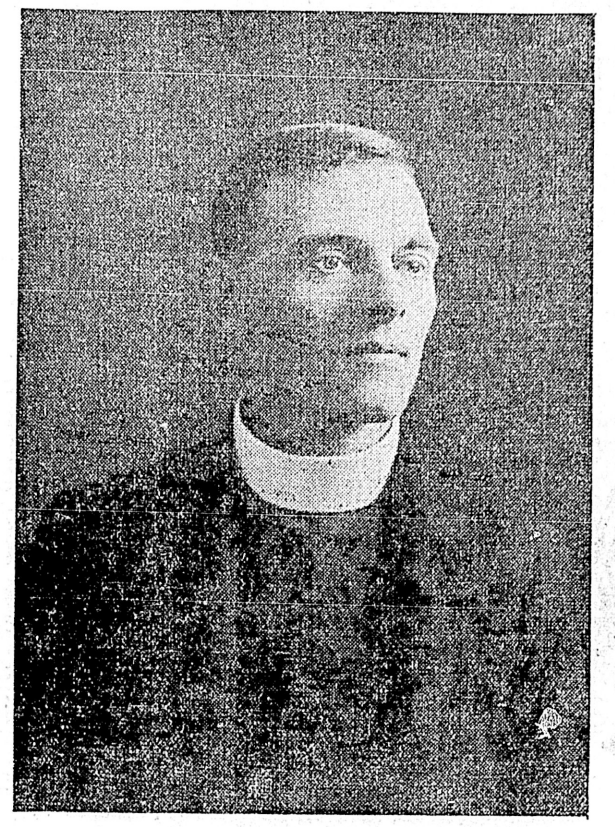
Rev. A. J. Doull Instituted Rector of Christ Church Cathedral at Morning Service —Made Dean in June

The Bishop will institute the Rev. A. J. Doull this morning in accordance with the ancient custom of the Church of England as rector of the parish of Christ Church, which will be followed by his induction into the temporalities of the benefice by the archdeacon.

The ceremony will take place after the second lesson morning prayer, and will be followed by a celebration of the holy communion.

A reception will be offered to Mr. and Mrs. Doull in the Christ Church school room on Tuesday evening from 8 to 10, when all parishioners are cordially invited to be present.

The Bishop will not intall Mr. Doull as dean of the cathedral until Wednesday, June 15th, full particulars of which will be duly announced.



Rev. Alexander John Doull, Oriel College, Oxford, B.A. (3rd class Modern History), 1894, M.A. 1898, Cuddeson College 1895 Deacon 1896, Priest 1898 Ripon, Curate of Leeds 1896-1899, Curate of Church of the Advent (Westmount, Montreal) 1899-1901, Rector of Church of the Advent (Westmount, Montreal) 1901-1910, Rector of Christ Church Cathedral (Victoria, B.C.) May 29th, 1910.

SUGGESTS RANGE IN NEW SCHOOL

Would Increase the Efficiency of the High School Cadets and Also Enlarge Strength of the Corps

That the new High School, which the city is building, should have included in its plans a suitable shooting gallery and armory for the shooting practice and to hold the equipment of the cadets, is the suggestion made yesterday by Lieut. Mulcahy, who has charge of the drill of the High School cadets.

The proposed building would not necessarily entail much additional expense if allowance is made now in the plans for it. It would not have to be very large, as a 25-yard miniature shooting range would be all that would be required. This would allow for shooting practice at least two or three times a week, whereas now the cadets practice only on Saturday mornings and have to journey across the bay to the drill hall.

The University School at Mount Tolmie has a small indoor range of the type suggested, and to make the new High School building complete it would be necessary to have such an addition. The range at the University School has a glass top which allows plenty of light to enter, and can be used in all kinds of weather. This makes it possible for the cadets to have daily practice.

This addition would include an armory, or storeroom for the arms and equipment of the cadet corps. At the present time there is only one company of cadets in the school which is uniformed. This company consists of forty members, but if provision were made in regard to equipment for more members the number of companies could be increased to two at once.

The Dominion Government has promised to supply the school with Ross rifles, absolutely free of charge if the city supply an armory to keep them in. This would prove a great advantage to the school and would place Victoria High School on a par with others throughout Canada.

Philip Buckley, an inmate of the provincial home at Kamloops, has been missing from that institution for more than a week, and fears are entertained that he has met with some misadventure

The Best Equipped Men's Store in Victoria



Easy Fitting

THAT IS TO SAY, SPRING SUITS, either single or double breasted, that have all the grace of style, and yet the wearer has the most perfect ease—ease of body because the fit is absolutely correct, ease of mind because the style is absolutely correct. These points are guaranteed in

20th Century Suits

At $18, $20, $22, $25, $27 to $35

W. & J. WILSON

MEN'S FURNISHERS.

1221 Government St., and Trounce Av.

UNDERWEAR THAT WILL WEAR

Underwear with all the good points—fit, finish and wearing qualities combined with an attractive appearance, in endless variety—

Light, thin, Gauze Underwear for real hot weather.

Medium weight Balbriggan and Lisle Thread Underwear.

Light weight Wool Underwear.

Dr. Deimel's Famous Linen Mesh Underwear.

Jaeger's Pure Wool Underwear.

All of these in Union or Two-piece Suits, assorted colors. Prices **50¢** to **$5.00** per garment.

T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO., Ltd.

F. A. GOWEN, Managing Director

Special Price

BABIES' SHORTENING DRESSES

in white Muslin, daintily tucked and embroidered with lace

CLEARING PRICE ..... 75¢

THE STORK

R. Tunnicliffe & Co. 643-645 Fort Street



A Good Tooth-Brush

Is a boon and a blessing. We can well recommend our fine line of

Wired Tooth-Brushes

Price 35c

They are excellently made and give undeniable satisfaction in wearing qualities.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

1228 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR YATES



COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

(MAPLE LEAF LABEL)

If cocoa is your favorite beverage by all means enjoy it at its best—as made with Cowan's Perfection Cocoa.

The acme of purity, richness and flavor.

THE COWAN CO. Limited, TORONTO. 135



Campbells

THE FASHION CENTRE



LADIES demand a touch of individuality in their attire.

The great prestige we hold on the feminine portion of the community has come to us through our untiring and increasing search for "New Things." The amazing variety of new effects represented in every one of our exclusive departments is inconceivable to those accustomed to the ordinary showing of a ladies' furnishing store. Now at this time, when you are planning your Summer wardrobe, "Campbell's" offer you not only exclusive garments, but the highest possible value for every purchase made.

To be well dressed this Summer you must at least see our charming models in Lingerie Dresses, Linen Coats and Suits, as well as our other beautiful models in light weight cloths, embracing all the Summer shades.

Misses' New Lingerie Dresses

Cool, Tempting Creations, Rich Styles—Exclusive

Dresses that are visions of white, in dainty Mulls, Muslins, and Linen, rich with Valenciennes and Guipure lace insertions and embroideries.

Gloves

English Cape Gloves, 1 dome fastener, in tans only. Per pair **$1.00**
Same as above, in six button length **$1.50**

Children's Gloves, in Dent's and fine kids. per pair 75c and ..... **90¢**

Chamois Gloves, in regular color and white. Per pair ..... **90¢**

Kid Gloves, 2-button, tan. Special price, per pair ..... **90¢**

French Kid Gloves, in white and tan. Per pair **$1.00**

Fownes' 2-button Glace Kid, in black, white, grey and tans, navys, reds and greens. Per pair **$1.25**

Fine French Kid Gloves, in all the newest shades of tan and mauve—also black, white, slates, navys, reds and greens. Price **$1.50**

Dent's and Fownes' Kid Gloves. Regular value, not sample line. Per pair.... **$1.00**

Jauvin Suede, in black, white, grey and tan. Per pair **$1.50**

Fownes' 12-button Glace Kid, in light and heavy weight. Per pair **$2.50**

English Cape Gloves, 10-button. Special price, per pair **$1.75**

Suede Evening Gloves, 16-button, black or white, per pair, $2.25 and **$2.75**

Fownes' Glace Kid, 12-button, black and white Per pair **$2.50**

Fownes' Glace Kid, 16-button, black and white Per pair **$3.25**

Fownes' Glace Kid, 20-button, black and white Per pair **$3.75**



Genuine Nappa Gloves

This particular Glove gives a remarkable durability. Campbell's special price per pair, **$1.00,** 2 dome, arrow point.

Hand Bags

Black Patent Leather, double strap handle, pockets on each side, and small case inside. Price **$1.50**

Black Seal Bags, good size, leather lined, containing small purse and card case. Strong double strap handle. Special price $1.90 and **$2.25**

A Nice Selection of Black Handbags, in Seal, and Walrus, good double straps, and containing small purse, $2.50, $3.00 and **$3.50**

Two Elegant Lines, in Cape Goat Seal, with beautiful silk lining, and Cape Goat Walrus, leather lined, with purse inside. Special **$4.25**

Larger Bags, in real Seal, Goat and Walrus, in the newest shapes, and with oxidized silver and fancy gold tops. Prices from $5.75, $6.75, $7.50, ... **$8.50** and up

Exceptionally Nice Showing of Dainty Summer Bags, small sizes, in all colors, trimmed with gold and opal sequins..... **$1.25**

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Campbells'

REGIMENTAL ORDERS OF FIFTH REGIMENT

Annual Infantry Inspection of Companies to Be Held Shortly — Enlistments and Promotions.

The following orders by Lt.-Col. A. W. Currie, commanding the Fifth Regiment, C. G. A., have been issued:

1. Discharges. The following man having been granted his discharge is struck off the strength of the Regiment; 0. 23, Gnr. A. E. Newberry, 25-5-10.

2. Rejoin for Duty. The following N. C. O. having returned for duty is struck off the suspended list: No. 54, Sergt. T. M. Ross.

3. Suspended. The following men are suspended in accordance with the terms of R. O. No. 11 1909, par. 1. No. 275, Gnr. W. W. Sommerville; No. 280, Gnr. A. Wyllie; No. 276, Gnr. W. G. Cooke; No. 285, Gnr. J. F. W. Jamieson.

4. Enlistments. The following men having been duly attested are taken on the strength and will assume the regimental number opposite their names: No. 26, Alfred Eden, 19-5-10; No. 23, Gnr. George Ford, 18-5-10; No. 48, Gnr. Hugh M. MacLeod, 25-5-10; No. 240, Gnr. F. V. B. M'Closkey, 25-5-10.

5. Posted. The following men having been passed by the Adjutant are posted to companies under: To No. 1 company, No. 23, Gnr. Geo. Ford; No. 26, Gnr. Alfred Eden.

To No. 3 company, No. 240, Gnr. F. V. B. M'Cluskey.

6. Appointments. The Officer Commanding has been pleased to approve the following appointments: In No. 1 company to be Acting-Co.-Qr.-Mr.-Sgt., No. 80, Gnr. C. R. Porter, vice H. Crane on sick leave. In No. 3 company, To be Acting-Bombardiers, No. 298, Gnr. V. T. Evans; No. 243, Gnr. E. Logan; No. 239, Gnr. J. Yeates; No. 269, Gnr. G. C. Wilson; No. 292, Gnr. A. Penkeith; No. 221, Gnr. E. Brown.

7. Inspection. The annual inspection of the various companies will take place on their regular drill nights in the drill hall as follows: No. 3 company on June 6th., arm and company drill; company books. No. 1 company June 7th. No. 2 company, June 8th., arm and company drill; company books; officer's questions; N. C. O's questions.

W. RIDGWAY-WILSON, Major,
Adjutant.

A number of Vancouver people came to Victoria early in the week and spent a few days motoring on Vancouver Island. Some of those who enjoyed the holiday in this way were Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sperling, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Senkler, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gardiner Johnson, Miss Rignay, Mr. Walter Walsh, Mr. McNee, Mr. Albert Duchesnay, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Billings.

CLOSING BALL OF THE SEASON

Knights of Columbus Will Hold Big Social Event Next Friday—Classy Programme Is Arranged

The last event of the present social season will be next Friday evening when the Annual Ball of the Knights of Columbus will take place at the A. O. U. W. hall.

Every possible precaution has been taken by the energetic committee in charge of the ball to make it as big and grand a success as those previously given by the K. of C's, and there is no doubt that they will succeed.

A limited amount of invitations have been issued, so as to prevent any overcrowding and a most enjoyable time is looked forward to. All the invitations issued prior to the postponement out of respect to the memory of our late sovereign, will hold good on Friday evening and must be presented at the door.

Electric Fans Secured

One of the big features of the ball will be that there will be an abundance of electric fans in operation between dances on Friday, so that the hall should be most comfortable. The committee have secured about a dozen fans and will have them installed purposely for the ball so that none of the invited guests will have to worry about the hall being too warm.

The committee in charge is made up of Messrs. John P. Sweeney, Frank J. Sehl, Robt. F. Fitzpatrick, Henry J. Hartnell and James McArthur.

The Bantly-Heater orchestra of five pieces will render the following programme:

1. Waltz ..... Heart Fancies
2. Two Step ..... Kissing Bug.
3. Waltz ..... Scented Roses.
4. Lancers ..... Amina.
5. Two Step ..... Yankee Bird.
6. Barn ... By the Light of the Silv'ry Moon.
7. Waltz ..... Remembrance.
8. Two Step ..... Corn Shucks.
9. Waltz ..... The Arcadians.
10. Two Step ..... Indian Summer.
11. Supper Waltz .. Songe D'Automne. 3 Extras .....
12. Two Step ..... Yama Yama Man.
13. Waltz ..... The Finest Rose.
14. Three Step ..... Alexandra.
15. Two Step .. Rings on My Fingers.
16. Waltz ..... Alameda.
17. Two Step ..... Opera Rags.
18. Waltz ..... Good Night Dear. Home, Sweet Home."

The Toronto Rowing club patrons wish the westerners luck, for it was the Winnipeg four that materially helped Lou Scholes after that gentleman had had a tiff with his coach, Ed. Durnan, and the band was playing "Strangers Yet." And incidentally, we hope Mister Riley has better success at stroke than he did at bow when the Winnipeg four ambled from the Berks station to the Bucks and back again. It was a most hopeless sight and lost the westerners at least three lengths, Trinity winning as they liked.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

Vacant Property

FORT STREET, corner, close in, 60 x 120..... **$12,000**

TRACKAGE, Victoria West, 168 ft. frontage on the Esquimalt Road and track—a valuable warehouse site. Price is **$1,500**

ONE ACRE, good land, well situated near Jubilee Hospital. Price **$2,000**

ONE ACRE, good land, on Whitier Street, near Douglas Street. Price **$2,000**

LINDEN AVENUE, 60 x 120 to lane. Best location. Price is **$1,950**

DALLAS ROAD, between the outer wharf and the Park, double corner **$5,250**

Marriott & Fellows

619 Trounce Avenue Phone 645

CROWDS TURNED AWAY!

Owing to the large number of people who were unable to gain admittance to hear Mr. Frederick Villiers' war talk, the famous War Correspondent has been persuaded to give his remarkable lecture, entitled

Pictures of Many Wars and His Recollections of the Late King Edward VII. the Peacemaker

Illustrated by 115 snapshots and sketches of actual warfare on

THURSDAY, JUNE 2nd, at A. O. U. W. HALL

Usual prices Reserved seats 75c, general admission 50c. To save disappointment, apply at once for tickets to M. W. Waitt & Co.

COLONIST WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 50 cents per month, if paid in advance; 60 cents per month if paid after the 10th of each month. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One Year	$5.00
Six Months	2.50
Three Months	1.25

London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street.

Sunday, May 29, 1910.

EVERYONE PLEASED

We have yet to hear a word of adverse criticism at the active manner in which the City Council has taken up the question of street improvement. Everyone seems to be highly pleased. The Council is to be congratulated upon going at this work in a thorough, business-like way and in having the courage of its convictions. It has not played to an imaginary gallery of voters, who are supposed to favor the most expensive way of doing city work.

Now that a beginning has been made in asphalting streets, we look for a repetition of what took place in regard to block and brick paving and permanent sidewalks. When these were begun, it was a little difficult to convince people that they were really necessary. The old idea that what was good enough for our fathers was good enough for us died hard. Our fathers were pretty good people, but their habits were not exactly our habits, and they were accustomed to get along without things that we nowadays think we must have. The first asphalt pavement will be the signal for similar pavements to be adopted all over the city, and then the dust nuisance will be a thing of the past.

We extend hearty congratulations to the Mayor and Aldermen upon their having risen to appreciation of the needs of the city, and we believe they have inaugurated a new era of municipal improvement. In a year or two it will not be necessary to take strangers out of town to show them "Victoria the Beautiful."

THE BOY SCOUTS

Lt. Col. Hall writes us a letter correcting the impression that the funds derived from the sale of tickets for Mr. Villiers' lecture are to be applied to the purchase of uniforms for the Boy Scouts They are to be devoted towards the payment of the expenses of a camp. The Scouts purchase their own uniforms as well as meet other expenses

The scout movement is an excellent one. The boys are receiving training that will do them very much good, and will serve to keep them out of what may be harmful. A few timid folk fear that by putting a uniform on a boy and teaching him how to handle a rifle, just so much is being done to postpone the coming reign of peace. We are sometimes told that to train a boy to the performance of any sort of military duty is to make him bloodthirsty and lead him to look upon war as a necessary thing. There never was a greater error. Trained men are not more anxious for war than untrained men. Indeed the fact that, in the event of hostilities, a young man would be called upon to leave his business pursuits and go out to battle, is likely to have the effect of making him hesitate about resorting to arms for the solution of questions that can be determined otherwise.

But military training is a good thing in itself. It inculcates habits of discipline and there is nothing that young fellows need more than this in these democratic times, when every person properly thinks himself quite as good as every one else. Military training teaches boys that discipline does not imply personal inferiority on the part of those who are in subordinate positions, but that positions of authority carry with them the right to expect obedience. One of the greatest lacks of modern society is of the recognition of authority, and yet without authority organized society would be impossible. The training that lads receive in the boy scouts cannot fail to do them much good and we confess to being unable to see how the slightest harm could come of it Therefore we hope the organization will receive every encouragement.

MAKING FARMS

All over British Columbia a great work is being done in the making of farms. This is not a land where nature has left the soil ready to be put into crop. That may be true of a few localities, but as a rule the British Columbia farmer has work to do before he has a farm. He is doing genuine pioneer work. It may be very profitable, but it is pioneering just the same. Take a drive through any of our suburban districts, and you will see fields in berries, grain, grass or orchards. A little further along, perhaps, you will come upon the primeval forest. It may not occur to you that the tilled fields yielding possibly a thousand dollars' worth of strawberries to the acre, were not very long ago clad with just such massive forest as that which towers around you; but if you happen to think about it, you will realize that it was. Take, for example, that beautiful valley that extends for miles along the Saanich Peninsula on the East side just before you come to Saanichton. There is nothing more beautiful anywhere. The broad acres look luxuriant in the sunlight. Every foot of this ground, and every foot of many thousands of acres of other land in British Columbia, now covered with growing crops, was not many years ago just such a tangle of forest as that which in other places seems to present almost a hopeless task to the settler. What can be said of the men who did this work that will be too high praise? They are the real makers of the country, and it is happily not necessary simply to say that they were, for many of them are now at work changing the dark forest into the smiling field. The work is difficult enough, of course, but it pays. It is difficult enough with modern facilities! it must have been much more difficult when the country was first settled. What British Columbia owes to the pioneers who have passed away, and those who are following in their footsteps can never be accurately measured. We take strangers through the farming sections, and we point out the beautiful fields and orchards with a pride that has in it a sense of ownership. But we do not think as often as we might of the men, who by long years of diligent industry, of working against great odds, of experience in the hope deferred that maketh the heart sick, made the country the beautiful thing it is. And so we say all honor to the pioneer farmer of British Columbia, for they have laid all succeeding generations under a deep obligation.

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION

Citizens are reminded that the University Commission will hold a session in the Executive Chamber at the Parliament Building tomorrow at 10.30 a. m. A general invitation is extended by the Citizens Committee to all persons interested, and who feel that they can contribute something to the strength of Victoria's case by being present. While the committee have taken charge of the presentation of the advantages of the city, they have no desire to debar others from participating in the work.

The Commissioners are giving a great deal of careful attention to the matter entrusted to them. They desire to be informed on all subjects that have a legitimate bearing upon it. Their responsibility is no light one, for the decision they reach will be final.

A RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

From the north end of Saanich Peninsula to Sooke Harbor is about forty miles without taking the sinuosities of the road into account, and the average width of the lower land between the hills and the sea is about five miles. This gives an area of two hundred square miles, with a coast line, measuring from Sooke harbor around to the head of Finlayson Inlet that must be fully a hundred miles long, if we take account of the windings of the shore. Here are to be found some of the most exquisite landscapes in the world. Here are also fully 100,000 acres of land that can be converted into farms, and innumerable places where residences can be built by persons of means, who wish rural homes without any large extent of cultivable land around them. This attractive area enjoys a climate of exceptional moderation. It is never too warm and never too cold. There is less precipitation here during the twelvemonth than at any other place on the Northwest Coast, except perhaps Port Townsend across the Strait.

Every year a greater number of people are seeking the British Columbia coast for residential purposes. Some of them are English people of means, who are attracted by the many advantages which the country offers. Others are persons who have made a competency on the Prairies, and desire to live in a country where the extremes of climate are not so great. Others come in search of a place where they can cultivate fruit, raise chickens or do light farming of some other kind. Others are desirous of being near opportunities for the investment of capital, and where they can find openings for their sons. To such people the district above mentioned has been already shown to have an irresistible charm, and they are coming to live within in it constantly increasing numbers. We do not believe there is any doubt whatever than within a score of years the whole two hundred square miles, that have been above described, will be thickly people with settlers of a high class, and that it will thus become one of the leading residential districts in North America. We will have new-comers here from all the English-speaking world, and one of the most noticeable things in recent years is the favor that this part of the province is finding in the eyes of people from the United States. We look forward with absolute certainty to a day, not far distant, when the whole of the two hundred square miles of rural area will be as highly improved and as thickly settled as some of it now is, and when on hundreds of vantage points beautiful suburban homes will be erected. It will become a district that will be almost unique.

We are going to have an important commercial centre here. We will have more industrial establishments not only at Victoria and Esquimalt, but at points a little further afield. But it is not of these that we are thinking this morning. We have in mind a rapidly growing number of people who are seeking places where they can live surrounded in a broad by natural beauty and can make their immediate surroundings more beautiful by art; we are thinking of the hundreds of people who will wish to avail themselves of the adaptability of this locality for fruitgrowing, which Earl Grey told us last summer is one of the most delightful of all pursuits. In the spitability of the environs of Victoria for these things we have an asset that nothing can ever take away, and which no other part of the Pacific Northwest can rival. Herein is the secret of our confidence. What we have, the world is coming to need more and more. Wealth is increasing and hundreds of people are every year becoming able to seek at least partial retirement for strenuous business life. That many of them will come to this part of the country to reside is beyond any doubt. Enough of them have already come to give a distinct character to the community, and the number will be added to more and more rapidly as the years pass.

Preparations are being made for the Rose show, which is to take place on June 24th. These shows are not only very delightful affairs, but they do a very great deal of good. They do this by encouraging rose culture, not for the sake of winning prizes or even for the sake of exhibiting at shows, but for the very love of the flowers themselves.

The news that the Directors of the B. C. Electric Railway Company have authorized the local management to enter into negotiations with the property owners of South Saanich for a bonus for the extension of the tramway into that district will be read with interest by a great many people. No definite proposal has as yet been made, but we assume that in a short time the company will give the public an idea of what they think ought to be done.

The Saturday Sunset protests against the erection of "spite fences," as they are sometimes called. The trouble in Vancouver, as in some other places, is that the city lots are too narrow in most cases. We find in the same paper a statement that the area of Vancouver is only 8.75 square miles. A city of the population of Vancouver might well have been spread over a much greater area. At the outset there may be some advantage in narrow lots, but in the long run they are objectionable. The residential parts of a city ought to be laid out on generous lines.

It is all very well to object to modern methods of locomotion, but there is no getting over the fact that people must learn to conform to the conditions arising out of those methods. When Victoria was in the village stage it was right enough for people to use the streets as though they were their own yards, but vehicular traffic has greatly increased and allowance must be made for it. In large cities pedestrians take care to use only those parts of the streets where they have the prior right to be. Of course, this is no excuse for the reckless drivers of vehicles. It only means that there are obligations on both sides. We may add that in the city of Victoria as a rule motorists are mindful of their responsibilities. There are occasional exceptions, but they are really not many.

The King signalized his accession by remitting the sentences of many prisoners. The royal clemency was exercised according to a definite system. Prisoners, who had a month but less than a year to serve were to be released in a week; those who had a year to serve, but less than three years, in a month; those who had three years but less than five in two months, and those who had more than five years in three months. This remission only applies to prisoners whose conduct has been entirely satisfactory. All prisoners in the navy under sentence for three months or less were to be discharged forthwith; and also all soldiers under sentence for fifty-six days or less. Other prisoners in military prisons have their sentences reduced one-half. All deserters are to be pardoned under certain conditions to be hereafter announced.

The decision of the City Council to pave the Esquimalt Road for its full width is very wise. That road is now a very important thoroughfare and traffic upon it is increasing with great rapidity. It was surfaced early in the season, but the improvement, though very satisfactory at first, is very quickly disappearing under the burden of vehicular traffic. The increase is likely to be very much greater in the immediate future, for the Esquimalt District and Victoria West are gaining in population very fast. The quantity of building material that is hauled over the road is exceedingly large. When the naval station is rehabilitated, as we have been assured it shortly will be in pursuance of the Canadian naval defence plans, the traffic will be more than doubled. It is therefore absoluteiy imperative that the city should put its part of the road in first class repair. The provincial government is charged with the maintenance of the remainder of the road, and we hope will not be remiss in its duty.



What Sort of a Home Have You Ready for Her?

Is It a "Weiler Home?"

WHAT sort of a home have you prepared for YOUR June Bride? When you come home from your little trip, be sure that the home you take her to is a **"Weiler Home"—a cosy, comfy, stylish home, furnished** with dainty furnishings from this store and in this store's splendid fashion.

Two more days and the month of weddings is here. It's "high time" and "up to you" to bring HER in here tomorrow and commence the pleasant task of choosing furniture and furnishings for your new home. Bring here where—

—every furniture requirement can best be filled, from stocks that aren't equalled in style, quality, variety or value elsewhere in the Province;

—where the choice of carpets, squares and rugs is broadest and where the newest patterns and the best qualities are to be found;

—where the very newest curtain styles are shown, and where the daintiest of curtain materials are offered; where also expert service in drapery work is hers, gratis;

—where snowy white linens for her table are shown —quality the very highest and values the best possible;

—where silverware of unusually attractive design and first quality is offered in great variety, and at most interesting price;

—where such reliable brands of cutlery as Joseph Rodgers & Sons is shown;

—where the most charming china from the world over is offered;

—where kitchen things by the score await your choosing.

Let Us Help You

POSSIBLY the experience gained through 48 years of work in this one line of furnishing homes may be of service to you in the planning of yours. You are welcome to any help we may be able to give, and we extend to you a hearty invitation to make free use of this service.

Combined with the broadest showing of furniture and furnishings to be found in the West, it is a great help to many. Let it help you.

Weiler quality is well known. Weiler values are unbeatable. You'll find it pays to deal—

"Where the Most Furniture Is Shown and Sold"

WEILER BROS

Get a
FREE SONG BOOK
At the Gorge

Today with compliments of the Montellus Piano House, Ltd., and listen to the pure musical tone of the Haines Bros. Piano at the Orchestra Pavilion.

You will then know why the Haines Bros. Piano is the favorite of Adelina Patti, Emma Abbott, Christine Nilsson, Ole Bull and many other celebrities.

SOLD ONLY BY VICTORIA'S ARTISTIC MUSIC HOUSE

MONTELIUS
PIANO HOUSE, LTD.
1104 Government Street

MADAME RUSSELL
Face and Scalp Massage. Combings Made Up.
DAVID SPENCER, LTD.
Third floor annex
Phone 1836

Big Reductions
IN
PATTERN HATS
AT
The Hat Shop
705 Yates Street
Next Merchants Bank

Real Hair Braids
At all prices at
MRS. KOSCHE'S
Hair Dressing Parlors
Phone 1175 1105 Douglas St.

We Can Match Your Taste in Tea

We Carry the finest grades of bulk Tea imported from Ceylon gardens.
Our Broken Orange Pekoe, at per lb. 50c, is guaranteed special value.
Challenge Cup Tea, bulk, per lb. 40c, has no equal at that price.
Our Ceylon Tea at per lb. 35c, 3 lbs. for $1.00, is good value.

If you are dissatisfied with the Tea you are now using come in and get a sample. We can please you.

A. Pool, Grocery
623 Yates St. Phone 448.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. H. C Rayson, Government Agent at Alberni, is visiting the city.

* * *

Mrs. Moore of Chilliwack is visiting friends at the capital.

* * *

Mrs. A. T. Watt was in Nelson on Thursday last.

* * *

Mrs. S. A. Bantly will not receive on Thursday next, or during the summer months.

* * *

Mrs. Victoria Jensen, of Victoria Crescent, will not receive on Tuesday nor again during the sumer months.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McAllister, 1051 View Street, left for a few days' visit to Seattle yesterday afternoon.

* * *

Mr. George Williscroft left last Thursday for Hazelton, where he will spend the summer.

* * *

Mr. E. Jacobs, secretary of the Western Branch of the Canadian Mining Institute, is visiting Grand Forks.

* * *

Hon. A. E. Smith, Consul of the United States has returned from a visit to Nanaimo and "up-island" points.

* * *

Mrs. W. H. Ryan of Vancouver is the guest of her mother, Mrs. H. E. Reagan of this city.

* * *

Mrs. J. Renouf, Gladstone avenue will not receive on Thursday nor again during the summer months.

* * *

Mr. A. Honess, wife and daughter, of Vancouver, are in the city, the guests of the Aberdeen, Blanchard street.

* * *

Mrs. C. E. Miller has returned to Nelson, after visiting friends here and in Vancouver and also enjoying a trip to California.

* * *

Mr. Fred Irvine has just come back from Stewart and intends leaving again on Wednesday with his wife and two little boys.

* * *

Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Maurice Menzies, of Pender Island, who spent a few days of last week with friends in Victoria, returned yesterday.

* * *

Mrs. C. MacMillan ond Miss Clyde MacMillan leave Wednesday, via the Great Northern and steamer "Baltic" for Paris.

* * *

Mrs. H. Siebenbaum, of Victoria West, is in St. Joseph's Hospital under the care of Dr. Frank Hall. She recently underwent a severe operation, but is now progressing finely.

* * *

Miss Cordelia Crylls, who for the past year or two has been living in Victoria, expects to leave soon for San Francisco, where she will take up her residence.

* * *

The marriage of Mr. William Sinclair Cameron, of Regina, Saskatchewan, and Mrs. L. D. Caldwell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Sherritt of this city, took place at Knox Manse, Regina, on May 19th.

* * *

Dr. C. Paul Higgins and wife, of Hosmer, are guests at the Driard, having arrived from Crow's Nest Pass last evening. Dr. Higgins is the company's surgeon at the Hosmer coal mines and has resided in the Pass for the last nine years. He is the youngest son of Mr. D. W. Higgins of this city.

* * *

Mr. H. Escott, of "Rosemont" Yelverton, Devon, England, has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Crocker, Victoria West. Mr. Eascott left for Prince Rupert on Thursday. He was a passenger on the first trip of the C. N. R. steamer Royal Edward and made the trip from England in twelve days.

For Sale
THREE PLATE GLASS COUNTER SHOWCASES
Also three wall cases and a large size National Cash Register.
Apply
W. H. WILKERSON
Jeweller
915 Government Street

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Foster and family lave Victoria on the 31st, for Toronto, where Mr. Foster has been appointed assistant inspector at the head office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Mr. Foster has been the accountant of the local branch of the Bank of Commerce for the last five years.

* * *

With Hon. James Dunsmuir and family on board, the steam yacht Dolaura returned from Seattle yesterday evening. The Dolaura went to Seattle with members of the Dunsmuir family on board to meet Mr. and Mrs. Dunsmuir, who returned from Rochester, Minn. Mrs. Dunsmuir stood the journey well and is expected to be soon restored to health.

ROSE SHOW TO BE HIGH CLASS

Annual Exhibition Will Take Place on Friday, June 4th, and Prospects Are That Entries Will Be Numerous

At the Assembly rooms, Fort street, on Friday, June 4th, Victoria's annual rose show will be held and, although it is a little early to make predictions, there are indications that the entries will be numerous and of an exceptionally high class quality. One of the features will be a special novice class, prizes having been offered by H. R. Beaven in order to interest the young growers.

The Prize List.

A complete prize list follows:
Class A—Professionals.
1. Trade exhibit of roses.
Class B—Amateurs.
2. Collection of Roses, 12 var. 1 bloom each, shown singly, named, Silver Medal and, first, $5.00, second $3.00.
3. Collection of Roses, 6 var., 1 bloom each, shown singly, named, first $3.00, second $2.00.
4. Hybrid perpetuals, 6 var., 1 bloom each, named, shown singly, first $3.00, second $2.00.
5. Hybird Teas, 6 var., 1 bloom each, named, shown singly, first $3.00, second $2.00.
6. Teas, 6 var., 1 bloom each, named, shown singly, first $3.00, second $2.00.
7. Best Decorative Basket of Roses (any foliage) first $5.00 ,second $2.50.
8. Best Bowl of Roses, own foliage (grown by Exhibitor) first $3.00, second $2.00.
9. Best Vase of Roses, grown by Exhibitor (prize donated by Mrs. F. Morrall) first $3.00.
10. Hand Bouquet of Roses (any foliage) first $3, second $2.
11. Glori de Dijon, 3 blooms, first $1.00, second 50 cents.
12. Papa Gontier, 3 blooms, first $1.00, second 50 cents.
13. General Jacqueminot, 3 blooms, first $1.00, second 50 cents.
14. La France, 3 blooms, first $1.00, second 50 cents.
15. Caroline Testout, 3 blooms, first $1.00, second 50 cents.
16. Frau Karl Druschki, 3 blooms, first $1.00, second 50 cents.
17. Maman Cochet, 3 blooms, first $1.00, second 50 cents.
18. White Maman Cochet, 3 blooms, first $1.00, second 50 cents.
19. Ulrich Brunner, 3 blooms, first $1.00, second 50 cents.
20. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, 3 blooms, first $1.00, second 50 cents.
21. Hugh Dickson, 3 blooms, first $1.00, second 50 cents.
22. Madame Abel Chatenay, 3 blooms, first $1.00, second 50 cents.
23. Hybird Perpetual, Red, 3 blooms, var., named, first $1.00, second 50 cents.
23. Hybird Perpetual, Red, 3 blooms, 1 var., named, first $1.00, second 50 cents.
24. Hybird Perpetual, White, 3 blooms, 1 var., named, first $1.00, second 50 cents.
25. Hybird Perpetual, Pink, 3 blooms, 1 var., named, first $1.00 ,second 50 cents.
26. Hybird Perpetual ,Dark, 3 blooms, 1 var., named, first $1.00, second 50 cents.
27. Hybird Tea, Pink, 3 blooms, 1 var., named, first $1.00, second 50 cents.
28. Hybrid Tea, white, 3 blooms, 1 var., named, 1st $1.00, 2nd 50c.
29. Hybrid Tea, salmon, 3 blooms, 1 var., named, 1st $1.00, 2nd 5$c.
30. Hybrid Tea, flesh, 3 blooms, 1 var., named, 1st $1.00, 2nd 50c.
31. Hybrid Tea, red, 3 blooms, 1 var., named, 1st $1.00, 2nd 50c.
32. Hybrid Tea, yellow, 3 blooms, 1 var., named, 1st $1.00, 2nd 50c.
33. Tea, white, 3 blooms, 1 var., named, 1st $1.00, 2nd 50c.
34. Tea, pink, 3 blooms, 1 var., named, 1st $1.00, 2nd 50c.
35. Tea, yellow, 3 blooms, 1 var., named, 1st $1.00, 2nd 50c.
36. Tea, flesh, 3 blooms, 1 var., named, 1st $1.00, 2nd 50c.
37. Tea, copper, 3 blooms, 1 var., named, 1st $1.00, 2nd 50c.
38. Tea, red, 3 blooms, 1 var., named, 1st $1.00, 2nd 50c.
Best bloom in show (Hybrid Perpetual), amateurs. Bronze medal.
Best bloom in show (Hybrid Tea), amateurs. Bronze medal.
Best bloom in show (Tea), amateurs. Bronze medal.
Note—Exhibits should be shown in vases (except where otherwise mentioned) which must be furnished by the exhibitor.
39. Collection of roses, 6 var., 1 bloom each shown singly, named, open to growers who have never won a prize in a class for 6 or more varieties at any of the Society's shows. (Prizes donated by Mr. H. R. Beaven.) 1st $6.00, 2nd $4.00.
40. Collection of roses, introduced after the year 1904, 3 var., 1 bloom each, shown singly, named, 1st prize presented by the Lansdowne Floral Gardens Co. half-dozen rose bushes, 2nd $1.00.

The Conditions

The conditions governing the show follow:
1. All objects for competition must be entered at least two days before the show.
2. Cards corresponding with the entries will be furnished on the morning of the show by the secretary.
3. Exhibitors will be responsible for the proper placing of these cards, and they are requested to satisfy themselves that the cards correctly describe the objects exhibited.
4. Objects for competition will be received on the morning of the show up to 1 p. m., at which hour the door will be closed.
5. All specimens (except those for arrangement only) must be grown by the exhibitor. Any prize obtained contrary to this regulation will be forfeited, and the exhibitor excluded from future shows.
6. Exhibitors not being members will be charged 10 cents for each entry and will have to pay for their admission to the show.
7. Exhibits must not be removed until after 10 o'clock on the evening of the show, and all exhibits must be cleared away by noon on the following day.
8. The directors will appoint competent judges, whose decision shall be final.
9. Entry forms may be obtained from the secretary.
10. Trade exhibits will be received if space permits, entries to be in at least one week before the show. Any further information can be obtained from James A. Bland, secretary, 1049 Richmond avenue.

The prizes offered are: In class 2, $5 and $3 for first and second; in class 7, $5 and $2.50; in classes 3 to 6 and 8 to 10, $3 and $2; in class 39, $6 and $4, and in all the other classes, $1 and 50c. in each.

WE TAKE THE BURDEN OF THINKING ABOUT YOUR SUMMER SUIT

FIT-REFORM

This is where Fit-Reform Serves a man so helpfully.

We have seen to it that styles are correct—that patterns are rich and elegant—that sizes are here to suit your figure, as soon as the effects please your eye.

All the hurried man has to do is to step into the wardrobe—and into his own right garments.

As an example of how easily and inexpensively one may dress, see the elegant Tweed, Worsted and Serge Suits we are showing at $18.

You will probably think they are $25 until you learn the price.

ALLEN & CO.
FIT-REFORM WARDROBE
1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

CONSTABLE GUILTLESS

Hold-Up Case at Fernie, Which Attracted Wide Attention, Ends in Acquittal

That former Provincial Constable Varlow, of Coal Creek, near Fernie, was not implicated in the hold-up of two employees of the Trites Wood Company, Limited, on the night of February 19, was the decision rendered by the assize jury at Fernie yesterday according to a telegram received yesterday by Superintendent of Provincial Police F. S. Hussey. The case has aroused great interest in that section of the province by reason of the alleged participation of the officer of the law. Four men were arraigned, the Belanger brothers, John and Fred, and Nat Babcock and Constable Varlow. It was on the confession of John Belanger that Varlow was arrested and tried along with the other three.

The hold-up took place on the night of February 19, when Belanger and Babcock went from Fernie to Coal Creek, and within the shadow of the village lock-up, in which Varlow was stationed, held up Joseph Quincey and Thomas Band. Belanger covered the men with his revolver while Babcock went through them, taking $1,100 in currency and cheques and time cards representing $841 more. Later Varlow and Fred Belanger, so John Belanger confessed, shared in the proceeds of the crime.

The jury found that both Babcock and Varlow were innocent, but no word was sent Superintendent Hussey of the disposition of the charge against the two Belangers.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects. 33

Ladies and Kiddies Can Be "in the Swim" With These

One great recommendation of sea-bathing is the cleanliness it enforces. Nothing so conducive to health as keeping open the pores of the skin, and sea-bathing does this effectually, and the exercise is a fine one.

Every person ought to learn to swim, whether as a pleasant pastime or as a safeguard in case of accident. It certainly should be made a branch of the education of children. But for bathing in salt or fresh water nowadays you want to be equipped with such goods as these

LADIES' AND MISSES' BATHING SUITS, newest and most advanced 1910 styles. Best English makes. Per suit $2.00
CHILDREN'S WADERS, cutest of the cute, with bibs, price ..... 75¢
Without bibs, price ..... 65¢
LADIES' AND MISSES' BATHING CAPS, each 35c and ..... 25¢
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BATHING SLIPPERS, per pair, 40c and ..... 35¢
"FLOAT-ALL" WATER-WINGS, best English make, strong and reliable, pair 40¢
LUSTRES FOR MAKING BATHING SUITS—Ladies who are economically inclined can easily make themselves and their children fashionable Bathing Suits from these splendid materials. Colors, navy, green, red and brown. Per yard ..... 35¢

HENRY YOUNG & CO.
1123-1125-1127 Government Street, - - Victoria, B.C.



NEW ARRIVALS IN
Office Furniture

Including Roll Top Desks, Flat Top Desks, Typewriter Desks, and Office Tables, All Priced Very Moderately. See our samples Today. We are also showing Gunn Sectional Bookcases and a fine line of House and Ladies' Desks, Music Cabinets and Parlor Cabinets.

Roll Top Desk
Golden elm, finely finished. High roll, neatly fitted with drawers and pigeon holes. Single pedestal, containing 2 small and one large drawer, fitted for books. One extension slide, large drawer with separate lock below, writing bed.
CASH PRICE $18.45
Other roll top desks in golden and early English oak to choose from.

Flat Top Desk
Solid Golden Oak Desk, highly finished. Top measures 30 x 48. Two pedestals, with two extension slides, 6 drawers and one large book drawer. A real bargain at
CASH PRICE $19.80
Other Designs in stock

Typewriter Desk
Solid Golden Oak Desk, of highest grade of manufacture. Top 30 x 36, with pedestal on one side, containing 4 drawers and one extension slide with patent locks. Removable typewriter bed with lock.
CASH PRICE $24.30

SMITH & CHAMPION
1420 Douglas St. "The Better Value Store" Near City Hall

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT
A.B. FOSTER & SONS
LONDON
FIRST QUALITY
M.B. FOSTER & Sons
BUCKLE BRAND
BOTTLED BEERS
The Hudson's Bay Co.
Sole Agents
For British Columbia.

Smoke the
Silver Tip Cigar
Made of clear Havanna filler. Its the best cigar on the market.
Office and Factory,
1046 MASON STREET.

HOUSES BUILT
On the Installment Plan
D. H. BALE
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Phone 1140.
Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

Fine Waterfront Lot at Oak Bay

This is an excellent piece of property on best bathing beach in the district. Price, for quick sale, $1,050 Terms easy.

British American Trust Co., Ltd.

Corner Broad and View Streets

Walton Self Locking Blocks

THESE BLOCKS ARE JUST WHAT THEY ARE TERMED,

"SELF LOCKING"

CALL AND SEE THE BLOCKS DEMONSTRATED

Any weight can be lifted and locked at any height, without a turn or hitch, and can be released instantly. Made in all sizes.

Just the thing for MACHINE SHOPS, PAINTERS, LINEMEN, FARMERS, HAY and FEED WAREHOUSES, or for any place where an ordinary tackle block is used..

CALL AND LET US SHOW YOU THESE BLOCKS

E. B. Marvin & Co.

The Shipchandlers - 1202 Wharf Street

Select Your 1st of the Month Needs in Groceries from These

Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour, per sack	$1.90
Lake of the Woods Flour, per sack	$1.90
Calgary Hungarian Flour, per sack	$1.75
Island Potatoes, per sack $1.00 and	75c
B. C. Granulated Sugar, 20-lb. sack	$1.30
Pure Cane Sugar, per 20-lb. sack	$1.15
Sultana Cleaned Raisins, 4-lb	25c
Prunes, specially selected, 6 lbs.	25c
Castille Soap, 2 bars	25c
Upton's Pure Pickles, 2 bottles for	25c
Empress Pure Jams, 5 lb. pail	50c

H. O. KIRKHAM, Grocer

Corner Fort and Dougles Streets Phone 178

THE **MIKADO BAZAAR**

Japanese Fancy Goods

Special sale for Bamboo Blind, 8x8, $1.25, and 6x7 75c.

1404 Gov't St. Cor. Johnson



Child Gifts

Baby spoons, children's sets, food pushers, etc., are appropriate. If they are stamped

1847 ROGERS BROS.

they represent the highest quality silver plate.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

JAS. LEIGH & SONS

Lumber Mills Foot of Turner Street Victoria, B.C.	Wholesale and Retail Lumber, Lath Shingles Bill Stuff

and manufacturers of all kinds of Sash, Factory and Planing Mill Goods.

BigBCigars

Enough Said

PIPES

A complete line of all the famous makes.

Imported and domestic tobaccos

Try our own.

SPECIAL MIXTURE

Old country periodicals, the the latest issues on sale here.

E. F. BAYNTUN

Old Post Office Cigar Stand.

ICE CREAM

Delicious and Pure. Insist upon having none other

Victoria Creamery & Milk Supply Co.

LIMITED

Dealers in Bottled Milk and Cream, Butter and Eggs

Phone 1344

E. R. MILLER

SCIENTIFIC CHIROPODIST

New York Graduate

Corns, Bunions, Pedicure, Ingrowing Nails, Callouses, Fetid Odors, Club Nails, Sweaty Feet, painless and successfully treated. Visits by appointment.

Office, Suite 12, 707½ Yates St.

Hours—9 a. m. until 6 p. m.

Before buying a typewriter see the Empire. Cheapest and best machine made.—Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited. *

Reliable School Hosiery—Guaranteed to wear well and give entire satisfaction. Ribbed Cotton and Ribbed Cashmere with double knees. Every size; special value, 25c a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates Street.*

The Whole Truth

The Success Vacuum Cleaner will clean and keep carpets clean cheaper and easier than any electric machine on the market. Price $20. See our agent, 441 Gorge Road, Victoria. *

You can deposit your money at 4 per cent. interest with The B. C. Permanent Loan Company and be able to withdraw the total amount or any portion thereof without notice. Cheques are supplied to each depositor. Paid up capital over $1,000,000, asests over $2,500,000. Branch office, 1210 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Realty Sales

Three lots on Linden avenue and two on the Dallas road have been sold through the agency of Messrs. Grant & Lineham during the past few days.

City Needs Ready Money

To carry on the civic business pending the receipt of this year's revenue more ready money is required, and at tomorrow night's meeting of the city council a by-law will be introduced authorizing the borrowing of $250,000 from the bank in anticipation of the receipt of the regular source of financial aid.

Advertising Propoganda

The new advertising propoganda of the Vancouver Island Development League which was commenced in the newspapers of Great Britain and Canada a few weeks ago is already resulting in a large volume of inquiry from Canadian points. Fifty per cent. of the advertising is being placed this year in the British Isles, a sum of $3,800 as compared with $1,900 last year, being spent.

L'Alliance Francaise

The next meeting of the Alliance Francaise will be held at the home of Dr. O. M. Jones, near Golf Links Park, on Wednesday evening, June 1, commencing at 8.30. At the meeting Madame de Kerpezdron will read an article on "Chantecler," the new Rostand play which is being received with so much favor at the present time in Paris. She will also give a biographical sketch of the life of Edmund Rostand, the author.

High School Cadets' Inspection

Tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 at the High School grounds the annual inspection of the Cadets will take place. Major Bennett, R.C.A., will make the inspection, and the Cadets will be under the charge of Captain Hartman, assisted by Lieut. Dowler and Lieut. Boggs, who will put the companies through their various movements. About forty Cadets will parade in uniform, the other members of the school who have not yet been furnished with the uniforms will form the awkward squad.

Describes Island's Resources

The Island Compendium, a valuable compilation containing an exhaustive epitome of the varied resources of Vancouver Island compressed into some 140 pages, and profusely illustrated is now in the hands of the printers, and will be ready for circulation within the next few weeks. The production is the result of many months' work on the part of the members of the Vancouver Island Development League, and will be the most exhaustive publication of its kind dealing with the island. The cost of the printing is being paid by the provincial government, through whose instrumentality also a large number of copies will be distributed throughout Canada and the British Isles.

Curios From Terra Incognita

At present in the window of T. N. Hibben on Government street is an interesting display of curios from Tibet. The collection is the property of Mr. James Moyes, 1058 Fisguard street, and includes many interesting things from the unknown country. The most interesting specimen is a pair of Tibetan stirrups, which are exceedingly large and bulky and painted a brilliant gold, resembling very much in appearance the pan of a Chinese scale. Besides this there is a bell and dorji, or thunderbolt, a Tibetan ink bottle, a holy water cup, one small idol, a flower vase, a salutation scarf, prayer wheel, prayer wheel box and a small spear used by the lamas in their demon worship. All these implements are used by the Tibetans in their worship.

Dangerous Sidewalk

A most dangerous piece of sidewalk, and one which, if it is not fixed at an early date, may involve the city in another suit for damages, is on Kingston street, about 25 yards from the corner of Menzies on the north side of the street. The sidewalk has been used as a passageway for the express waggons which are stabled on the property which it borders, with the result that the boards are now quite loose, at both ends, resting only on the centre beam. This makes it very inconvenient as well as dangerous to pedestrians, especially if there are two walking together, as when one end of the boards goes down the other end rises, making it liable to trip the accompanying person. Several people have already been thrown, and serious injury has only been narrowly averted.

CHRISTIAN JEW TO SPEAK HERE

Joseph Cohn of Brooklyn Will Deliver Address in City Today

Mr. Joseph Cohn, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a Jewish Christian, will speak three times today at the First Congregational church. In the morning he will speak on "The Problems of the Jews," in the afternoon at 2.45 at a public meeting on the subject, "How a Jewish Rabbi Found Christ,' and in the evening on "The Wandering Jew."

Mr. Cohn, who is the son of a rabbi has conducted a mission among the Jews of Brooklyn, N. Y., for the past twelve years.

PIONEER IS MISSING

Philip Buckley, One-Time Resident of Cowichan District Disappears From Home.

Advices have been received from Kamloops of the mysterious disappearance from the Provincial Home near there of Philip Buckley, a one-time resident of the Cowichan district. Buckley for some time past has insisted that he had a considerable sum of money buried on the ranch which he formerly owned and lived upon, on the island. Last Friday week he disappeared from the home. He has been looked upon as weak minded, and his story of buried treasure has been accepted as a mere vagary of a mind diseased. Diligent search up to date has failed to disclose any indication of the old man's present whereabouts. He is described as partially paralyzed, and with a noticeable depression in his forehead, the souvenir of a fight with Indians in the long ago.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., May 28, 1910:

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer is low over Northern British Columbia and showers have been general on Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland. Showers also prevail in the prairie provinces from Alberta to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	46	59
Vancouver	48	60
New Westminster	46	60
Kamloops	42	70
Barkerville	36	..
Fort Simpson	38	..
Atlin	36	50
Dawson, Y. T.	24	62
Calgary, Alta.	34	60
Winnipeg, Man.	58	60
Portland, Ore.	50	70
San Frnacisco, Cal.	52	70

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Light to moderate winds, mostly cloudy with showers.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, mostly cloudy with showers.

SATURDAY.

Highest	59
Lowest	46
Mean	53

Rain .15 inch.

Have you dined at the Driard? *

Children's Dresses in Best English Washing Materials are now being shown at the Beehive, Douglas Street, very reasonably priced, 85c up to $4. Sun hats for children, 35c up to $3. Silkette socks in tan and white, 20c, or two for 35c. *

Have you dined at the Driard? *



DID YOU?

Did you see the Comet?

If not you may not see it again for seventy-five years. However, there's one thing you can do. Be lucky by wearing a souvenir of it. Come here and select something appropriate to your own individuality from the newest thing out.

HALLEY'S COMET JEWELRY

This consignment arrived yesterday and is charming, it embraces Fobs for gentlemen and Veil Pins, Brooches, etc., for ladies'.

SEE OUR WINDOW

W. H. Wilkerson

The Jeweler

915 GOVERNMENT ST.

Tel. 1606

STAFF SERGT. RICHARDSON

As everybody here knows, is our "crack shot." Perhaps everybody, however, does not know that

Staff Sergt. Richardson used my Toric Lenses for the first time in the "Daily Mail" Shoot here May 24th last, and won by four clear points.

All riflemen find Toric Lenses a great advantage, as the centre of power is dispersed all over the area of the lens.

I finish Toric Lenses on the premises with my up-to-date grinding plant and equipment. This ensures accuracy and promptness.

J. H. LePAGE

Optometrist and Optician

1242 GOVERNMENT ST.

Tel. 1860

New Arrivals AT THE Victoria House

New Dutch Collars, from, each, 30c to ... $1.25

New Jabots, from, each, 25c to ... 65c

New Frillings in boxes, at 20c and ... 25c

New Wash Belts, from, each, 20c to ... 35c

New French Kid Gloves, per pair ... $1.00

New Taffeta Gloves, per pair 25c

New White Skirts in Linen, Duck and Pique, from $1.50 to ... $5.50

G. A. Richardson & Co.

636 Yates Street

Wait a Minute! Got a Thought?

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Vancouver and Eastern Canada:
Leave daily at 3 p.m. and midnight. Due 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. daily.

United Kingdom:
Leave daily at 3 p.m. and midnight. Due Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.

United States:
Leave daily at 5 p.m. Due daily, except Tuesday, 3:30 p.m.

China and Japan:
Leave May 2, 4, 9, 20, 23, 25. Due May 3, 14, 15, 16, 20, 23, 25.

Australia and New Zealand:
Leave May 18, 20 23. Due May 5, 16.

Honolulu
Leave May 1, 3, 6, 7, 20, 21, 24, 27. Due May 3, 6, 16, 23, 27, 30.

South Africa
Leave via Montreal, May 7.

Dawson, Atlin, White Horse, etc.:
Leave May 3, 13, 23.

Stewart
Leave Wednesday at midnight. Due Monday.

Port Simpson, Port Essington, etc.:
Leave May 2, 3, 4, 11, 16, 18, 23, 25. Due May 2, 12, 14, 16, 22, 23, 28, 30.

Clayoquot, Etc.
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Combination Shoe Dressing

of course. It's the only dressing that will put on a shine like that. Stays on, too. A shine or two a week, with a rub other mornings, keeps my shoes like new. Makes them wear better, too."

A combination of a bottle of cleansing liquid and a tin of polishing paste. Box Calf for all black shoes—Russet for browns or tans.

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We can't supply you with the Book or the Sunshine, but we can supply you with

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Is very materially added to by well designed mantels and grates with appropriate tiling to match your carpet. We never had a better stock of

MANTELS GRATES AND TILES

than we have now. They are not an expensive item to your home—on the contrary, the qualities we handle make them cheap to you.

Raymond & Sons

613 Pandora Street

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Options on the stock of the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company at $150 per share will close June 1st.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Civilian Rifle Club.

The annual meeting of the Civilian Rifle Club will be held at the City Hall on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of receiving reports and making further arrangements for the current year.

Ice Cream Social.

The Companions of the Forest are giving an ice cream social dance in Foresters hall, Broad street on Thursday, June 2nd, and have completed all arrangements so that a most enjoyable time is assured to all who attend.

Passes Examinations

Mr. Jack Gray, son of Andrew Gray, Esq., has passed with honors the first year examination in mechanical engineering at Toronto University. Mr. Bert Richardson, son of Mrs. R. J. Richardson, late of this city, but now of Toronto, has also come through his third year in mining engineering with honors.

Tea at Home for Aged Women.

All friends of the home for aged and infirm women are asked to remember the tea and entertainment to be given at the home on Tuesday afternoon by the Ladies of the First Presbyterian church. No admission will be charged but tea and ice cream will be for sale. Those who are to take part in the entertainment are Mrs. Gleason, Miss Sexsmith, Miss Hastie, Miss Harkness, Mr. Morrison and Mr. J. G. Brown.

Today's Band Concrt.

The programme to be given by Rogers' band at Beacon Hill park this afternoon, follows:

March "Aniversary" ..—...—Saenger
Caprice Heroique, "The Awakening of the Lion."..... Kontshi
Melody, "Love in Idleness"..Macbeth
Valse Berceuse, "Montclaine,"...Bose
Overture, "Rosamunde" .....Schubert
Spanish Serenade, "Anita" .....Allen
Grond Selection "Unbalo in Maschera," ....Verdi
Scherzanelo, "Schone Madchen" ....Vandervill
March, "Peace and Prosperity." .... Haynes
God Save the King.

Forestry Commission

The sessions of the Timber and Forestry Commission which are to be held at Oak Committee Room, in the Parliament Buildings, tomorrow and Tuesday, are set for 10 d.m. on each of these days, during which the pulp and pulpwood interests will be heard and also representatives of the B. C. Loggers' Association, who are renewing before the Commission the representations recently addressed to the Executive without success in the matter of the lifting of the embargo against raw timber export in so far as this prohibition applies to rough cedar intended for shingle manufacture on the American side.

Water Dispute Settled

The long pending dispute between the city of Trail and the G. M. Annabel Lumber Company as to the priority of water record for Cambridge Creek, of Violin Lake, has, it is understood, been satisfactorily adjusted by the Board of Investigation Under the Water Act, which in this matter sat judicially for the first time. Advices just to hand state that after the sitting at Trail a mutually satisfactory arrangement was reached, largely through the good offices and tact of Chief Water Commissioner W. S. Drewry, the interested parties meeting at Nelson on Thursday last and signing a treaty of peace. The Board is now adjourned to reassemble in this city on the 13th June.

IMPROVED ALARM SYSTEM

New Apparatus For Police and Fire Departments Ready For Installation

The various species of police and fire alarm apparatus which the city purchased from the Gamewell Company have arrived from Seattle and an early start will be made on its installation. Four call boxes for the police department and an automatic switch as well as alarm signals for the fire department constitute the shipment. The work of installing the alarm and flash light signal service which will be installed for the fire department is now under way, and will be completed by the end of the week. In order to warn pedestrians and drivers of vehicles a system of alarms will be installed at the corners of Yates and Government streets, Fort and Government, Cormorant and Government, Douglas and Cormorant, Yates and Broad and Johnson and Broad. Immediately an alarm of fire is turned into headquarters a gong at each of the above locations will be automatically set ringing and passers by will thus be notified of the approach of the apparatus. At the above corners traffic is heaviest, and it is to avoid accidents and delay that the alarm system will be installed. After dark besides the gong alarm there will be a red light flashed. The system has been tried in other cities and has been found to work admirably.

In regard to the additions to the police signal system the new boxes are of the latest type. The large switchboard to be installed in the police station will record the reports which will be sent in at regular intervals by the patrolmen on the beats, and operate the lights which will be installed at each box to attract the attention of the man on the beat if he is required.

PHRENOLOGIST LECTURES

Professor Cooper, Blind But An Expert at Congregational Church Tomorrow.

Professor V. F. Cooper, the blind phrenologist will lecture at the First Congregational church tomorrow evening. He has received testimonials from many sources One is attached: "Moyie, B. C., Sept. 11, 1909: To whom it may concehn: Prof V. F. Cooper, Blind Phrenologist has been in Moyie Six or seven days and can confidently recommend him to any other community. His reading of character and personal ability is extraordinarily true and his charts excellent. I listened to three of his lectures and found them highly instructive and elevating. No one need hesitate for a moment in giving him use of a church for no sermon will have any more ennobling influence than any of his lectures, they are also very entertaining. Prof. Cooper will always have a good house and deserves genial recognition. (Signed) Rev. J. Wesley Miller, B.A., Pastor of Methodist church, Moyie, B. C.

I will corroborate the above statements (Signed) T. S. Paton, Presbyterian Minister, Moyie, B. C.

AMUSEMENTS

Pantages Presents "Fate"

Christine Hill and her company of character dramatic stars in the great Italian playlet "Fate," will be at the Pantages all this week, which announcement means that Victoria is to have the opportunity of seeing one of the really great things in greater vaudeville. This classy band of players recently made a triumphal tour of the entire Pantages circuit of theatres and so great was its reception in each city that Mr. Pantages has re-engaged the big attraction, and is sending it to this city as an extraordinary feature. Miss Christine Hill is the writer of "Fate," which is a story from life in the romantic district of New York, known as "Little Italy." The play carries both tragedy and comedy, is melodramatic, and in fact is an intense picture of "Dago Town." Other acts on the new programme are Trash and Montgomery, high class singing and dancing entertainers, Elmer Lissenden, character comedian and story teller; Claire De Vere comedienne, illustrated song and moving pictures. Looks like a swell bill.



CHRISTINE HILL
With Her Company, in "Fate," at Pantages

At the Victoria Theatre

The amateur contest to be held next week at the Victoria theatre in connection with "the kinoscope," promises to be a great success. There has been a rush of entrees and the class of talent that is coming forward is exceptionally good. The programme will be a widely varied one that will suit all tastes, embracing Scottish and Irish character songs and dances, piano monologue, comic and other songs, sketches and dances, etc. Altogether the public may look forward to a week's amusement of an exceptional character. The performance will be continuous from 7.30 each evening, and a matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 3 p. m. The performance will consist of about ten amateur turns and four high class motion picture subjects, making a long and intensely interesting evening's entertainment that will no doubt be highly appreciated by the public in general. The price of admission will be 10 cents as usual, children 5 cents to matinees.

The contest will be decided by popular vote taken in the theatre after each performance, and the lady or gentleman registering the largest vote at the end of the week (Saturday, June 4) will be declared the winner of the $75 prize.

Romano Theatre

The management of the above theatre have been fortunate enough to secure one of the best scientific and educational pictures ever taken by a motion picture machine. This fine film depicts the life history of a butterfly and was taken by the aid of a microscopic lens. Anyone who is a lover of nature should see this fine film as it shows the growth of a butterfly from start to finish. The film which takes second place is a Bison drama, entitled, "The Peril of the Plains," and shows the great dangers that pioneers were subjected to from Indians in the early days. A pioneer family, consisting of father, mother, son, young daughter and baby are seen crossing the plains in a prairie schooner. They decide to camp in a pretty spot and have hardly started to work when a guest rides in. He is given food and a kindly welcome. When the pioneers again start to work he attempts to make off with their guns, but is foiled in the attempt by the child. He then rides to a band of Indians and gets them to attack the pioneers. The pioneers, however, are warned by a scout, who then goes for aid from the troops. The Indians attack them and just as everything seems over the troops ride in and make short work of the Indians. The scout is then rewarded by a kiss from the pretty daughter. The others include "Marriage of the Cook" and "A Victim of Circumstances." Also the Romano orchestra.

New Grand Theatre

Commencing on Monday afternoon matinee and playing throughout the week the Three Navarros, an equilbristic troupe of renown will offer a barrel jumping and balancing act that for three people is the most advanced of this nature now performing. Everything that has not been seen before in equilbristic surprises will be offered by this team this week. There are two men and one woman performing, and demonstrating muscular development in its highest degree.

Another act along the same lines but quite versatile is that of the two physical culture maids, Jessie Excela and Louise Franks, the former a bag puncher and the latter a contortionist, but both first class artists, showing the degree of physical culture to be obtained by women as well as by men.

Emelie Benner, the lady who has a remarkable baritone voice will sing a number of selections before Victoria audiences at the Grand this week. Hearing her voice from off the stage before she appears before the people, an audience generally expects a man to come forth. The surprise occasioned is proof of her remarkable powers.

The greatest comedian of the modern stage is Phil Staats. He will be here tomorrow. He weighs 300 pounds and has a 300 pound monologue and singing act with which to entertain. His singing voice is reported good and his act all round is rated high.

Leslie A. Bates, an entertainer of much experience has been billed for Victoria to offer a series of selected songs and tell some jokes which Mr. Bates understands Victoria people have not yet heard. If he has not another guess coming the act will be all right. Thomas J. Price is going to sing a new song, brought out recently in the east, and there are to be the usual moving pictures.

Majestic Theatre

Monday and Tuesday The Clay Baker, Peter Denig, an old German potter, lived and died in the village of Mont Alta, Pennsylvania. His chief ambition in life was a desire to make a china that would be unbreakable. His life was one of struggle, hardships, starving, and an unconquerable persistence which ultimately was rewarded with all the blessings of life. Through the story of "The Clay Baker" there runs a pretty love romance and a happy blending of sadness and joy, happy blending which is essential in making dramatic work effective, and which, together with the fine acting of William V. Mong, in the role of the old clay baker, has given the play a place among the modern classics. Joseph Hague, writing for the Dramatic Mirror, has said: "'The Clay Baker' is a dramatic gem, and whether developed by literary ability or histrionic powers, bears a close relationship to those created and made immortal by Joseph Jefferson."

Among the other pictures are "A Romance of the Western Hills," civilization as it appealed to the Indian maiden, a picture which should be seen by everybody, and four more films.

Victoria Firm Expands Rapidly

The Island Investment Company's Vancouver branch have just transferred their business to large ground floor offices at 431 Homer street, that city. The growth of the company's business in Vancouver has been most pronounced, a considerable number of Vancouver shareholders having been added during the past six months. Victorians who have business interests in the Terminal City cannot do better than place their business in the hands of this company.

ALBERNI

W. D. McCombe, of the McCombe Realty Co., has opened an office in the Somass Hotel, Port Alberni, and has for sale townsite lots and good acreage. Also Sproat Lake acreage.

"Polish Up the Knocker of the Big Front Door"

Try this, the finest Metal Polish extant. It will brighten up almost everything except "ideas."

Brilliantshine Metal Polish, per bottle, 35c, 60c and ....20¢

Drake Hardware Company

608 Yates Street. Corner Government Street

The Almighty Dollar

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FRESH MADE INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for $1.00
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack $1.75
ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER, 4 packets for...25¢
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb. sack.....$1.15
OGILVIE'S ROLLED OATS, 8-lb. sack.....35¢
ST. CHARLES CREAM, large 20-oz. can.....10¢
SUPEREINE TOILET SOAP, 9 cakes.....25¢
ROWAT'S ENGLISH VINEGAR, quart bottle.....15¢
MALTA VITA, per packet.....10¢
PURE BLACK PEPPER, per lb. .....25¢
PURE CASTILE SOAP, large bar.....20¢
LOCAL HOTHOUSE TOMATOES, per lb. .....25¢

Patronize the store that KEEPS prices down

Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

THE ONLY INDEPENDENT STORE

Corner Fort and Broad Streets

Phones 94 and 95 Quick Delivery

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McClary's Famous Steel Ranges and Heating Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's 1313 Wharf Street, near Johnson Street, Victoria.

Bicycles

From $35 Up

Baseball goods and fishing tackle. Repair work guaranteed

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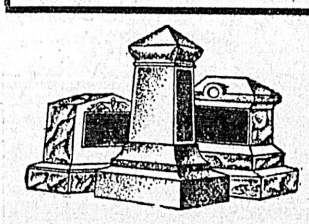
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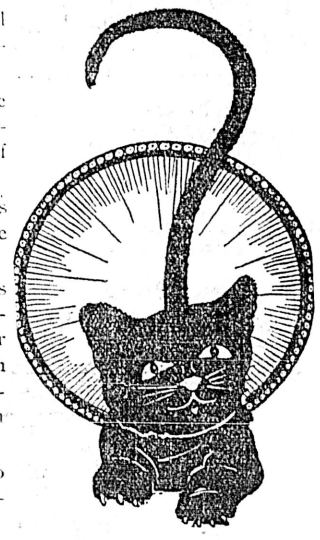


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Photographs and postcards of the memorial service. Also photographs of parade of veterans.—Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

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The year 1909 demonstrated two things in the marine engine business.

1st.—The perfect two-cycle type of marine engine is a perfect design for all motors of small horse power.

2nd.—The Ferro Engine is easily the first in the two-cycle class.

The absence of many parts brings simplicity, which greatly reduces the opportunity for trouble of any sort and which enables the inexperienced operator to run a motor boat with safety.

These facts are not open to argument. The man who questions them does not know.

HINTON ELECTRIC CO.

Fancy Chinaware

There is not a lady who does not admire dainty and fine Chinaware for serving afternoon tea, and our stock offers you a delightful selection.

SUNSHADES AND PARASOLS

New shipment just in. Come in and see them. Many exclusive designs. All colors.

SHIRTWAIST PATTERNS

In Cotton Crepe, Fancy Silks and Pongee. Also Linen

LEE DYE & CO.

NEXT FIRE HALL

Cormorant Street and 707 Fort Street

2 in 1 SHOE POLISH

means foot comfort. It keeps leather soft and pliable—makes shoes last longer. Does not contain any Turpentine, Acids, or other injurious ingredients. Brilliant and lasting—one rub does the trick.

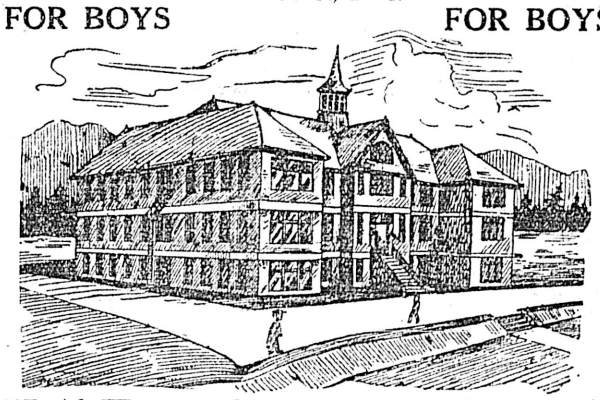
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Half Term Commences May 17

At 9:30 a.m.

Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields

in Spacious New Brick Building.

Accommodation for 120 Borders.

Chemical Laboratory: Organized Cadet Corps: Musketry Instruction: Football and Cricket: Gymnasium and Indoor Rifle Range.

RECENT SUCCESSES AT McGILL AND R.M.C.

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For Prospectus Apply the Bursar.

Corrig College

Beacon Hill Park. Victoria, B.C. Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for Boys of 8 to 16 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. A few vacancies at Spring term, February 1st.

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

HIGH GRADE DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN

Corner of Oak Bay and Richmond Avenue. Phone L-1228.

All subjects taught. Needlework, cutting-out, knitting, vocal music and physical culture are special features of this school. Pianoforte tuition. Modern languages. Good grounds for tennis, games, etc. Fees moderate. Prospectus on application. School opens Monday, February 7.

Principal: Mrs. Stedham. Cert. Eng.

In Woman's Realm

Here and There

The need of caution in crossing crowded streets has been shown again by the sad accident in Vancouver where a little Japanese girl was crushed to death by a street car. Children ought to be taught never to pass in front of a street car. It is better, a thousand times, to wait till it has moved on than to run the risk of being injured or killed. It is a very common sight here to see quite small children run between two cars which have stopped, it may be only for a moment. There is always a danger that a small child in the habit of doing this may some day cross before the car has come to a stand.

It would, in such a case, be but poor consolation to the mother to know that the motorneer had not kept as strict a look-out as he should. We must all learn in Victoria that the population of the city has grown too large, and the traffic too great to disregard the rules for street crossing that are in force in all cities. Children, if carefully trained, will not expose themselves needlessly to danger.

Indeed, it is not uncommon to see the little ones warning their elders of the approach of vehicles. But such children have been trained from babyhood to be careful. Mothers who do not take the trouble to do this, and who fail to keep a strict watch on children too young to take care of themselves may live to suffer sorrow and remorse of which it is terrible even to think.

There are not wanting signs that it is very necessary for the authorities in Victoria to make regulations, or rather strictly to enforce the regulations that have been made, against the careless driving of public motors. It is becoming a common sight to see a motor load of young people going on expeditions into the country or taking their pleasure in the city streets. The use of the motor car for pleasure jaunts has, in other cities, been attended in the beginning with sad results. There is no need that such accidents should occur here. The chaffeur who undertakes to drive a party of boys and girls must be made to feel that no matter how foolish or irresponsible they may be, he is in charge of their lives, and must neglect no precaution for their safety. It would be well if all the mothers in Victoria taught their daughters that under no circumstances should they go on motor rides without first having obtained permission to do so. It will then be the duty of parent or guardian to decide whether or not this permission should be given. What has come to be known as "joyriding" is a pastime that may well be looked upon with disfavor by Victoria mothers. In this respect no mother should fear to be called old-fashioned.

Little Prince Edward Island has set Canada an example of how immigrants ought to be treated. A short time ago a party of English settlers from Devon and Cornwall arrived in Charlottetown. They were met by a deputation of citizens. Comfortable rooms were found for them, and during their stay in the city they were called upon by many, who welcomed them to their new home. Their names were published so that friends or relatives or acquaintances might learn of their arrival. An unfortunate accident to one of the members of the party drew forth expressions of regret and sympathy. The immigrants were farmer folk; but whatever they may think of the quality of the land in the garden province, they will never lose the impression given by this warm welcome. In the beginning of what is to them a new life they will feel that they are among friends who are ready to help and advise them. It is manifestly impossible that in the great centres of traffic much can be done for the individual settler. But it ought to be possible, when the long journey's end is near and a pause is made to procure necessaries and to gain information about the new beginning, to show the immigrant that this is not a strange land to which he has come, but that warm hearts and ready hands will help to make a new home for him and his.

Victoria has hitherto taken but little notice of the newcomers. Perhaps there has been no great need. Many of them have been met by friends or relatives on their arrival. But when Vancouver island begins to receive its fair share of immigration this will no longer be the case. Before that time comes, and there is every indication that it is coming soon, we ought to be ready to give those who are to be our fellow-workers in the development of our province as hearty a welcome as they are receiving in the Garden of the Gulf.

The fact that there is need in Prince Edward island for English farmers, reminds the people of the west that they owe much to the intelligent industry and enterprise of the young men who have left its green and fertile fields to be tilled by strangers. There are few cities in which some of these young men have not made their mark. It would take a journey of many days to meet all who have made themselves homes on the farms of the middle west. In this province there are few departments of industry in which they are not engaged and in the work of education they have taken a leading part. Many of them might have been more prosperous if they had not left their fair home, but they would have missed the opportunity of aiding in the development of the wider west.

There are few cities in America where the poor are not crowded together in districts where it is impossible for them to bring up their children with strong bodies, sound minds and a healthy moral nature. Most of us have seen such districts in Canadian cities. Happily in Victoria families have not this excuse for degradation. These slums have hitherto been the despair of philanthropists. Both in England and in the United States efforts are being made by men and women of wealth and influence to remove poor families from the crowded tenements where vice and poverty flourish. Garden cities and model tenements have been made. We have read from time to time how Mrs. Sage and Mrs. Vanderbilt have expended great sums in providing homes for the sick and the unfortunate. In this work of better housing women have always been active. But it has been left for a woman in Indiana to bring about the passage of a law that will make it impossible so long as it is in force, to create a crowded quarter in any city in the state. This woman is Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon whose home is in Evansville. She found that in her own city which is not a large one, men and women and children were living under conditions quite as bad as those which existed in New York, but the districts were not large and it was possible to prevent their becoming larger. She talked to her friends and after many discouragements obtained the passage of a building law that made future overcrowding impossible. But Mrs. Bacon was not satisfied with what she had done for her own city. In 1909 with the assistance of all the charitable people whom she could induce to help her she placed a tenement bill before the state legislature Finding that no notice was taken of it, the earnest little woman visited the legislature and pleaded the cause of the poor so earnestly that her bill passed. It is said that "the bill covers the tenement question in a remarkable way. The tenement problem in a city of 25,000 demands entirely different handling from the tenement problem in a larger city. Mrs. Bacon's bill declares, for instance that no tenement hereafter shall occupy more than sixty-five per cent of a lot or more than eighty-five per cent of a corner lot, and that it must not be higher than once and a half the width of the street on which it stands. It also provides that the building must have a rear yard at least fifteen feet deep, and that no rear tenements shall be erected. In the future in every tenement erected in Indiana there must be one room of one hundred and twenty square feet, while other rooms must contain at least seventy square feet of floor area and must not be less than nine feet high. Sanitary provisions are also arranged for."

The woman who has made it impossible that in a great state little children shall be denied the blessing of fresh air is a wife and mother, who in her neighborhood visits in the town in which she lives, found the misery which she has done so much to alleviate.

The Home Journal, Toronto, comes to hand this month under a new name, "The Canadian Home Journal." There are enough women in Canada to make this periodical worthy of the name its proprietors have chosen. Many efforts have been made to establish a Canadian periodical, but as yet none have been altogether successful. Will this woman's journal be the first to equal its American rivals? That depends upon many things, but it certainly cannot be done unless Canadian women consider that it is worth while having in their homes a magazine which deals with topics of interest to them in a Canadian way. In the present number an article on Capilano Canyon, by Ethel

(Continued on Page 10.)

MAY FETE

Bright sunshine, sweet music, quaint costumes, pretty flowers and lovely children combined to make the May fete given by the pupils of St. George's school yesterday afternoon most enjoyable.

A bank of broom concealed the stage on which the throne of the May Queen was placed and where the performers of the little cantata sat when they were not dancing round the May Pole, that, with its gay streamers, formed the centre of attraction. A large number of parents and visitors were present to show their appreciation of the work done by the teacher sand to enjoy the treat prepared for them by the pupils. Jack Meldram and Bernard Lees made excellent Masters of Ceremonies, introducing the groups who took part in the afternoon's performance.

Miss Amy Grogan, as May Queen was attended by a band of graceful maids of honor, tiny maidens laid wreaths of golden and white blossoms at her feet, sturdy little men in the old-world costume of the beef-eaters came to do her homage, sweet shepherdesses bearing daisy decked crooks brought their tribute of song, bonny girls in hunting green knelt before her as loyal and true as the Merry Men of the old days, and out of the nursery came Jack in the Green, Jack Horner and Jack and Jill, to sing their song and tell their stories.

The dances, though simple, were in excellent time, and the singing was very tuneful. At the close of the entertainment Bishop Perrin, on behalf of the audience, thanked the queen and her lieges for the great pleasure they had given. Among the visitors present were: Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. McBride, Bishop and Mrs. Perrin, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. H. A. McLean, Mrs. Nevin, Miss Mary Lawson, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Arthur Lee, Mrs. Durick, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Savannah, Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. E. Watkins, Mrs. Macklin, Mrs. De Veuille, Mrs. Piercy, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Grogan, Mrs. Nicoll, Munsie, Mrs. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Mellis, Mrs. L. W. Clay, Miss Sweet, Mrs. Forman, Mrs. O. M. Jones, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Burkholder, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. and Miss Munsie, Mrs. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Meldram, Mr. Best and Mrs. Durick, Mrs. A. Muir, Mrs. Hanington, Mrs. Williams.

This school has grown since last year and the staff has been increased. It now consists of Mrs. Suttee, principal; Miss West, Miss Bell, Miss Gulland, Miss Tully, Miss Powell, (Kindergarten) and Miss Hayne, physical instructor.

Jubilee Hospital

The regular meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary, Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, will take place on Tuesday next, the 31st inst., at the hospital at 2:30 p.m. As this is the last meeting of the working year, the full executive is urgently reminded to attend.

The regular meeting of the Daughters of Pity will take place on Monday next, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., at the hospital. As there is important business before the meeting, a large attendance is requested.

Embroidery Flurry — Quick clearance price on Fine Swiss Embroidery and Insertion. All the regular 10c, 12½c and 15c qualities for 7c a yard. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates Street.

Have you dined at the Driard?

A May Pole Dance at St. George's School



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Science Matriculation a Specialty. Day and Evening Classes. Recent successes at Matriculation.

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Parliament of Women

Will be held in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates Street, on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1st, 1910, at 8:15, arranged by the Committee on "Citizenship" of Local Council of Women of Victoria and Vancouver Island.

The entertainment will be under the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Paterson, the Honorable the Premier and Mrs. McBride, and His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Morley.

Tickets of admission 50 cents and can be obtained from members of the committee, T. N. Hibben & Co. and M. W. Waitt & Co.

Piano Values Unobtainable Elsewhere

LET US PROVE IT

Insufficient space to make show in windows, but our Concert Hall contains a stock unexcelled and unequalled for quality, and prices to suit all purses.

BUYERS! NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY! COME IN!!

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Four things you'll need in your city home or country cottage; each the best of its kind.

MOFFET'S BEST BREAD FLOUR, per sack.....$1.85
"VOONIA," the best Ceylon Tea extant, per pound 50c
KING GEORGE 4TH., best of all Scotch Whiskies, per bottle....$1.25
STOWER'S LIME JUICE, best and purest, per bottle 35c; 3 bottles,$1.00

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and it is yours. We have no especially choice cuts reserved for particular customers. All our meats are choice and we treat everybody alike at this market. So don't stay away because your meat purchases are small. We take as much pleasure in serving the small buyer as the big one. Maybe your family will be large some day. See our windows for best prices in the meat line, Island Veal, Mutton and Spring Lamb always in stock.

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Taylor's Borax Soap, 5 cakes for.....25c

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Week of May 30th.

Commencing Monday, 7:30 p. m. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 3 p.m.

Admission 10 Cents.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Where Everybody Goes

Monday and Tuesday.

"Romance of the Western Hills."

Indian Picture.

"The Masterpiece."

"The Truer Love."

"Skylight Theatre Seat."

"The Clay Baker," one of the best and most artistic dramatic productions of the year.

Illustrated Song.

Performances daily from 2 to 5:30; 7 to 11. Admission 10c; children to matinee, 5 cents.

ROMANO THEATRE

Programme—Monday and Tuesday. The Peril of the Plains, very fine western drama, 1000 ft. History of the Life of a Butterfly, this is a fine educational picture and should be seen by all. A Victim of Circumstances, good comedy. Marriage of the Cook, good comedy. Romano Orchestra.

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WEEK MAY 30th.

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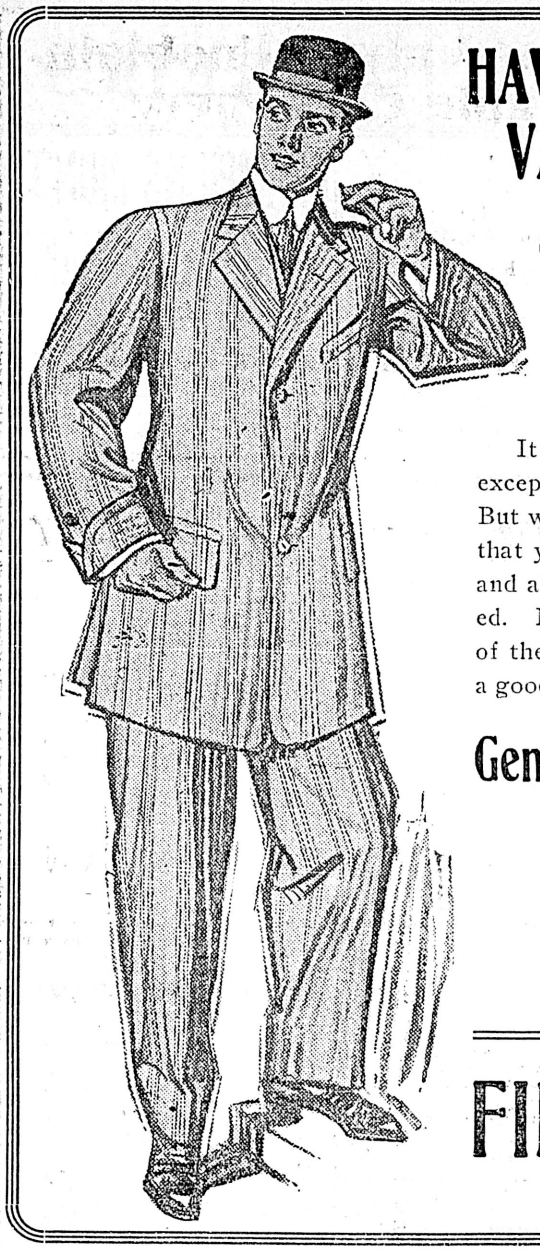
Geo. A. Levelle, Mgr.

Although we shall be busy putting in a handsome new front to the Empress Theatre this week, it will not prevent us from showing the clearest, most up-to-date and finest pictures procurable. We will make you feel at home in Victoria's wide-awake, well ventilated, cosy picture theatre. Watch this space daily.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

Get the Empress Habit

Notice to Holders of Pathmaker Tickets—Drawing will be held May 28th, 1910, at Easthope Bros., 1705 Georgia street, Vancouver, B.C.



HAVE YOU TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF OUR SPECIAL OFFER

$25 Suits for $17.50

It is needless for us to enumerate the exceptional value that we are offering today But what we do wish to impress upon you is that you are getting the very highest grade and absolutely the greatest value ever offered. Many men who know took advantage of these suits yesterday: if you are out for a good suit, do so today.

Genuine Panama Hats Unusual Value at

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VISITORS MEET SECOND DISASTER

Yakima's Ball Team Couldn't Hold Victoria Down Yesterday—Wet Weather Induced Sloppy Play

QUITE a number assembled to witness Yakima's second downfall against Wattalet's Wonders, to the tune of 8 to 1, in six inning's work. Rain didn't deter the fans. They scorned the ugly mood of J. Pluvius and, perforce, the players had to take to the mud and the dripping grass. The result was lose work on the part of the visitors influencing the home lads to the point of carelessness.

Surplis is an aggravatingly slow performer in the box but he's there with the speed and the control. At least he was yesterday. But it was at the bat that he furnished the game's votaries food for thought. Usually the "torrid weather" twirler is marked down as a "mutt" with the willow. This time he upset the dope, grinning with fiendish glee as he delicately placed the sphere out for two pretty hits. It's just like his contrariness to get busy on a day when it wasn't at all necessary. Now if he had held the cards up his sleeve to astonish University of Washington next Saturday, but what's the use.

After one run had gone down both ways in the first the balloon got away. It went up with a snort and hovered over the heads of the bewildered Yakima's for fifteen minutes, and all the time Victoria batsmen were giving correct imitation of National and American League high average big salaried geniuses. One, two, three, four the gong clanged after it was all over. Moulton had been allowed to first on balls, and that's how it started. Then Surplis let lose his reserve. It was a sizzling grounder past the short stop. Perhaps the official scorer has it down as an error to the s. s. If he has it's a shame. Watch it, "Surp," and if he bas kick. Why it would be downright robbery. As for the rest, well, there was Wattalet, and Moore, and Marsh, and Bryberk to bat. They all smiled and swung and always something happened. If it wasn't a hit it was an error—and, after all, what's the odds? The chief thing is that, when McDiarmid retired the sides, Victoria was at the five mark.

A Pretty Double

Yakima remained impotent in the third and again "Surp," the man responsible for their failure, rubbed it in with another slug to the left garden. To make a long story short Brown scored. The fourth was equally unproductive to the strangers, while Victoria gave a pretty sample



a Scottish fan, whose pointed comment on some of the Yakima crudes play had amused the grand stand for several innings.

Thus ends all that is of consequence in the story of yesterday's bickering.

Notes

What was the matter with Whyte yesterday? His inscrutable countenance was missed. Was he afraid of the wet or was it scorn for the kids from across the border that caused his delinquence? Remember "Bob" next Saturday it's the University of Washington.

Is it going to become a habit "Surp" or were you only springing a joke yesterday?

Watt had better look after his spikes. Won't do to slip while after a flyer in the left field. Look's bad to say nothing of the possible consequences. There's nothing so undignified as to come a cropper in the oats.

Yes, Wright, Yakima's pitcher, was wild yesterday. But his curves broke sharp, and there's no telling how he might have done given fine weather. Under the circumstances it wouldn't be fair to criticise.

Double plays are beginning to look common on the Royal Athletic park grounds.

Four home runs in five games: Not so bad, eh!

It's University of Washington next Saturday. Now Watt you'll have to spruce up those colts of yours. They'll have to go some to leave the ninth behind ahead of the students.

It's a long time since Fruberg has been seen behind the plate.

"Bob" Peden, the southpaw, was on

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Fine Felt Hats—America's best and newest blocks, all the desirable shades, each, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.50

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Linen Hats—splendid for outing wear, 75c, 50c and 25c

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BAYS' "BIG FOUR" FOR THE N.P.A.A.O.

Strong Crew Will Wear J.B.A.A. Colors for Forthcoming International Competitions—Club Regatta June 11

Victoria's crews to compete in the N. P. A. A. O., which takes place at Vancouver early next month, are beginning to assume shape. The indications are that there will be a strong "Big Four," fast junior fours, doubles, and singles wearing the J. B. A. A. colors in the international competitions.

The quartette selected to pilot the senior shell certainly looks a winner on paper. It is the best the Bays, under the guidance of the local father of oarsmanship, Dan O'Sullivan, have been able to put forward in years. Here it is: Jack McCarter, stroke; T. Davidson, 3; J. Finlaison, 2; and W. Jesse, bow. All are home boys with the exception of Davidson. He is the lad who hails from the University of California and who, unquestionably, gives body to the four. They will begin training immediately.

There are two crews aspiring for the junior contest. Probably the representative outfit will be chosen from their numbers after all have been given a careful try-out under the watchful eye of Trainer O'Sullivan. Those honored with a trial follow: F. Sweeney, stroke; P. Lawson, 3; W. Firnell, 2; R. Strachan, bow. P. Skuse, bow; O. Summers, 3; R. Hiscocks, 2; A. Poole, bow. Conditioning will begin forthwith.

Two Doubles

In the doubles there are two crews. Possibly both will go to Vancouver, but which will be the official club entry is as yet uncertain. They are: J. C. Newmarsch and J. Chungranes and Messrs. Hopgood and Monck. For the singles W. M. Kennedy has been elected. He has been in training for months, will take his place in the best of physical shape, and has many who believe that he will be able to bring the championship to the capital.

Regatta Crews

The club regatta, which was to have been held on June 4th, has been postponed to the 11th in order to give the boys ample opportunity to train. Those who have been chosen for these competitions and the hours, daily, when shells will be available for their use follows:

6 p. m.: F. E. Heald, stroke; C. Betterton, 3; C. Baylis, 2; C. Thomas, bow.

6 p. m.: H. Hinton, stroke; H. T. Golden, 3; E. F. Cribbs, 2; T. Hiscocks, bow.

5.30 p. h.: F. Willis, stroke; H. A. Lee, 3; J. Houston, 2; V. Lawson, bow.

5.30 p. m.: W. Laing, stroke; J. Sweeney, 3; H. T. Winsby, 2; and T. H. Bailey, bow.

Roller's Status

Zbyszko and Marmout have removed Dr. B. F. Roller from the lofty seat he held in the wrestling circle. The doctor is and always has been a remarkable athlete, but his crushing defeat in this city at the hands of Frank Gotch was sufficient to convince local followers of the game that he had no chance for the championship. Gotch was younger stronger, quicker and knew more about inside work. Roller could not make up the handicap although he improved to a marked degree and was a formidable opponent for all second-raters. Second-raters refer to wrestlers who are below Gotch. Mahmout and Zbyszko were too massive for Roller to handle and in addition they were his superiors in strength if not his equal in science and quick thinking. Gotch realizes that his best chance to throw Zbyszko lies in some move which will catch the giant Pole unguarded.

Rivals in Ottawa

The Argonaut Boat Club, of Toronto, whose senior eight-oared shells are the champions of Canada, will find the Ottawas a hard contender for the title at the Canadian regatta at St. Catherines this year. The Ottawa club is paying more attention to the big shell than the four, with which they made a great showing at the Canadian and national regattas last year. They have a new sectional Sim's shell and with their senior four and some good material to pick from, and with the aid of Coach Jim Ten Eyck, who will join the matter the Poughkeepsie regatta in June, they appear strong. In case the Ottawa eight wins at Canada and the national regatta at Washington, they have been promised a trip to the English Henley in 1911.

RECORDS SMASHED IN MOTOR RACES

One Hundred Mile Event Was Feature of Yesterday's Sport at Indianapolis—Accident Narrowly Averted

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 28.—Records went down in yesterday's races at the Motor Speedway and the new course, the only brick track in the world, justified all the hopes of its constructors. In three different classes of American stock cars, new marks were set.

The greatest event of the day was the 100 mile race for cars of 301 to 450 cubic inches piston displacement. It was won by Kincaid in a National in 1:23:43. The previous record, set by Chevrolet in a Buick at Atlanta, was 1:24:08. Dawson, driving the Marmon, led the field from the tenth to the eighty-fifth mile, when he lost the lead by the fouling of a spark plug and could not regain it. Kincaid, rounding the home stretch, barely escaped crashing into the press stand, when one of his rear tires ripped off and hurled high in the air. By sheer strength he held his car to the track, and the crowds in the grand stand gave him a roar of cheers.

In the five mile race for cars of the same class as entered in the 100 mile, Kincaid broke another record, winning over Dawson and Harroun, both driving Marmons. His time was 4:05, smashing the former record of 9:03.

Chevrolet, driving a Buick in the five mile race for the little cars of 161 to 230 inches, won in 4:41, breaking the previous time of 5:13.

The withdrawal of all the Buick and Jackson entries because the technical committee barred several cars that were said to exceed classification of Bower, caused some wrangling.

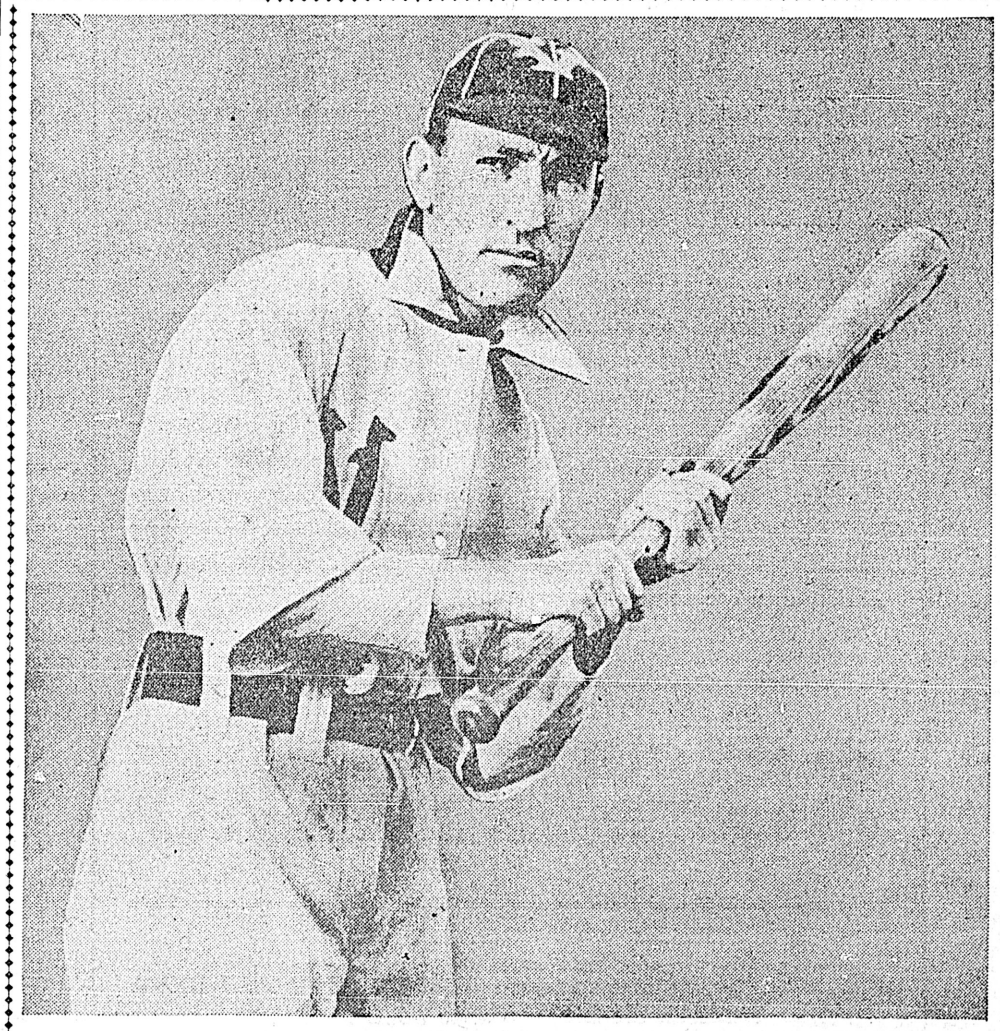
Finally the Buick owners consented to re-enter the cars that met the American Automobile Association rules as interpreted by the technical committee. There was no serious accident today. The steering gear of Barney Oldfield's Knox broke as he was trying out his motor before the first event was called. The accident put him out of the races for today, but he expects to run tomorrow. The feature tomorrow will be the 200 mile race, which was called off last year because of the fatal accidents.

The most exciting race of the day was the tree-for-all five miles, which was a fight to the home stretch between Burman, Buick, and Bragg, Fait, the former winning by fifty yards. Harroun, Marmon, third. Time 3:37:4.

Five miles free-for-all handicap—Goerner, National, scratch, 1; Tousey, National, 35 sec., 2; Green, Stoddart Dayton, scratch, third. Time, 5:44.

The 100 mile race was started at 3:40 p. m. for a silver trophy valued at $1,500 and a gold medal. There were seven entries.

W. A. Wattalet, Manager Victoria's Team, When He Is in Real Fighting Trim



Mr. Wattalet, who plays the left garden safely, and is high up in batting average, is the man to whom the fans owe this year's local nine. He believes he has a winning bunch and that some of the fastest ball Victorians have seen will develop this season.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Options on the stock of the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company at $150 per share will close June 1st.

(See also Page 10.)

of neat and fast infield work. On Wright's hit to Brown at s.s. Rose was nabbed at second, in time to head Wright off at the initial bag. Two more to Victoria in the fourth and the rain signalized the parade by falling more heavily, swamping the home plate, and causing Surplis much distress.

"Ladies and gentlemen. This will be the last inning," interpolated Referee George Burnes courteously, doffing his cap and, incidentally, shaking the dew off.

"Don't blame you George," returned the beach yesterday. Thought Surp wouldn't be able to stand the rain. But the veteran didn't need assistance.

Attell's Conceit

Abe Attell is conceited enough to think that he will win from Jem Driscoll inside of ten rounds when they battle for the world's featherweight championship in San Francisco a short time before the Jeffries-Johnson mill. Attell treats his English rival with scant courtesy, much in contrast to the consideraion he has received at the hands of Driscoll. No sooner had Driscoll arrived from England than he said: "Attell is a bully good boxer. I shall very much like to test him you know, for he's clever and fast and all that sort of thing. We had a ripping go last year for ten rounds and I think the bout at Mr. Coffroth's club in July will be doubly interesting." Attell may win, but I cannot get away from the idea that he is going up against the hardest proposition he has ever tackled in several years. Although Attell has been travelling around picking up easy money in the past six months he has shown on one or two occasions that he is still a master of the game and far from a fallaway.

MONTREAL, May 28.—The new Seawanhaka Cup challenger will probably be known as The Canadian. Canadian and Dominion are the two names favored, but there has been a Dominion and never a Canadian. The announcement some time ago that Mr. Duggan, from whose brain the idea of the wonderful Dominion originated, will help in tuning up the new challenger has been corroborated. He will probably sail the Thorella as against Mr. Routh sailing the new boat.

Have you lunched at the Driard?



Many a Fish Is Lost

For want of proper Tackle. This store is the anglers' delight. We have Tackle for every finny creature, from minnow to sturgeon and priced properly for purchasers. Come in; it's a pleasure to us to show goods.

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Catchers' Mitts, $9.00 to ..... 35¢
Fielders' Gloves, $4.00 to ..... 25¢
Bats, $1.50 to ..... 15¢

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AQUATICS | BOWLING | TENNIS | BOXING | BASEBALL | ATHLETICS

VICTORIA CADETS GET FINE SCORES

Young Soldiers Shoot at Clover Point Range in Morning and Excel Previous Records —Light Was Good

The University school boys reaped the reward of six weeks hard practice by making some record scores yesterday in the first match of the Canadian rifle league series at Clover Point. The conditions were seven shots each at 200 yards, 500 yards and the best scores constituted the team.

The weather was favorable a cloudy morning being preferable to the direct glare of the sun behind the targets.

The improvement made since last year will be seen from the fact that the previous best individual score was 52 and best ten 415.

The results:

	200 yds	500 yds	Ttl.
Lance Corpl. Beech	26	34	60
Lieut. Mathews	29	30	59
Sergt. Pell-Irving	26	29	55
Sergt. Creery	27	28	55
Corporal Decker	27	24	51
Corporal Roe	26	22	48
Cadet M'Anally	27	21	48
Lieut Rich	21	26	47
Sergt. Woodword	22	25	47
Corporal Crawford	27	20	47
Total	258	259	517

Three other matches have to be fired on the 9th, 11th, and 18th of June.

In the gallery matches also inaugurated by the C.R.L. which have recently been completed, the University cadets firing at the same range and with the same rifles at the local high school, made scores of 326, 352, 373 and 343 out of 500 in the four matches, aggregating 1,394.

High School Shoot.

In the high school cadet shoot yesterday the principal scores made follow.

200 Yards.

Lieut. Boggs	25
Corp. Ashdown-Green	25
L. C. Myers	25
Capt. Hartman	23
Sergt. Maj. Stevens	23
Cadet McNeil	23
L. C. Dickson	22

500 Yards.

L. C. Dickson	26
Corp. Aasdown-Green	25
Cadet Vigelius	25
Cadet Sargent	25
Lieut. Boggs	23
Sergt.-Major Stevens	23
Cadet Watson	20

About 30 fired, light was very good.

Next Saturday firing in Canada inter-school competition of the Royal Military college, Kingston, four in a team.

Possible 35 at each range.

BASEBALL RESULTS

NORTHWESTERN.

How Clubs' Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Tacoma	19	15	.558
Vancouver	19	15	.558
Seattle	15	19	.441
Spokane	15	19	.441

	R.	H.	E.
Spokane	8	9	1
Tacoma	0	3	4

Batteries—Killilay and Osdik; Laddy, Butler, Blakenship and Byrnes.

	R.	H.	E.
Seattle	5	7	4
Vancouver	1	5	2

Batteries—Thompson and Shea; Chinault and Lewis.

Coast.

	R.	H.	E.
San Francisco	2	5	1
Los Angeles	1	7	2
	R.	H.	E.
Oakland	3	7	0
Vernon	1	4	1
	R.	H.	E.
Portland	3	7	1
Sacramento	1	6	3

National.

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	4	10	1
St. Louis	0	4	2
	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	9	9	0
Pittsburg	0	9	4
	R.	H.	E.
New York	2	9	7
Philadelphia	2	10	1
	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	5	11	1
Boston	4	12	11

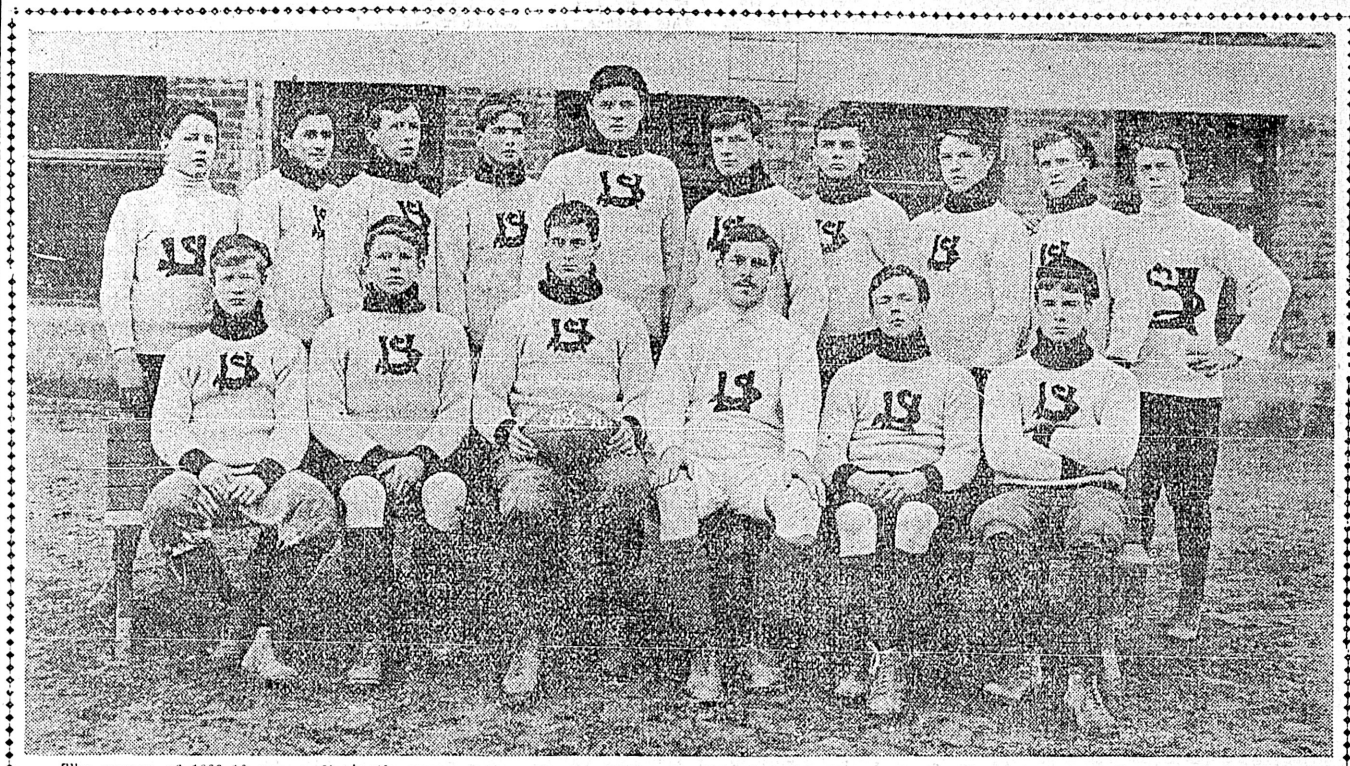
American.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	9	11	2
Boston	3	4	2
	R.	H.	E.
Washington	4	5	0
New York	3	8	1
	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	9	13	0
Chicago	1	2	0
	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	5	9	2
Cleveland	1	4	2

Eastern.

First game:	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	4	10	2
Buffalo	0	3	1
Second game:	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo ff	5	9	2
Rochester	3	8	0
Baltimore	5	11	4
Jersey City	4	8	2
	R.	H.	E.
Providence	3	6	1
Newark	0	1	4
Forst game:	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	3	8	1
Montreal	1	7	0
Second game:	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	5	4	2
Montreal	2	9	4

Promising Young Rugby Players of the University School--- They Have a Fine Record



The season of 1909-10 was a distinctly successful one for the University School senior fifteen. During the first part of the season, October to Christmas, they played six matches. Two with the Collegiate School were won; against the Victoria High School, one match was drawn and one lost, while the same result was recorded in the two matches played with the Vancouver High School. In points the University had a slight advantage, scoring 35 to their opponents' 32. In February and March of this year four matches were played, all of which were won with ease. The Collegiate boys were beaten twice, the total points for the term being 57 to 3 in favor of the University. It should be mentioned that McGuigan, the school captain, played three-quarter for the Victoria Champion team throughout the season, as well as playing for his school.

As appearing above, the players follow: Back row (from right to left), Bagshawe, Otter, Rand, Macdonald, Emanuels, Irwin, Wyld, Mackay, Persse, Young. Front row: Thorsen, Rich (vice-captain), McGuigan (captain), Mr. F. A. Sparks, Devine and Ambery.

Ethel Barrymore, the well-known actress, has expressed a strong desire to witness the Jeffries and Johnson contest at Emeryville next July at which time she will be on the coast. Her wish is to be granted. Several other actresses and the wives of several actors are to occupy a box with her, screened off by curtains from the gaze of the male contingent on the lower tier of seats. Two boxes to be occupied by women have already been arranged for, and others will be constructed if there is a demand for them. The boxes will form a semi-circle back of the last row of seats for the men. They will be about 170 feet from the ring and the curtains to screen their occupants from the gaze of the crowd will not interfere with a good view of the fight. Being 170 feet from the ringside, the women spectators will be out of earshot of the exciting talk in and about the ring while the contest is on.

It looks as if the aggregation of stars which the Vancouver lacrosse club has collected from Halifax to Yukon may really be able to play the game. The country was scoured with the avowed purpose of taking revenge on the Minto cupholders, the Salmon Bellies of New Westminster. The first game resulted in an easy win for Vancouver. However, that home crew crowd from New Westminster will take a lot of beating. What is worrying Vancouver now that they are so cock-sure that they have New Westminster trimmed is Montreal in the coming series may carry off the battered old mug. Then it will mean a transcontinental trip for the Vancouvers. So the Coast city is praying and pulling for New Westminster. If the Salmon Bellies win, the cup looks as good to Vancouver as if it were already in the club's vault.---Montreal Star.

CHAMPIONS DIDN'T HAVE A CHANCE

Vancouver Lacrosse Twelve Completely Outclassed New Westminster in Yesterday's League Match

VANCOUVER, May 28.—Playing on a sodden field before four thousand enthusiastic spectators Vancouver today defeated New Westminster at lacrosse by a score of 9 goals to 4, the teams now being even in the league race

The world's champions were completely outclassed, the Vancouvers forcing the play from the start to finish, while the stonewall defence of the home team held the champions' famous scoring division down.

In the field the Vancouvers also had the champions beaten taking the ball from every face off.

Westminster got two soft goals in the first quarter, but their goals were well earned. The Vancouver home played in brilliant form, circling around the Westminster goal all afternoon and continually bombarding the champions' net.

The game was very clean, only four men, three Vancouver and one Westminster man being sent off. W. E. Ditchburn of Victoria refereed.

The teams: Vancouver—Gibbons, Griffith, Howard, Clarkson, Bickering, Springer, West, Matheson, Murray, Allen, Hennessey, Adamson

Westminster—Gray, Galbraith, T. Gifford, Marshall, J. Gifford, G. Rennie, C. Spring, Wintemute, Fenney, L. Turnbull, G. Spring, Latham.

Race Track Merger

MONTREAL, May 28.—A gentleman well up in the business of running races states that there is a plan quietly on foot to establish a tremendous merger of all the horse-racing tracks that are in any way fit for racing. The principal movers in the business are certain gentlemen in Ontario. The merger, it is said, is to include some backers of the regulation tracks that are any good throughout the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, so that by cutting down expenses of transportation and advertising and printing, and having more meetings, the horse-racing people will be able to reap even a richer harvest under the supposed restrictions on the Miller bill than before there were any restrictions.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

The World's Foremost Designers and Makers of

MEN'S APPAREL

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Semi-ready

This is the Signet of Surety

¶ Don't you believe it!—unless the label's there. Any man who says that the Suit he shows is a Semi-ready garment will at once show you the Semi-ready label—if what he says is true.

¶ Every Semi-ready Suit has the label and the price plainly sewn inside the pocket.

We do not make clothes under any other name than "Semi-ready."

¶ Know these facts and you will be armed against the imitator and the substitutor. The man who "knocks" is not worth while—that's his foolish way.

Semi-ready Tailoring

have contributed to our immense stock of Clothng, Hats and Furnishings for Spring and Summer, 1910. Right here, at the Semi-Ready Wardrobe, you can select your goods from the products of the best manufacturers in the country. We handle the best known goods in every department.The following lines represent the best there is. Semi-Ready Clothing, Flannel Suits, Tooke's and English Shirts, Aertex Mesh Underwear, Fancy Hosiery, Bathing Suits, Prins Poplin Neckwear, Dent's Gloves, Straw Hats, Hawe's, Christy and Stetson Felt Hats, etc.

$5 OUR LEADER $5
. . Panama Hats . .

Each of the above lines represent ABSOLUTELY THE BEST. If there were any better, we would have them.

There's a Proud Satisfaction in

Semi-ready Clothes

Semi-ready Trade Mark



Every garment is personally inspected and approved—and before the Trade Mark and price label is put on the Suit or Overcoat must possess all the virtues of high-class tailoring.

These four essential virtues:

Style and Fit

Quality and Pattern

Our purpose is to appeal to men of cultured taste who appreciate that which is refined and correct.

Not expensive either—for from $15 to $25 and between there is not a Suit in which we do not take a proud satisfaction.

Double-breasted Sack Suits, in Serges, Cheviots and Tweeds, at $15, $18 and $20—and higher.

Clothiers B. WILLIAMS & CO. Hatters

Exclusive Agents Semi-ready Tailoring 614 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.



Sale of Pianos and Organs

These offerings are all good instruments, but slightly shop-worn, hence their big cut in price:—

For $335 a $475 Piano
Karn-Morris make, practically as good as new—beautiful mahogany case.

For $310 a $450 Piano
Karn's famous make, fine mahogany case—bright tone, splendid condition.

For $250 a $700 Piano
A "Steinway" upright piano. Splendid value at $250.

For $225 a $400 Piano
This "Dominion" upright piano cost $400.

For $60 a Bargain
A good upright piano, made by Gordon & Co., walnut case.



For $95 a $150 Organ
Estey's celebrated make, a full, rich-toned instrument.

For $90 a $165 Organ
A "Bell' Organ A big snap at this figure.

For $90 a $125 Organ
Suitable for chapel or school. Sherlock Manning make.

For $115 a $150 Organ
A very handsome instrument. Doherty's famous make.

If you desire a real genuine bargain, don't miss these.

Fletcher Bros.
Western Canada's Largest Music House
1231 Government Street
Branches, Vancouver and Nanaimo



No! This is **not** meant to represent how the "big smoke" will look after the 4th of July. It is the Victoria Fuel Company's Cupid. He doesn't carry any bow or arrows, but just simply a scuttle of

Good, Clean, Fine Quality Coal

This is the quality you get—and full weight too, sometimes more than 2000 lbs. to the ton but never less, when you order from us. Prompt delivery guaranteed.

PRICE $7.50 per Ton

Victoria Fuel Co.
622 Trounce Ave. Phone 1377.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.

I, Hugh Simpson, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal, to commence on the 1st day of July, 1910, of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Conch and Horses hotel, situated at Esquimalt, in the District of Esquimalt.

(Signature) HUGH SIMPSON.
Dated this 25th day of May, 1910.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

ALBIONS TOOK MEASURE OF 'VALES

Friendly Cricket Match Played Despite Rain—Win By Only Ten Runs—Garrison Game a Draw

In spite of the heavy rain the match between the Albions and Strawberry Vale was played yesterday afternoon, the former winning by 10 runs, thanks to the batting of Barraclough, who carried his bat for a well-played 35. Both teams played only nine men.

The score follows:

Strawberry Vale.

Sinclair, c. Taylor b. Barraclough.	3
Thomas, c. and b. White	0
McNamara, not out	31
Smith, b. Duncan	20
Hammond, stpd Lefevre b. Duncan	1
Hutcheson, b. Duncan	0
Goepel, b. Duncan	0
Chandler, b. Taylor	1
Lea, c. White b. Taylor	0
	56

Albions.

R. White, b. McNamara	4
B. Lefevre, c. and b. Thomas	9
A. Richardson, b. Thomas	3
F. Ashby, run out	11
G. Barraclough, not out	35
E. A. Duncan, b. Thomas	2
S. A. Staden, c. and b. McNamara.	0
H. E. Southern, run out	1
J. Taylor, c. Lea b. McNamara	1
Leg bye	1
	67

Match a Draw.

The match yesterday afternoon between the Albions and the Garrison resulted in a draw as when the former had 7 wickets down for 106 runs, it was decided that it was too wet to continue play and stumps were drawn.

The principal scores were C. W. Scott, 32 not out; L. B. Trimen, 31 not out; M. B. Lloyd, 10, and W. Gregson, 10.

Roberson was the most successful bowler for the soldiers, securing four of the seven wickets.

CONFLICT BREWS IN GOLF WORLD

St. Andrews and U. S. G. A. Two Prominent Clubs Appear to Have Reached Parting of Ways

NEW YORK, May 27—After working in perfect harmony for so many years it begins to look as if the two ruling golf bodies of the world, St. Andrew's and the U. S. G. A., have reached the turn in the road where they must go their separate ways. It is all due to the recent action of the rules of golf committee of St. Andrew's in barring the Schenectady putter, and Robert C. Watson, secretary of the United States Golf Association, has given it as his opinion that no such action will be taken in this country.

In an official communication sent out from his office last night, Watson stated that on May 18 he sent a cable despatch to Capt. Burns of the rules of golf committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrew's, which read as follows:

"Has your rules of golf committee barred use of Schenectady putter?"

In reply to this Watson yesterday received the brief answer, "yes, Burns."

Watson's exact comment on the situation is as follows:

"Although they have taken this action abroad, I wish to state that no action has been taken by the United States Golf Association as yet and I have reason to believe that the use of this putter will not be barred over here."

In the event of the parent organization on this side of the water concurring with St. Andrew's a great many of the prominent amateurs and not a few of the professionals would be affected. W. J. Travis and Jerome D. Travers both use Schenectady putters and so does Aleck Smith, the metropolitan open and Eastern professional champion.

BATTLER AND SPEAKER CANNON

Celebrated Boxer and Famous Politician Exchange Compliments — Nelson Strenuously Approves Fight Bill

WASHINGTON, May 27.—"Battling" Nelson called on Speaker Cannon at the Capito the other day, and after carefully looking over the latter's spare frame from a respectful distance averred "that the speaker would have made a great featherweight."

Introduced to the speaker by the latter's secretary, Mr. Busby, Nelson grinned broadly at the smiling speaker.

"If you had begun boxing a few years ago you would have made a better boxer than a speaker, and you are certainly some speaker," led out Nelson.

"Now that's what I call a pretty nice compliment," countered the speaker.

They went on to talk at length of athletics.

Some of the group surrounding the two informed the fighter that the speaker took his daily exercise and always kept himself fit.

Cannon "There on Training"

"I knew he was there on the training," replied Nelson. "You can't fool me about telling when a boy is in shape."

The speaker shook both Nelson's hands, felt his biceps and shoulders and slapped him on the back. The examination was freely returned by Nelson, who carefully ran his hands over the somewhat gaunt frame of Speaker Cannon.

"Say," said Nelson, as he ran his fingers up and down the speaker's arms and looked him over from head to foot. "I heard you were a big man, but you're only a little fellow."

Mr. Cannon grinned and put up his hands in approved pugilistic style.

Speaker Makes a "Pass"

Nelson accepted the mock challenge and put up his practised hands as if in defence.

Speaker Cannon made a few swift passes at the "Battler," who backed away laughing.

"Philadelphia Jack O'Brien taught me those," confided Mr. Cannon.

After the informalities of the unique introduction were over, the speaker stepped into his private office and emerged with a box of cigars, which he opened and proffered to Nelson.

"No, thanks," said Nelson. "I never smoked a cigar or took a drink of liquor in my life."

"I wish I could say that," frankly acknowledged the speaker.

Nelson Opposes Bill

Nelson was at the Capitol to appear before a committee in opposition to a bill introduced by Representative Smith of Iowa, prohibiting the exhibition of moving pictures of prize fights and transmission of descriptions of prize fights by wire.

"This boxing game is not immoral," Nelson told the committee. "That's a lot more than can be said for most of these moving picture shows around the country. Don't let anybody fool you about this fighting business. Why, Nevada is the only state in the union where you can pull off a real fight. Everywhere else there are boxing contests and boxing is the manliest of sports. There might be a dozen fatalities in the history of the prize ring, which is about the number they have every year in football, but you only hear once in a while of a fighter being killed.

$50,000 for a Violin.

The announcement that the collection of violins which belonged to the late Mr. George Haddock, the famous musician, is to be sold has aroused the keenest interest amongst dealers and collectors. The Haddock fiddles are reputed to be the finest private collection in existence, the gem being the "Emperor Stradivarious," pronounced by Joachim to be the finest violin he had ever seen, and which is stated to be worth $50,000. It is nearly two hundred years old, and notwithstanding its great age looks as fresh as if it had but yesterday left the hands of Antonio Stradivari, the famed violin maker of Cremona.

This is a somewhat exceptional value to be placed on a violin, the price of each of the 600 Strads which are known to be in existence ranging from $2,500 to $6,500. Perhaps the only violin which can be compared with the "Emperor Stradivarius" of the Haddock collection is the one which Paganini left to the city of Genoa, for which as much as $5000 has been offered. The Strad presented to the late Dr. Joachim on the occasion of his jubilee cost $6,000, while that presented to Lady Halle by the Duke of Edinburgh, the late Earl of Dudley, and the late Lord Hardwicke cost $5,000.

When Sarasate's will was proved two years ago it was found that he had bequeathed $20,000 and a Strad each to the Conservatoires of Paris and Madrid, the money being for the purpose of founding prizes bearing his name. Each of the violins was valued at about $10,000, one of the instruments having been discovered in a very romantic manner. At one time it was the property of a Genevan blacksmith, to whom it had been given by a traveler who could not pay for the shoeing of his horse. For years it hung on the wall of the blacksmith's house, until after many years another horseman, M. Roissier, who was also a violinist and a collector of violins, came along. The blacksmith asked M. Boissier to buy the violin from him at his own price, or else to find him a purchaser, M. Boissier carried it away, cleaned off the smoke, discovered the Strad mark—and did not defraud the blacksmith.

Twice at least $10,000 has been paid by private treaty for Strads, and $7,000 was paid for a "Betts' Strad,' the title which it gained from the following incident. Betts was a music-seller in London some sixty years ago, and one day a stranger entered his shop offering a violin for sale at the low sum of one guinea. The dealer at once jumped at the bargain; put down his guinea, and secured the instrument. He retained it in his family for a number of years, and, after changing hands several times, it was bought at the figure named by a foreign nobleman.

Five years ago $3,500 was paid for a Strad which for years was played upon by a strolling musician in the Notting Hill and Marylebone district of London; while some time ago $8,000 was paid for a fiddle which had previously been knocked down at an auction sale to a laborer for $1.50. Fortunately for him, the laborer knew something of the value of fiddles, and a few days later sold his treasure to a dealer in curios for $3,000. Ultimately the latter sold it for $8,000—truly a record bargain.

Pigeons—Halfpenny Each

Castle Wemyss, situated on the Firth of Clyde where Lord and Lady Inverclyde have been spending a few weeks is a handsome and imposing house which was built by the late Sir John Burns. Lord Inverclyde is one of the best known sportsmen of the North and besides being a good shot is an expert at hockey and curling. With one whose fortunes are bound up with the sea it is but natural that he should include yachting in his list of recreations. His lordship tells many good stories one of his best being connected with a pigeon-shooting match—A party of amateur pigeon-shooters some time ago arranged for a match and ordered thirty pigeons from a dealer in a neighboring town. The shooting was of a really wonderful character; but the actual performances need not be described in detail. The net results will be gathered readily from the following note, which was subsequently received from the dealer. It ran: "Gentlemen,—I beg sincerely to thank you for your order, and to intimate that I shall be only too happy to supply you with any number of birds on future occasions of this sort. The whole of the thirty birds, for which you paid me at the rate of eightpence per head, returned home in safety, and, moreover, brought with them a stray pigeon. My price to your party henceforth will be sixpence a dozen."

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

RIFLEMEN DID BETTER YESTERDAY

Sergt. Carr Makes Possible, With Eight Bull's Eyes, at 800 Yards—Other Good Scores — League Matches

Some creditable scores were made in the Fifth Regiment's weekly spoon shoot held on the Clover point range yesterday afternoon. While the rain made the sport rather disagreeable, the fact that there was little or no wind and the light was better than for many weeks, was more than compensation from the marksman's standpoint.

Sergt. W. Smith was high man with the admirable total of 95, while Sergt. Carr won the first of the silver dessert spoons offered by Col. Currie for possibles at any range. At 600 yards he found the bull's eye eight consecutive times.

Another of the afternoon's incidents was the graduation of Gnr. Maysmith by his score of 78, from third to second class. Gnr. Culross and Gillian also are on the way upward.

League Shoots

The first of the Canadian Military Rifle League shoots will take place next Saturday afternoon. This is open to ten men teams throughout the Dominion The Fifth have selected representatives, and, providing the weather conditions are favorable, should be well to the fore.

Chief Scores

The chief scores in yesterday's matches follow:

	200	500	600	Ttl
First Class				
Sergt. W. Smith, winner	31	34	30	95
Sergt. Parker	33	33	28	94
Sergt. Carr	26	32	35	93
Gnr. Anderson	31	31	31	93
Hos. Sergt. Richardson	31	33	29	93
Cpr. Birch	31	31	27	89
Sergt. A. Richardson	30	25	27	82
Gnr. Porter	29	27	25	81
Second Class				
Gnr. Neil, winner	29	29	28	86
Gnr. De Carteret	31	26	23	80
Gnr. T. Scott	30	30	19	79
Gnr. Hull	24	30	22	76
Third Class				
Gnr. Maysmith, winner	28	30	20	78
Gnr. Culross	22	19	27	71
Gnr. Gillan	26	25	19	70
Gnr. A. Green	27	22	19	68
Gnr. Wally	27	20	20	68
Gnr. Ethans	26	22	14	62
Gnr. Stevens	26	11	25	62
Gnr. Mann	25	25	12	62

City Houses With Large Grounds

BURNSIDE ROAD, one acre of ground, with 9-room Modern House, stabling for four horses, 55 fruit trees, also small fruits, chicken houses, etc. One of the finest lawns in the city. Price **$8,500**

FIVE-ROOM HOUSE, with over half an acre of ground, 22 bearing fruit trees, situated on an arm of the water, close to car. Price **$3,900**

SEVEN-ROOM MODERN BRICK HOUSE, furnace, etc., 20 fruit trees, half acre of land. Price, easy terms **$3,500**

DOUGLAS STREET —North—three-quarter acre with 6-room House. Price, easy terms **$2,500**

PANDORA AVENUE, lot 100 x 145, and large Seven-room House, full basement, furnace, wash tubs in basement, large hall upstairs and down, conservatory, all large rooms, well finished and well built. Price **$8,400**

RICHMOND AVENUE, 163 feet frontage by 113 feet deep and 5-room House, choice location. Price **$4,000**

THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE just off the Gorge Road and about five minutes walk from the car, all cleared with the exception of a few shade trees. New Six-room House, all modern. The owner will give 20 feet of water-frontage on the Gorge for a boathouse. Price **$3,500**

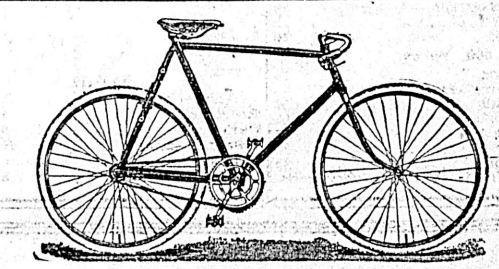
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Phone 645 619 Trounce Avenue

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Bucks Stoves and Ranges

The Colbert Plumbing & Heating Company, Limited
755 Broughton Street



Another Large Consignment of New Hudson Bicycles Received

This is the latest model of ALL-WEATHER-OIL-BATH 3 SPEED ENGLISH MADE BICYCLE. Better bespeak one today, for they will be snapped up quickly.

MOTOR CYCLES. REPAIRING HEADQUARTERS FOR INGERSOLL WATCHES

Telephone L993 **F. N. COSTIN** 574 Johnson St.

Newbro's Herpicide Delights the Ladies

Because they know from experience that the intelligent use of Herpicide means much to their personal appearance. It saves and beautifies the hair and in the vast majority of cases, adds greatly to its abundance.

The presence of the dandruff germ in the scalp destroys the gloss and beauty of the hair, even before the resulting disease becomes firmly established.

Each day that the use of Newbro's Herpicide is put off, makes the repair that much more difficult.

Save your hair while you have hair to save.

The Intelligent Use of Herpicide proves its actual worth

"I am delighted with Herpicide. I have never used a remedy that gives such marvelous results. The effect on my son's head is magical and he had a very persistent case of dandruff.
"(Signed) MRS. J. L. MOORE,
"Paulding, Ohio."

"I must tell you that your remedy for the hair is working like a charm, and I am very much pleased with it. The itching has stopped and new hair is growing. I shall recommend it to all my friends.
"(Signed) MRS. I. KINNEY,
"New Haven, Conn."

"I can say from experience that Newbro's Herpicide is the most wonderful hair grower and dandruff eradicator that was ever made. I have used it for some time and can truthfully say that I am greatly pleased with it. I cheerfully recommend it as a splendid preparation.
"(Signed) MRS. (DR.) BEST,
"Cottage Grove, Oregon."

"It gives me great pleasure to add my commendation of Newbro's Herpicide. A member of our family has used your remedy with very satisfactory results."
(Signed) Miss A. E. CARRUTHERS,
Tampa, Florida.

"Newbro's Herpicide is certainly the best remedy for dandruff and itching scalp I ever used. I have told several persons about your preparation and will tell every one I have an opportunity to. I can not praise Herpicide enough for what it has done for me."
(Signed) MRS. A. PFAENDER,
Shimer, Texas.



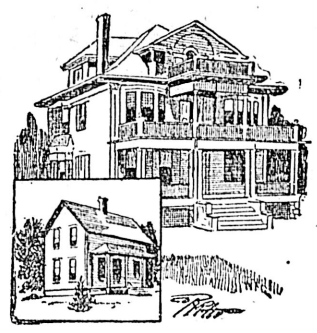
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Wholesale Agents

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One and a Quarter Acres

CORNER BEACH DRIVE AND LAUREL AVENUE, all under cultivation. This is an excellent piece of property and well worthy of immediate attention. Price $4,000

SHOAL BAY, one lot, No. 1 in Block A, subdivision of Block E. Beautiful water frontage. One-third cash. Price $2,000

OAK BAY SUBDIVISION, one large lot, facing bay, 50 x 180. $350 cash, balance 6 and 12 months at 7 per cent. Price $1,050

HOLLYWOOD PARK, two extra large lots, with frontage on Foul Bay, nicely sheltered. $1,000 cash, balance at 7 per cent. Price $3,500

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

HOUSES FOR RENT

779 MARKET ST., good 2-story dwelling of 8 rooms, modern	$20.00
430 DALLAS ROAD, well situated 2-story modern dwelling of 8 rooms	40.00
5½ TURNER ST., 2-story dwelling of 5 rooms in good condition	15.00
1220 QUADRA ST., 1¼-story dwelling of 6 rooms, bath and pantry	20.00
205 BELLEVILLE ST., cottage of 5 rooms, bath and pantry, modern	25.00
727 PEMBROKE ST., 2-story dwelling of 5 rooms, modern	15.00
1255 JOHNSON ST., 5-room cottage, modern, close to schools	19.00
1146 REBECCA ST., small 5-room cottage, fairly modern	10.00
TERRACE AND OAK BAY AVE., 2-story dwelling of 8 rooms, fully modern	30.00
FORT AND BELMONT STS., 2-story modern dwelling of 7 rooms	24.00
1024 PAKINGTON ST., close to the park, good 2-story dwelling	30.00
148 SOUTH TURNER ST., 1½ story bungalow, 9 rooms, modern	27.50
MAPLEHURST, on Blanchard street, 2-story dwelling of 12 rooms, large grounds	40.00

FURNISHED

736 PRINCESS AVE., close to Douglas street car line, splendid 1½-story bungalow of 7 rooms, new and modern, fully furnished, will lease for a term at $40.00.
1024 PAKINGTON ST., well situated 2-story dwelling of 8 rooms, modern, well furnished, $50.00.
1336 STANLEY AVE., 2-story dwelling of 8 rooms, stable, etc., well furnished, $45.00.
1719 STANLEY AVE., well furnished cottage of 5 rooms, bath and pantry, two lots, convenient to the cars, $30.00.
FLORENCE ROAD, partly furnished cottage of 6 rooms and large garden, close to the Gorge carline, $30.00.
1511 CHAMBER ST., exceptionally well situated and furnished residence of 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, close to Pandora street car, $50.00.

MISCELLANEOUS

We have several offices to let in new buildings on prominent streets.
TWO FARMS to lease for a term of years in the Saanich District.

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

Money to Loan. *Fire Insurance Written.* *Stores and Offices to Rent.*

PHONE 1076. 1130 BROAD STREET. P. O. BOX 428

Twenty-Three Acre Farm
With Stock, Fruit and Buildings

$1800 Cash

AND BALANCE OF $4,700 SPREAD OVER TEN YEARS AT 7 PER CENT.

This beautiful piece of property, 8½ miles from Victoria, has 8 acres of it cleared and seeded in oats, peas, clover and fruits, 200 fruit trees, 1,000 strawberry plants, kitchen garden and small fruits.

60 chickens, ducks, 3 incubators, brooders, etc., good cow and all farm implements.

Good Six-roomed Bungalow, barns, stables, etc., with SPRING WATER running through them.

Genuine running concern. Ten years to pay the balance.

PEMBERTON & SON - - - - - 614 Fort Street

TO RENT
Furnished House

7 rooms, with all modern conveniences; five minutes from City Hall.

$40.00 PER MONTH

GRANT & LINEHAM

P.O. Box 307 633 YATES STREET Phone 664

HEAD OFFICES { LINEHAM-SCOTT SAND & GRAVEL CO.
LINEHAM & CO, Jordan River.

Building Sites

$1,200.00—100 x 120 ft., with fine oak trees on St. Andrew street, the best street in Oak Bay.
$3,350.00—120 x 120 ft., a double corner on Cook Street.
$2,000.00—Four large lots at this price on Collinson Street
$2,350.00—A fine double corner on Richmond Avenue, 120 x 135 ft.
$2,700.00—One Acre on Foul Bay Road.
$1,200.00—60 x 120 ft. on Chester Street, just off Cook.

ANY OF THESE ON EASY TERMS

J. E. SMART & CO.
1107 Langley Street
List your Vacant Houses and Property with us.

Fort George
Of Today

Is the way The Cariboo Observer, of Quesnel, B.C., heads a write up of Fort George, dated Saturday, May 21, 1910, and what they say in part is as follows:

The development of the young and prosperous city of Fort George, is proceeding with a rapidity and vigor very much in excess of the expectations of our representative, who visited that embryo city this week. At "Old Fort George," the name given by the Northern Development Co., of Vancouver, to their townsite addition which adjoins the Hudson's Bay Co's. property on the south, the active work of building a section of the future city of Fort George has gained considerable headway. On this property many buildings have been put up, amongst which may be noted two banks, the "Tribune" office, several real estate offices, whilst there are now in course of construction, or planned, a sash and door factory, pool-room, two hotels, a restaurant, an amusement hall, and many more offices and residences.

At Central Fort George, which adjoins the Indian Reserve on the west, the owners of the townsite, and of the McGregor addition, are spending large sums of money in the development of their townsite. At present they have about thirty men at work clearing the streets and erecting temporary quarters for the accommodation of the people who have invested in their lots and are visiting the new town to view their holdings. The general manager of the company, informs our representative that his company intends to spend a sum of $100,000 in the immediate development of their townsite. Lumber is now being delivered on the ground for the construction of a hotel which is to cost thirty thousand dollars.

It is practically assured that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. will locate their townsite on the Indian Reserve.

At the present time, the Northern Development Co's. property is being bisected by the survey of the British Columbia-Alaska Railroad, which will build from Lytton to Fort George.

The Fort George Lumber & Navigation Co's. mill at South Fort George is running to its full capacity in order to cope with the great demand for lumber, and orders are reaching Jas. Reid, Ltd., here daily for further orders to be shipped north by steamboat.

The Observer predicts a population of two thousand people in Fort George before another year has passed. The knockers in that northern berg are few. South Fort George is populated by an enthusiastic people each and every man of whom speaks confidently of the days when street cars will be running over the routes now marked and marred by surveyors stakes and tree stumps.

We expect to see the town of Fort George ultimately cover the whole flat at the junction of the Fraser and the Nechaco rivers.

Our subdivision is considered by those who have been over the ground as the best at Fort George, and the prices are right—only **$150** for a lot 50 x 125 feet. Terms: Quarter cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months, 7 per cent. interest.

WM. MONTEITH
REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE
Chancery Chambers 1218 Langley Street

FAIRFIELD ESTATE

We have a block of 2½ Acres in the above estate, which has just been sub-divided into 14 lots and placed on the market. These lots are beautifully located close to the sea, and face on a street which is to be asphalted this summer. Lots will double in price when work commences.

Within easy reach of all, only $800 each, on terms. Buy now and get in on the ground floor.

R. V. Winch & Co., Ltd.
Successor to Robert Ward & Co., Limited.
Temple Building. 521 Fort Street

Salt Spring Island

SIXTY-FIVE ACRES WATERFRONTAGE—a lovely place with a good spring. Forty acres of good land, ten acres ready for plough. Easy terms. Price **$1,600**

GILLESPIE & HART
1115 Langley Street

Fire Sale

That means bargains. We have some. Read this:

LOTS

Superior Street, each $1,100, $1,400, $1,600 and $1,500..$850
Ontario Street, each 800
Fernwood Road 550
Linden Avenue 850
Trutch Street 2000
Harbinger Avenue ... .1400
Charles Street 1200

HOUSES

Half block from Douglas car, a first class well built nine-roomed house; large closets and all modern improvements; fine basement; and 2½ lots with lane at rear, on very easy terms. Only $4000

Douglas Street—One-third of an acre and a five-roomed cottage $2500

Wescott & Letts
Moody Block, Yates Street

PRINCE RUPERT HAS THE CANADIAN NATION BEHIND IT

And has the cinch on all Alaskan and Oriental trade in distance, time and grades.

While in Victoria I can offer an opportunity in 20 picked lots at $275 each, half cash. All will double before next payment is due, which will be 300 per cent. on the investment. The rush to the north is unprecedented and this is someone's chance to get his or her money down and let it grow. I also have several inside snaps.

CHAS. M. WILSON,
Room 517 Empress Hotel.
Victoria, B. C.
Third Ave., and Eighth St.,
Prince Rupert, B. C.

Five Acres
Strawberry Vale

Land is all cultivated and planted in small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, etc., also 300 fruit trees in bearing.

Five-room Cottage in fine repair, good well, and fenced.

Price $4200

Terms: $1,500 cash and the balance to suit you.

Currie & Power
1214 Douglas St. Phone 1446

New Bungalows For Sale

Best part of upper Fort St., will accept small deposit, balance same as rent; also several good residential and business sites and income property.

APPLY OWNER
.. 1019 Douglas St., Room 1.
Phone 639.

FOR SALE

Modern 8-roomed House, with three lots, double corner, city improvements, with provincial taxes, two minutes from Gorge car; one-third cash, balance to arrange. A bargain at the price $4500

Lots on Douglas Road, one-third cash, balance to arrange. Each $450

To Let, on lease, 8-roomed house, well furnished, near Oak Bay Junction, with commanding position.

INDO-CANADIAN BROKERAGE CO.
Room 12-A., 1122 Government Street.
Phone 766.

O. B. BUSH & CO.
Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

Stewart Lots Wanted

Offices in Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert and Stewart. Only first-class stocks dealt in.

Victoria Office, 634 View St.
Telephone 2307. Reference, Bank of Nova Scotia, Vancouver.

Colonist Real Estate Advertisements Are business Getters

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

SUBURBAN HOME

NINETEEN ACRES, with seven room dwelling on running stream; three-stall stable, two chicken houses, small orchard; one mile from hotel and store and half mile from Shawnigan Lake.

Price - - $2100

Terms, $250 cash, balance monthly payments. See photo at our office.

SOLE AGENTS

Telephone 30 **R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS** Established 1890

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Some Good Investments

8 ACRES on north side of Gorge Road, inside city limits, suitable for subdividing. Only $12,500

QUEEN'S AVE.—Choice lot, near City Park, 60x120..$900

1¼ ACRES, off Burnside Road, inside city limits, for ...$900

MARKET STREET, 2 large lots, each 69x262, just off Quadra street, each ...$1250

16 ACRES on Quadra street, inside city limits, suitable for subdivision, per acre $2000

18½ ACRES on Cedar Hill Road, just outside city limits. Per acre, only ...$500

2 LOTS, corner Fairfield road and Chester ave., with 128 ft. frontage, very choice, the two for $2200

LOT, 57 x 120, Chester ave. $1,200

CORNER LOT, 60x120, Cook and Oscar sts.....$1,500

LOT, 60x120,, adjoining the above, facing Cook st. .$1,400

LOT, 60x120, Chester ave. $1,100

2 LOTS, off Francis ave., 145 feet frontage, for two..$850

2 LOTS, in Golf Links subdivision, Oak Bay, each....$900

2 1-5 ACRES on Cloverdale ave., all clear, no rock, $2,312 Would subdivide into lots.

2 CHOICE LOTS ON THIRD STREET, between Bay and Queens. each 50x140, with alley at rear, each.....$1,200

3-4 ACRE, with double frontage, equal to 5 lots, off Cloverdale ave.....$1,000

HALF ACRE ON MAPLE ST., no rock.....$850

ACRE BLOCKS, off Saanich Road, 2 miles out.....$1,000

6 1-4 ACRES, cleared, good soil, six miles out, near main road, only.....$1,500

5-ROOMED BUNGALOW, on Toronto st., corner lot, with fruit trees, modern conveniences, including gas, near Government st, a cosy little home, for .....$3,500 Owner wishes to move out of city.

SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE

1206 Government St.

For a Prompt and Shrewd Buyer

We Can Offer Today

LINDEN AVENUE

One full-sized Lot, near Richardson Street $1,575

Ditto, highest point on avenue.....$1,875

MOSS STREET

Between Richardson Street and Fairfield Road. Four choice Lots..$2,950

GREEN & BURDICK BROS.

Real Estate Insurance

Cor Broughton and Langley Streets Phone 1518

Coal — Timber — Coal

582 ACRES near NANAIMO...$15 per acre. About 2,000,000 feet of good TIMBER. 2½ miles waterfront. OLD CROWN GRANT, carrying all rights.

APPLY TO

Fire Insurance a Specialty. **COLES & ODDY** Fire Insurance a Specialty.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

P. O. Box 167 1205 Broad Street, Next to Colonist Office Telephone 65

GORDON HEAD AND MOUNT TOLMIE

We have some of the choicest fruit ranches—income producing properties—also some choice waterfront for sale.

Harman & Appleton

534 Yates Street

Next S. Leiser & Co.

Prince Rupert

S. Harrison & Co.

Real Estate and Stock Broker

PORTLAND CANAL STOCKS AND CLAIMS A SPECIALTY

Stewart Townsite Lots Bought and Sold

ALL NEW HOUSES

5-Room Cottage, Sutlej Street $3,200

5-Room Cottage, Bank Street $2,800

7-Room Bungalow, Bank Street $4,200

6-Room Bungalow, Harbinger Avenue $3,900

5-Room Cottage, Harbinger Avenue.....$3,750

6-Room Bungalow, Beacon Hill $4,400

6-Room Cottage, Niagara Street $5,500

6-Room Bungalow, Government St., James Bay $5,000

All the above on Easy Terms

THE GRIFFITH CO.

REALTY AND TIMBER

Room 11, Mahon Block.

Insurance—Fire, Life and Accident.

We Offer Small Investors Vancouver Inside Property

Mr. Conservative Investor, you who never take a long chance, you you who cannot afford to gamble in stocks, real estate or anything else where there is a chance of losing your money, and yet who are not quite satisfied with the usual 6 or 8 per cent. paid by the usual gilt edged securities, you are the man for whom this ad is written.

If you can buy an interest in a property for $1,000—collect $300 annual revenue, and then find that your property has grown in value to $3,000—that's making money pretty fast, isn't it?

Do you know, there are up-to-date buildings in this city which are paying their first cost back every three years? Yes, and the owners are men who never take a chance either.

But the average investor cannot take advantage of the opportunities to invest in such property—the initial outlay is too great—except on one system—co-operation—business units—our system.

Listen: The Pacific Investment Corporation, Ltd., own the very finest Apartment House site in this great city—double corner of Davie and Jervis streets—cost them $25,000 three months ago—is worth $35,000 today—but it's not for sale.

They are erecting thereon the very finest and most up-to-date apartment building in western Canada—bar none, mind you—and on the Business Unit System—true co-operation—estimated cost for building and land $135,000. Plans and specifications for this beautiful building are finished—cut appeared in the Province the other day—and work has started. The building will be rushed to completion this year.

The company has authorized us to place on the market 750 business units—$100 each—$25 cash balance in 2, 4, and 6 months, without interest—and the last few weeks has seen about six hundred of them taken up by some of the shrewdest investors in the city.

Briefly: Total estimated costs		$135,000 00
Less loan now provided for		60,000 00
Cash capital required		75,000 00
Gross revenue, estimated		36,720 00
Less interest, taxes, etc.		14,220 00
Available for annual revenue at 30 per cent		22,500 00

If you figure your money as worth 10 per cent., these units will be worth at least $300 in one year; if your money is worth only 6 per cent they ought to be worth $500. Naturally they are being taken up very rapidly. Write at once for further information.

Wolverton & Co., Ltd.

704 Dominion Trust Building Vancouver, B.C.

Investors Look

1108 Acres north of Sooke Harbor, 17 miles from city; running stream; timber has never been culled. The price per acre $4.50

No Government Land now under $5.00 per acre.

214 Acres near wharf, church and school, 3 hours from Victoria. Good, comfortable 7-roomed house, one mile water frontage; 15 acres slashed, besides which there is a large alder bottom easily cleared. Price, per acre, cash....$15.00

Owner Must Sell, leaving the country. Here is a good opportunity to buy a very pretty home at a bed-rock price. Two story house, 8 rooms, stone foundation, full sized basement, every convenience, fully modern. Lot 60x135; near two car lines. Granolethic sidewalk, boulevard. Price $4,800; terms, $500 cash, balance $35.00 per month; interest 6 per cent. or to suit purchaser.

R. Grubb

1212 Broad St., Late Stewart, Robertson Co.

Michigan Street

We have exclusive sale of a splendid home on this street, consisting of eight lofty rooms and spacious hall, magnificent garden and lawn. Everything is in finest order possible. Owner is leaving city and must sell. For quick sale will take $1,500 less than market price. The lot is 60 x 280 feet.

Gardner Realty Co.

648 Yates St. Phone 1987

FOR SALE

185 Acres in block, near Alberni, at $55 per acre, on terms.

A few good lots at Willows Beach, facing Oak Bay Esplanade.

Eight large lots on Cedar Hill road, cheap, on very easy terms

R. B. PUNNETT

Estate Agents, Stocks, Insurance, Etc.

Telephone 1119. P. O. Drawer 785. Room 10, Mahon Block, Victoria.

New Brick Building

Bringing in rental of $150 per month; three years' lease; with raise of rent at rate of $25 per year. At present rent gross return of over 15½ per cent. Price for quick sale, $11,500.

E. WHITE

604 Broughton Street

The Caledonian

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH FIRE OFFICE

A. W. JONES, Limited

General Agents 608 Fort Street

On Douglas St.

¾ acre, all clear, and new house, 6 rooms, all modern. Price $2,500.. Terms, $900 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 7 per cent.

A. GILSON,

Phone 1386. P. O. Box 455.

Real Estate Agent.

704 YATES ST.

6 ROOM NEW HOUSE—1124 Johnsson street. All modern and up to date close to the centre of the city. Price, $3,800. Terms, $250 cash, and the balance at so much a month or easy terms to be arranged.

ONE LOT ON WILDWOOD AVENUE—At $500. Nothing else adjoining for less than $600. See us Monday about this.

$250 CASH and the balance at the rate of $35 per month with interest at 6 per cent. for a 2-storey 8-roomed residence, stone foundation, strictly modern; peach trees, rose bushes, shrubs, etc. Former price $5,500. Price now $4,800

HARBINGER AVENUE—6-room bungalow, modern and new. This is a snap at $4,000 and the terms can be arranged by the month.

7-ROOMED HOUSE on two lots, all modern and up to date. Price $5,000. $250 cash and $25 per month.

McPHERSON AVE., Victoria West—1 lot for sale on easy terms at $1,000.

WATERFRONTAGE AT FOUL BAY on easy terms, and the most beautiful view in the city; half the price of any other similar property in the city.

7 ACRES beautiful first class land 3½ miles from centre of the city. Price $3,000. Terms $500 cash, and the balance at $35 per month. All cleared and fine view. This is a snap.

WATERFRONTAGE on Portage Inlet—All in grass, and with oaks; fine water; in 2-acre lots at from $1,300 to $1,500 per acre; 3¼ miles from the centre of the city.

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

618 TROUNCE AVENUE PHONE 1888

Dairy Farms

160 Acres, 55 acres under crop, 50 acres almost cleared, good house, barn and outbuildings, 2 horses, 30 head cattle, farm machinery, $12,500; cash $4500, easy terms.

160 Acres, 25 acres under crop, 10 acres slashed and burned, house, barn, outbuildings, 20 head cattle, 5 horses, $8500; cash $3000, easy terms.

80 Acres, 30 acres swamp, easily cleared, $2000; cash $800; very easy terms.

HICKEY & ALLIN

PARKSVILLE, P. O.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

For Sale---Esquimalt District

100 Acres on line of C. N. railroad all level land, some clearing, most suitable for fruit; 1½ miles from E. & N. railway, good water; terms ½ cash, bal. 6 and 12 months, $3,000.

"Ideal" model farm, Happy Valley road, 26 acres, greater part in cultivation, balance easily worked, good new house of 5 rooms, outbuildings, etc., stock and implements, $4,500.

ALBERT TOLLER

Room 5 Imperial Bank Chambers. Phone 2046.

HERBERT S. LOTT

Phone L-1224. Board of Trade Bldg.

$3000—7-roomed house on Oak Bay ave., with stable.

$2200—6-roomed house on Pembroke St. modern with basement and furnace.

$1860—New 5-roomed cottage on Denman St., easy terms.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships
THE S. LAWRENCE ROUTE

Montreal to Liverpool

Victorian (turbine) May 27, June 24
Virginian (turbine) June 10,, July 8
Tunisan, ...June 17 and July 15
Corsican.....July 1, and 29
Rates: Saloon, $77.50 upwards; second cabin, $47.50 upwards; third class, $28.75 upwards.

Montreal to Glasgow

Note—One class cabin steamers. "Ionian" and "Pretorian;" rates $45 upwards; third class. $28.75.
Hesperian .....May 28, June 25
Grampian .....June 11, July 9
Pretorian .....June 18, July 16
Ionian .....June 30 July 30
Rates: Grampian and Hesperian, saloon, $67.50 upwards; second-class cabin, $47.50 upwards; third class, $28.75.

Montreal to Havre and London

One class cabin steamers
Lake Erie .....June 4, July 16
Sicilian .....June 18, July 30
Corinthian .....July 2, Aug. 13
Lake Erie, ...Aug 27, Oct. 8
London $42.50 and up; 3rd class $27.75.
Havre, $45.00, and up; 3rd class $35.00
For reservation of berths or further particulars apply to
L. D. CHETHAM
1102 Government St. Victoria B.C.

DIRECT SAILINGS
New York to Victoria
S. S. Queen Alexander, 7300 Tons, May 10th.
For rates apply John Barnsley, Agent, 534 Yates St., Victoria.

TO THE KLONDIKE

During the period navigation is closed on the Yukon River this company operates stages between White Horse and Dawson, carrying freight, passengers, mail and express.
For further particulars apply,
TRAFFIC DEPT., W. P. & Y. R.
405 Winch Building.
Vancouver. B. C.

For Northern B. C. Ports

CALLING AT STEWART
S.S. VADSO
THURSDAY, JUNE 2
John Barnsley, Agent
Phone 1925 534 Yates st.

ATLANTIC
EMPRESSES
CANADIAN PACIFIC ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS
TO EUROPE
Sailings
From Montreal and Quebec
Empress of Britain.....Friday, June 3
Lake Champlain.....Thursday, June 9
Empress of Ireland.....Friday, June 17
Lake Manitoba.....Thursday, June 23
Empress of Britain.....Friday, July 1
Lake Champlain.....Thursday, July 7
Empress of Ireland.....Friday, July 15
Lake Manitoba.....Thursday, July 21
First Class—$90.00 and up.
Second Class—$47.50 and up.
Third Class—$28.75 and $30.00.
For further information and rates write or call on
L. D. CHETHAM,
1102 Govt. St. City Pass Agent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Solid wide Vestibule Trains of Coaches AND SLEEPING CARS BETWEEN
CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON,
And the Principal Business Centers of
Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.
Longest Double-track Route under one management on the American Continent.
For Time Tables, etc., address
W. S. COOKSON,
Assistant Gen'l Passenger Agent,
135 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Union S.S. Company

Of B. C., Ltd.
Direct Service Between Vancouver and
STEWART
The favorite passenger steamer
"Camosun"
Leaves Vancouver every Wednes. 9 p.m.
Ar. Prince Rupert every Fri. afternoon
Arrives Stewart every Satur. afternoon
Leaves Stewart every Saturday 6 p.m.
Leaves Prince Rupert every Sun. 9 a.m.
Arrives Vancouver every Tuesday 9 a.m.
Tickets from Victoria at 1105 Wharf street. Telephone 1164.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
And
Southern California
Leaving Victoria 8 a.m. June 1, 8, steamers QUEEN OR CITY OF PUEBLA.
THROUGH SERVICE
Leave Seattle 10 a. m., steamers GOVERNOR OR PRESIDENT, June 2, 10.
For Southeastern Alaska, COTTAGE CITY or CITY OF SEATTLE leaves Seattle 9 P. m., June 2, 8, 14, 20, 26.
TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE—1117 Wharf St. Phone 4.
R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Agents
C. D. DUNANN, Gen. Passenger Agent.
112 Market St., San Francisco.
For further information obtain folder.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

On the Waterfront

TWO G. T. P. VESSELS DUE

Prince Albert and Prince Rupert Expected to Arrive Within Next Day or Two From the United Kingdom

SEVERAL LOCAL OFFICERS APPOINTED

Prince Rupert Will Be Thrown Open to Inspection Soon After Arrival at the New Grand Trunk Pacific Pier

The steamer Prince Albert, formerly the Bruno, bought by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company from the Wilson line of Hull for service between Prince Rupert, Stewart and Queen Charlotte Islands, is due from England. Her arrival is expected tomorrow and the new steamer Prince Rupert, built by Swan Hunter & Wigham Richardson for service between Victoria, Seattle, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, is expected to reach port on Tuesday from the yards of the builders at Newcastle-on-Tyne, by way of St. Vincent and Coronel, which port the Prince Rupert left on May 6th. The Prince Albert was equipped with new boilers before leaving Hull and will proceed north soon after her arrival to start her service, relieving the steamer Henriette, which has been carrying out the work under a subsidy paid by the Dominion Government pending the arrival of the new steamer.

The Prince Rupert, which is being brought from Newcastle by a crew engaged for the voyage, will be turned over to Captain Barney Johnson on arrival at the new wharf of the G. T. P. Co., in the inner harbor, one pier of which has been practically completed, the work on the other—the main pier—being held up owing to the non-arrival of creosoted piles from Eagle Harbor. With Capt. Barney Johnson other well known local shipping men will join the new steamer. Capt. Shadforth, pilot of the steamer Amur, is reported to have been signed as pilot, and Capt. English, mate of the Dominion Government survey steamer Lillooet, is reported to have been engaged as chief officer. Mr. Brownlee, formerly engineer of the C.P.R. steamer Princess Charlotte, is said to have been selected as superintendent engineer, and other local men are expected to don the uniform of the G. T. P. Company.

In Gay Garb

The Prince Rupert, with her cruiser stern, and gay smokestacks, the three funnels being painted red, white and black with the green maple leaf and red band with the letters G.T.P. in white showing on the white space, will make an attractive sight.

Capt. Nicholson, superintendent of the steamship service of the Grand Trunk Pacific, is expected to arrive here tomorrow to await the arrival of the new steamers. As soon as she ties up at the G.T.P. wharf the Prince Rupert will be made ready to be thrown open for inspection and the public of Victoria will be invited on board. The steamer will then be taken to Vancouver and Seattle for inspection before starting in her new service early in June.

The warehouse on pier B, the shorter of the two wharves of the G.T.P. Company is being completed, and good progress has been made in the excavation and filling behind the bulkhead, as well as on the roadway leading to Wharf street at the north end. As soon as a supply of creosoted piles arrive from Eagle Harbor, work will be hurried on to pier A, which is to extend 320 feet out from the bulkhead and the largest warehouse will be erected on this wharf.

MISFORTUNES FOLLOW REMOVAL OF LLAMAS

Kosmos Liner Sais Has Fire on Board at Nanaimo and Propeller Blade Is Lost

The Kosmos liner Sais, which was at the outer wharf a few days ago discharging general cargo from Santa Cruz, has had a fire on board and lost a blade of her propeller since leaving here, and the German sailors on board blame their misfortune to the fact that two Peruvian llamas were carried north. At Callao Capt Dinckiage was presented with a pair of sacred Peruvian llamas by the German consul. He had a house built on the after deck and, against the most urgent advice of his Chilean crew, installed them on the ship. The Chileans sent their boatswain to the captain and attempted to explain that it was flying in the face of fate to remove a sacred llama from Peru. Capt. Dinckiage laughed at them, and warned them not to touch the animals.

A few days later at Eten, Peru, a crowd of Peruvian lightermen climbed aboard the Sais and proceeded to vent their resentment of the insult to their nation in carrying away llamas, by beating the Chileans. When this little national controversy was settled by the timely intervention of the officers Capt. Dinckiage lacked several members of his crew. Then it was found impossible to get Peruvians to load the ship, and there was an annoying delay in getting the cargo aboard.

Trouble followed the ship from this point. Twice she ran aground in the Guayaquil river, Ecuador. Three times she was fumigated and put into quarantine for vexatious delays, because she happened into South American ports just when yellow fever or smallpox broke out. Her first and second officers were nearly murdered by thugs in San Francisco. A terrific gale outside the Golden Gate nearly wrecked her on the North Farallone. Her propeller broke off the Vancouver Island shore, near Nanaimo, and while the whole ship's company was struggling to replace the lost blade a fire started on board.

The chief engineer performed a wonderful feat when he replaced the broken blade of a propeller without dry-docking the vessel. As soon as the loss of the blade was discovered the Sais was run into Nanaimo. The forward holds were pumped full of water, and all the coal was laboriously lifted out of the bunkers and piled on the forward deck until the ship literally stood on end and her propellers were clear of the water. Then, in the midst of the heavy pitching of the unbalanced ship, the new blade, weighing nearly two tons, was lowered into place, fitted to the old hub, and riveted fast.

Nearly every member of the crew and engine room force was hanging about the stern or helping at the winches. The heavy blade had just been placed in position when the braying of the llamas gave the alarm that the ship was on fire. The coal piled on the forward deck had ignited in some way. Work on the propeller was suspended and all hands turned to fighting the flames.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Government Wireless

POINT GREY, 8 a. m.—Cloudy; wind S. E.; bar. 30.10; temp. 66.

CAPE LAZO, 8 a. m.—Cloudy; wind S. E.; bar. 30.09; temp. 58; sea moderate; spoke Rupert City south-bound north of Seymour Narrows, 8 a. m.; reported passing Inland 7:30 a. m.

TATOOSH, 8 a. m.—Cloudy; wind S. E. 20 miles; bar. 30.10; temp. 52; passed in, 3 masted barquentine, 5:50 p. m.; out, steamer Governor, 6:25 p. m.; out, Century, 7 p. m.; Government steamer Argyle, 7:15 p. m.; in, Senator, 3:45 a. m.; out, steam schooner Fairhaven, 5:10 a. m.; out steamer Delhi, 6:15 a. m.

ESTEVAN, 8 a. m.—Cloudy; wind south; temp. 50.

PACHENA, 8 a. m.—Cloudy; light S. E. wind; bar. 30.08; temp. 48; heavy swell.

TRIANGLE ISLAND, 8 a. m.—Cloudy; S. E. gale; bar. 20.20; temp. 37; sea rough; spoke Humboldt, 6:16 p. m., south of Egg Island southbound and Chicago, 10.20 p. m., in Queen Charlotte Sound.

PRINCE RUPERT, 8 a. m.—Clear; calm; sea smooth; passed in, steamer Henrietta, 3.20 p. m.; in Camosun, 6:30 p. m.; out, Princess May, northbound, 10 p. m.; spoke revenue cutter Manning in Dixon Entrance, 8 a. m.

IKEDA HEAD, 8 a. m.—Gloomy; fresh S. E. wind; heavy swell.

POINT GREY, noon.—Cloudy; wind S. E.; bar. 30.08; temp. 63; in, Morning Star. 8:50 a. m.

CAPE LAZO, noon.—Rain; wind S. E.; bar. 30.09; temp. 54; sea moderate; Rupert City passed south 11:30 a. m., due Vancouver 6:30 p. m.; Petriana, southbound, 8:15 a. m.

TATOOSH, noon.—Light rain; wind S. E. 13 miles; bar. 30.11; temp. 52; out, schooner Mahukona towing at 12.

PACHENA, noon. — Clear; brisk S. E. wind; bar. 30.04; temp. 48; sea rough.

IKEDA HEAD, noon.—S. E. gale; heavy swell; thick; bar. 28.99; temp. 37; sea rough.

ESTEVAN, noon.Rain; wind; S. E.; temp. 48; sea rought.

POINT GREY.—Passed in Centriana, 2:15 p. m.. At 6 p. b., rain; S. E.; thick seaward; 30.02; 54.

CAPE LAZO.—Rain; S. E., 30.05; 51; sea moderate; spoke Jefferson and Chicago, 3:15 p. m. in Seymour Narrows, both southward bound.

TATOOSH.—Light rain; east 6 miles; 30.07; 41; no shipping.

ESTAVANT.—Rain; S. E., 48; sea rough.

TRIANGLE.—Dense fog S. E.; strong gale, 30.12; 40; sea rough.

PACHENA.—Rain, S. E.; gale, 29.93; 40; sea rough.

TIDE TABLE

Victoria, May, 1910.

Date.	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	3 42	8.5	.....		14 25	2.0	.....	
2	2 10	8.2	.....		15 12	2.3	.....	
3	1 42	7.9	.....		16 12	2.7	.....	
4	0 42	7.7	.....		17 06	3.1	.....	
5	0 22	7.8	6 30	5.6	11 36	6.5	17 57	3.6
6	0 34	7.9	7 16	4.4	12 56	6.6	18 45	4.3
7	0 55	8.2	7 55	3.1	14 14	6.8	19 30	5.0
8	1 19	8.5	8 33	1.9	15 36	7.0	20 13	5.8
9	1 44	8.8	9 15	1.0	17 06	7.3	20 56	6.6
10	2 08	9.0	10 00	0.3	19 00	7.5	21 42	7.2
11	2 32	9.1	10 48	0.0	.....		.....	
12	2 53	9.1	11 38	0.0	.....		.....	
13	3 08	8.9	12 29	0.3	.....		.....	
14	3 06	8.5	13 22	0.8	.....		.....	
15	0 00	8.5	.....		14 15	1.6	.....	
16	0 08	8.4	.....		15 07	2.5	.....	
17	0 24	8.2	.....		15 58	3.4	.....	
18	0 20	8.0	.....		16 48	4.2	.....	
19	0 03	8.0	7 54	4.5	13 30	5.7	17 36	5.0
20	0 08	8.1	8 01	3.8	15 20	6.1	18 20	5.7
21	0 25	8.3	8 14	3.1	16 30	6.5	19 01	6.3
22	0 44	8.4	8 36	2.4	17 51	6.9	19 40	6.8
23	1 08	8.5	9 04	1.8	.....		.....	
24	1 21	8.7	9 35	1.4	.....		.....	
25	1 25	8.8	10 09	1.1	.....		.....	
26	1 29	8.9	10 47	0.9	.....		.....	
27	1 44	8.9	11 28	0.8	.....		.....	
28	2 09	8.8	.....		12 12	1.0	.....	
29	2 44	8.6	.....		12 59	1.3	.....	
30	0 24	8.3	.....		13 47	1.8	.....	
31	0 00	8.0	.....		14 36	2.4	23 02	7.9

TEES RETURNS FROM WEST COAST

Heavy Weather Has Been Interfering With Work of the Whaling Vessels — Mike King Marooned at Tatchu

Steamer Tees, Capt. Gillam, returned from Quatsino Sound and way ports of the west coast of Vancouver Island yesterday morning, with 65 passengers including W. P. Marchant, customs inspector, who has been visiting the customs stations at Port Renfrew, Alberni, Clayoquot and Quatsino, for inspection purposes, and many miners and workmen from the C.P.R. extension at Alberni. Mike King was not a passenger, but this was not his fault. He is marooned at Tatchu Point, where he went with a party of men to begin development work on some rich coal properties. He had arranged with the captain of the Tees to call for him southbound, but the stormy winds did blow and it was impossible for a boat landing to be made. Consequently Mr. King remained at Tatchu and will have to stay for another two weeks, until the Tees calls off the point again.

Heavy weather has been interfering with the work of the steam whalers operating off the west coast, according to news brought by the Tees. Off Barkley Sound very heavy weather was experienced. Three canoes of the Carmanah Coal Co., where workmen are engaged in setting up machinery for boring operations to prospect the coal lands were washed away by the heavy surf. The steam whaler Sebastian lost two whales killed off Kyuquot owing to the rough weather. The carcases of the mammals were seen from the Tees; and when Capt. Gillam

The total catch of the three whalers they sent a steamer after them.

The total catch o fthe three whalers this season is 270, of which 150 have been taken by the Sechert station, and 120 were brought to Kyuquot.

Included in the cargo of the Tees was a shipment of porcelain clay, loaded at Quatsino for the B. C. pottery Co., for experimental purposes. There was also 60 barrels of whale oil from Sechart.

The Tees, after discharging her west coast cargo, took a load off the Japanese steamer Innaba Maru, for Vancouver, and some steel rails for Boat Harbor. She will leave for the west coast on Wednesday.

CANADIAN STEAMSHIP TRADE ADVANCING

Comment in England Regarding Rapid Progress—Big Developments in the Pacific Are Anticipated

Events in the Canadian passenger trade are at present moving very fast, the great standing of the people at the head of the various ventures making the probable struggle something like a battle of giants. Just recently several interesting matters concerning modern developments in Canadian shipping have come under public notice. In the first place it is understood that the Allan line have in contemplation an important addition of new tonnage to their already excellent fleet, which, in point of accomodation and propulsion, will embody all the features that ingenuity and skill can devise for the passengers in this service. The Allan line is one of the oldest steamship companies in the Canadian trade, and, as is generally known, has lately been undergoing a process of reorganization under the direction of the very able chairman, Mr. Hugh Allan, with the result that this historic line will not only maintain the magnificent reputation which it has enjoyed for so many years, but will undoubtedly enhance its prestige.

The excellent report made by the White Star line for 1909, with its declaration of a 20 per cent. dividend and bonus, might not have been quite so satisfactory if it had not been for the success achieved by the Laurentic and Megantic on their first year's service in the Canadian trade, and in pointing to the firm establishment of these vessels in popular favor in that service the directors may claim that their policy in this respect has been amply justified. No doubt further developments in the same direction will be made by the White Star line when the Olympic and Titanic join the fleet.

In some respects most public interest in connection with the new developments centres in the future of the "Royal" line and the performances of the two turbine boats, Royal Edward and Royal George which the enterprise of the controllers of the Canadian Northern Railway has rescued from what people believed to be the white elephant stage, and which are now, according to all accounts, likely to prove really excellent and reliable steamers. A couple of 12,000 ton steamers, each capable of carrying 1,100 passengers and of steaming over 20 knots, with a bunker capacity of 2,500 tons and a coal consumption of 270 tons a day, fitted in the highest style of luxury and stated to be excellent sea boats, are vessels likely to give a good account of themselves in any forthcoming fight for passenger traffic.

Another event of some significance in regard to Canadian shipping development was the departure from the Tyne of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company's steamers Prince Rupert and Prince George to their station at the company's new Pacific harbor at Prince Rupert, in order to conduct a passenger line just established between that port and Seattle. The vessels are twin screw boats of 3,400 tons burden, and will have a regular run of some 750 miles along a route which is described as grandly beautiful in character. Chief importance attaches to the event in virtue fo the fact that these are the first steamers of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company intended for sea service, the only vessels owned by the concern up to now being those plying on the Canadian lakes. This departure is very naturally linked up with the forthcoming completion of the company's Pacific connection and the possibilities in the way of steamship lines running in conjunction therewith on both the Atlantic and the Pacific. Mr. G. B. Hunter, in toasting the company on the trial trip of one of these boats, openly expressed this view, and as Mr. Salter, who was present on the occasion, did not feel called upon to disclaim the suggestion, matters may be moving more quickly in this connection than the world at large is privileged to know.

Goes to Santa Ana

The tug Lorne left here yesterday to tow the disabled steamer Santa Ana from Hardy Bay to Victoria. A Seattle tug will be sent here for her on the arrival of the Lorne.

Have you lunched at the Driard?

ANNOUNCEMENT

Options on the stock of the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company at $150 per share will close June 1st.

IT CURED THE DOCTOR

New Scientific Dandruff Treatment Recommended by a Physician

Mrs. Mary C. Crawford, Oakesdale, Wash.: Herpicide cured me perfectly of dandruff and falling hair."

Dr. E. J. Beardsley, Champaign, Ill.; "I used Herpicide for dandruff and falling hair, and I am well satisfied with the result."

Alf. R. Kelly, 2195 Desadero street, San Francisco; "Herpicide put a new growth of hair on my head. Herpicide does more than is claimed."

Herpicide kills the dandruff germ. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect"—cures dandruff falling hair and prevents baldness. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to the Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. One dollar bottles guaranteed. Cyrus H. Bowes, special agent, 1228 Government Street.

LOCAL STEAMERS

Vancouver Route:
Charmer leaves daily 1 a. m.; due 7 p. m.
Princess Victoria leaves daily, except Monday, 3 p. m.
Princess Charlotte due 3 p m., except Wednesday.
Seattle Route:
Princess Charlotte leaves daily, except Tuesday, 5 p. m.
Princess Victoria, due 2 p. m. daily, except Tuesday.
Steamer Iroquois, Tuesday only, due 2 p. m., leaving 5 p. m.
For Skagway:
Princess Royal.....May 3
For Northern B. C.
Vadso.....June 1
St. Denis.....June 8
Petriana.....June 8
Amur.....June 1
Princess May leaves every Friday
Queen City leaves Victoria every Tuesday.
For West Coast:
Tees .....June 1
For Orient:
Innaba Maru .....June 7
For Australia:
Maruka.....June 17
For Liverpool:
Keemun.....June 15

We All Have Our Own Ideas About Investments

To some, nothing but inside, revenue bearing property will appeal. To others, outside property, in an established city, which will grow in demand by virtue of the natural growth of the city itself, appeals more strongly, and to still others, nothing but a "ground floor" proposition will do—a lot, or block of lots in a town which, though still in its infancy, has enough back of it to eliminate the element of chance. To the last named, we recommend as the best thing offered

PORT ALBERNI

No town in Western Canada can show more real and substantial reasons for rapid growth and development as Port Alberni, therefore, none can offer the same opportunities for quick returns. If you are looking for a "ground floor" proposition, come in and secure a lot or two in Port Alberni, at prices from $100 to $150 on easy terms.

Tracksell Anderson & Company
1210 Broad Street. Phone 1722

EXCURSION RATES
TO EASTERN DESTINATIONS
Good for Three Months Return.
VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—ON SALE JUNE 2nd, 1910.

Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, Ft. William, St. Paul, Minneapolis or Duluth, and Return	$60.00
Council Bluffs or Omaha and Return	63.90
Kansas City, St. Joseph and Return	65.70
St. Louis and Return	67.50
Chicago and Return	72.50
Sault Ste Marie and Return	80.00
Detroit and Return	82.50
Chatham, Ont., and Return	86.30
Toronto, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Galt, Guelph, Brantford, Hamilton, Goderich, Pittsburg, and Return	91.50
Ottawa and Return	103.00
Montreal and Return	105.00
New York, Philadelphia and Return	108.50
Boston and Return	110.00
Halifax and Return	127.20
North Sydney and Return	130.05

AND OTHER POINTS ON APPLICATION.
Tickets also on sale June 17 and 24; July 5 and 22.
Secure your sleeping accommodation early. For routing and further information, write or call on
L. D. CHETHAM,
1102 Government Street. City Passenger Agent.

WHITE STAR---DOMINION CANADIAN SERVICE

SUPERB NEW WHITE STAR STEAMER
MONTREAL—QUEBEC—LIVERPOOL

"Laurentic" JUNE 11 JULY 9 Triple Screw—14,892 tons
"Megantic" JUNE 25 JULY 23 Twin Screw—14,900 Tons

Largest and Most Modern Steamers on St. Lawrence Route
Desirable First and Second-Class Rooms vacant for all sailings during May, June and July.
For berth reservations and further particulars apply to local agents or, Company's Office—709 Second Avenue, Seattle. T H Larke, Pass. Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
LOW EXCURSION FARES TO ALL POINTS IN THE EAST

Winnipeg, Ft. William, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Return	$ 60.00
Council Bluffs or Omaha, and Return	63.90
Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Return	65.70
St. Louis and Return	67.50
Chicago and Return	72.50
Sault Ste. Marie and Return	80.00
Detroit and Return	82.50
Chatham, Ont., and Return	86.30
Toronto, Buffalo, Brantford, Hamilton, Pittsburg and Return	91.50
Ottawa and Return	103.00
Montreal and Return	105.00
New York, Philadelphia and Return	108.50
Boston and Return	110.00
Halifax and Return	127.20
North Sydney and Return	130.05

Tickets on Sale June 2nd, 17th and 24th, July 5th and 22nd, and August 3rd. Good for 90 days.
TICKET OFFICE: 1234 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA
E. E. BLACKWOOD, General Agent

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY., CO.
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP AGENCY FOR ALL LINES

$72.50 Round Trip

June 2, 17 and 24; July 5 and 22
August 3; Sept. 8, 1910

This low rate is via the *Great Northern Railway* from Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Everett, Bellingham, Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Wenatchee, Spokane and many other points in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia to

Chicago

$60.00 to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, and Kansas City. Proportionate fares to New York, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., and other eastern points. Stop-over anywhere on the Great Northern Railway. Name your train—tell the agent you want to go on the *Oriental Limited*, *Fast Mail* or *Great Northern Express*. Better still—write me for full information and our "EAST OVER THE MOUNTAIN" folder. Describes the routes past the new Glacier National Park to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Chicago and points east.

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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

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and painstaking care in cleaning and pressing men's garments give our work the preference with the men of care in their dress.

Costs no more than less skillful work, but what a difference in results!

We'll call for and deliver your orders if you'll say the word.

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The palate is almost tickled with Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. The stomach knows nothing about it, it does not trouble you there. You feel it first in the strength it brings; it shows in the color of cheek and smoothing out of wrinkles.

It was a beautiful thing to do, to cover the odious taste of Cod Liver Oil, evade the tax on the stomach, and take health by surprise.

It warms, soothes, strengthens and invigorates.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Send 10c., name of paper and this ad., for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book. Each bank contains a Good Luck Penny.

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126 Wellington Street, West Toronto, Ont.

University Site Commission Its Scope and Personnel

With their first formal public sitting in this city tomorrow morning, the five eminent educationists who constitute the British Columbia University Site Selection Commission, inaugurated what is not only a practical investigation of far-reaching and very great importance to the future of higher education in this Pacific province, but also a conference for comparison of views and ideas that is without precedent in Canada and which will necessarily have lasting importance as a unique incident in the educational history of the Dominion. Educational matters in Canada have heretofore been distinctly Provincial in their definition and their scope, and naturally so, since each of the confederated provinces is wholly and advisedly independent in its jurisdiction and responsibility with respect to all public school matters. The enlistment of co-operative and concerted interest among the educational leaders of the several provinces, in order that substantial progress may be achieved along best considered and authoritive lines, has not heretofore been attempted by any Canadian Province; and the bringing together of such leaders in scholastic thought and activities as the gentlemen composing the present Commission cannot but result beneficially, not alone for British Columbia in its laudable ambitions as to the establishment of its higher educational system upon the best foundation and in the most suitable environment, but in the promotion of a better and broader understanding and more cordial sympathy throughout the entire Dominion, in educational matters, than has heretofore prevailed.

The present Commission is further notable not only for the distinguished personnel, but for the diversity of experience and wide knowledge of contrasted conditions and environments possessed by the Commissioners who thus are in a position to bring to their present important task the most adequate equipment essential to that task's successful completion. Representatives of Canada from Nova Scotia to Saskatchewan are found upon this selection board, and while all directly disinterested sections of Canada are thus united in contributing out of their wisdom and experience to the satisfactory inauguratoin of British Columbia's future university, it must be further remembered that the Commissioners will in addition speak and act with intimate personal knowledge of the admitted advantages and possible defects of the great seat of learning of Yale, of Harvard of Chicago, of British higher schools and universities, of Paris, of Germany and of Rome. The enlistment of such expert and invaluable assistance preliminary to the inauguration of University plans, must certainly be commended unreservedly and sincerely by all thinking men and women—as highly appreciated as has been and is the policy of the Government in setting aside a portion of the public estate for a perpetual endowment in order that University work in its development may be relieved of all harassments of a financial character.

Assemble General Information.

The past few days, since the arrival of the chosen Commissioners at the Capital, have been devoted by them to a careful selection and classification of general information as to British Columbia, its geographical and climatic conditions, its population distribution, its naturally forecasted directions of industrial expansion, its special necessities in scientific and advanced educational activity, etc., etc. This, as indeed the entire pregnant duty committed to their care, has been entered upon with marked enthusiasm by the Commissioners, none realizing better than do those leaders in Canadian educational thought how great and yet how distinguished responsibility has been vested in them, in their being asked to assume the places of godfathers to Higher Education in the western Province of splendid destiny. After having collected and reduced to practicla system in its relationship to their task a mass of general information, it is the intention of the Commissioners to study with equal care the local situation and conditions in various parts of the Province, much knowledge of Victoria and its environments having already been absorbed. In this connection it will be necessary for them to make an extensive tour of the country, beginning for convemence with Vancouver Island. Formal sittings have been arranged for at numerous population centres of special prominence, while many other cities, towns and districts will also be visited and studied in which necessity does not present itself for the holding of formal sittings—as at such Island points as Duncan, Ladysmith and Alberni. The Mainland tour as it has been roughly sketched, being completed toward the close of June, the Commissioners purpose to travel north to Prince Rupert, the focal point of G. T. P. activity in British Columbia, and subsequently to meet again at the Capital, not for further local investigation necessary, but for the selection, summarizing and classification of data which may be held to bear upon the question at issue. It is not as yet possible to say whether or not the Commissioner's report will then be prepared and the decision as to the preferable site announced, for the Commissioners desire particularly to continue open-minded, for the acceptance of every possible argument and relative fact, until the latest possible hour.

Dr. Weldon.

To speak of the personnel of the Commission: Its central figure and selected chairman is Professor Richard Chapman Weldon, D.C.L., Ph. D. K.C., Dean of the Faculty of Law of Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S., one of the intellectual giants of the Dominion, whose pride it is to number among his former students—his "boys" as he would call them—a greater proportion of the distinguished men of Canada than can be pointed to with honorable self-congratulation by any other teacher. Of these Dr. Weldon's "boys", far from the least distinguised is British Columbia's Prime Minister, Hon. Richard McBride. Another is the Attorney General and Finance Minister, Hon. W. J. Bowser. A third is Hon. Justice Morrison of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. East to West throughout the whole of Canada those former pupils honorably and efficiently display the highest qualities of useful citizenship and exemplify the solidity and quality of the training obtained by them under Dr. Weldon—as statesmen, as brilliant barristers and as good Canadians. Full fifty of the foremost members of the bar of the Western Provinces have sat at Dr. Weldon's feet in the days gone by, a dozen or more of these being recognized leaders in the profession in British Columbia. His students adorn the legislature of Alberta, of Manitoba, of New Brunswick, of Nova Scotia and of this Province; the sitting members of Ottawa for Amherst, for Digby, for Pictou and for Cape Breton, as well as Judge Finlayson who recently exchanged the forum of the Commons for a seat on the bench, with easily a score of others alike conspicuously useful in the national life, received their legal training at his hands. A most inspiring teacher, a manly man of unfailing kindness and wide human sympathies, a tactful and loyal friend, student whose leonine head does not belie exceptional mental breadth and profundity of learning, small wonder is it that the Dean is adored by all his old students, esteemed by all Canadians, and loved by all whose good fortune it may be to enjoy his personal friendship or to come within the radius of his spontaneous kindliness..

The great grandson of one Andrew Weldon, of Yorkshire, who settled in Westmoreland county, New Brunswick, during the declining years of the eighteenth century, Dr. Weldon was born in that province in 1849, received his early education in the superior school of Upper Sussex, subsequently attended and obtained his degree of B.A. at the Wesleyan College at Sackville, N.B., went thence for two years to Yale where he received his Ph.D., and later became a student of international law at Heidelberg. He held a professorship in the Wesleyan College at Sackville from 1875 to 1883, and in the latter year became professor of constitutional law at Dalhousie University and dean of the faculty of law. Called to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1884 and created a Queen's Counsel of the Dominion in 1890, Dr. Weldon has also taken a prominent part in the political life of his native land, being first elected to the House of Commons in 1887, and re-elected at the general elections next ensuing; he still takes deep interest and no inconspicuous part in the political activities of Canada. Throughout the entire Dominion he is known as a man of unflinching and uncompromising integrity, and one who, upon occasions, has sacrificed much in his unswerving devotion to principle. Dr. Weldon has made a specialty of constitutional history and constitutional law, in which he is today a national authority. It is not so long ago, if memory serves aright, that he was offered the headship of one of the leading law schools of Canada—Osgoode Hall, Toronto—which offer he declined.

Principal Murray

Principal Walter Murray, B.C., LL. D., of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, who adds to his burdens as a Commissioner, the secretarial duties, is one of the recognized leaders among the younger generation of native-born Canadian educationists. He received his earlier instruction at the University of New Brunswick and afterwards at Edinburgh, obtaining his bachelor degree of arts at Edinburgh and also at the University of New Brunswick, and having also been honored by Queen's of the Conservation Commission in 1906.

Professor Skelton

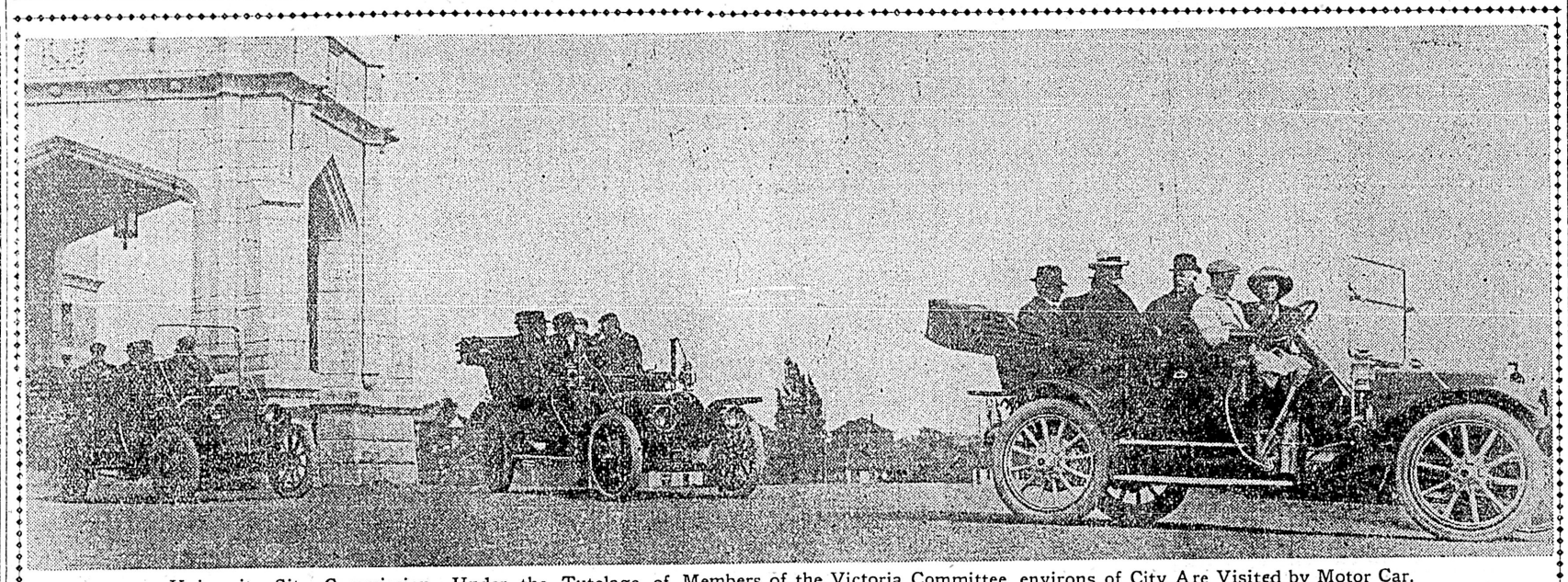
Professor O. D. Skelton, M.A., Ph. D., of Queen's, was born at Orangeville, Ont., in 1878, and received his earlier education at the Orangeville and London high schools, subsequently attending Queen's University and the University of Chicago, which latter institution conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in 1907. He also studied for some time at Oxford and in London. Receiving his degree of M.A. from Queen's in 1900, Professor Skelton engaged from 1901 to 1904 in journalistic work in the United States, chiefly on the staff of the Philadelphia Press and with Appleton's Magazine. He was appointed assistant professor of economics at Queen's in 1907, and professor upon Adam Shortt's retirement in 1908. Dr. Skelton is recognized as one of Canada's most brilliant essayists, one notable product of his pen being a valuable report on the Eight Hour Day Principle, which won the $1,000 prize in a memorable essay competition on this subject.

Canon Dauth

Canon Dauth, another young man to bear such distinguished responsibilities as rest upon him, is principal of the University of Laval, Montreal, with a staff of about two hundred and fifty, of whom one hundred or more are members of the medical school. The university has nine faculties in all, inclusive of theology, law, medicine, dentistry, applied science, pharmacy, and veterinary science, with about fifteen hundred students in attendance, or, taking into account those in the classical schools, over three thousand. Laval University of Montreal is distinct and wholly separate from the University of Laval at Quebec, with separate staffs, separate organization and separate funds. Canon Dauth was born in historic Quebec and received his preliminary education there, afterwards studying at Paris and in Rome. He was ordained a canon with the degree of doctor of theology, and about five years ago became professor of humanities, and afterwards vice-rector (or principal) at Laval.

Chancellor Jones

Chancellor Cecil C. Jones, Ph.D., LL.D., of the University of New Brunswick, was born in Westmoreland county in 1872. His education was obtained at the university of which he is now chancellor and at Harvard, these universities conferring upon him the degree of B.A., while he is also an LL.D. of Toronto. Adopting the teaching profession, Chancellor Jones was for some years conspicuously identified with the public school life of his province, and also for eight years with the work of Acadia, becoming chancellor of the University of New Brunswick in 1906. He is a member of the Provincial Board of Education of New Brunswick, and was appointed a member



University Site Commission—Under the Tutelage of Members of the Victoria Committee, environs of City Are Visited by Motor Car.



THE UNIVERSITY SITE COMMISSION
From left to right (seated) Canon Dauth, Dr. Weldon, Chancellor Jones; (standing) Professor Skelton, Principal Murray.

HOW DOROA BLUHM'S CREW WAS RESCUED

Sailors Encountered Hardships at Sea in Open Boat Before Being Picked Up by Power Schoonor

SAN PEDRO, May 28.—For the third time in eighteen years, Capt. Alex. Smith, of the power schooner Santa Rosa island this morning brought a shipwrecked crew to this port from a vessel totally lost on the rocks of Santa Rosa island. The three-masted schooner Dora Bluhm was wrecked Wednesday night while on her way to this port seven days from Coos bay with 35,000 feet of lumber for the Golden States Lumber Company. All hands were saved.

The crew was picked up eight miles south of Anacapa island Thursday night at 7 o'clock after they had been twenty-two hours in an open boat without food or water. They were wet to the skin and nearly exhausted from hard work at the oars to keep from drifting on the rocks. For nine hours after leaving the wreck six of the crew pulled steadily at the oars in a strong current and heavy sea. Then an improvised sail was hoisted and the boat made for the mainland. Off Anacapa island the wind died out and the men had to take to the cars again to keep off the rocks.

Alex. Winter, a sailor, fell overboard in getting into the boat, and was rescued by Jack Stevens, second mate, just as he was about to be dashed on the rocks by a heavy breaker. Winter was struck in the chest, but is not seriously injured. He laid in the bottom of the boat all night with M. Norden, first mate, who was very ill while their shipmates pulled at the oars. A haze hung over the island when the schooner struck heavily, which John Lindon, the man of the watch, mistook for a fog bank. Max Dreger was at the wheel. Almost immediately the rudder was carried away. A strong wind from the west changed to northwest, and only the mainsail and foresail were unfurled. It took nearly an hour for the men to lower a boat, and ten minutes after they pushed away the schooner broke in two and will be a total loss.

Capt. Oscar Johnson said today that he changed his course for Point Herman a short time before the schooner went on the rocks.

The Dora Bluhm was owned by the Pacific States Trading Company, of San Francisco. She was built at Port Blakeley, Wash., in 1883. She was 133 feet long, with a 33-foot beam and 10 feet draught. For several years she has been engaged in cod fishing and only lately joined the lumber fleet.

The schooner went ashore near the wreck of the British ship Golden hore in 1892, which went down with 4,500 tons of coal. A short distance on the other side the British steamer Crown of England, another collier, was wrecked in 1896. Both crews were brought here by Capt. Smith.

AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Empress—

J. O. Murphy, F. Ewan, Portland; F. Malone, Chemainus; E. Pattinello, Scotland; R. Hicks, Oxford, Eng.; D. Tate, Winnipeg; Mr. Van Ettinger and wife, Mr. McKinnon and wife, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Montreal; A. R. Coffee and wife, Vancouver; Walter McComley and wife, Port Alberni; John Aird, Winnipeg; R. Vaughan, Vancouver; H. Carson and son, Omaha; T. K. Garey, Seattle; P. M. McLeod, P. H. McLeod, New York; T. Elwell, N. M. Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Shinn, maid and chauffeur, Mrs. H. W. Treat, Seattle; Mrs. D. Campbell, D. M. Anderson, Vancouver.

At the Driard—

T. Corsan, Walter E. Morrison, Vancouver; Thomas Henderson, Seattle; W. N. Bellinger, San Francisco; E. B. Brown, G. E. Burnett, Vancouver; C. D. Whiteman, Kansas City; G. E. Hallam, Vancouver; A. W. Harirs, Seattle; F. T. Malone, Toronto; F. G. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. McDowell, Seattle; C. D. Broughton, Portland; G. C. Whyndam, Spokane; F. C. Elibert, San Francisco; H. H. Malcolm, G. D. Martin, C. Errickson, Vancouver; Dr. Higgins and wife, Homer, B. C.; John Aird, Winnipeg; Geo. E. Bowyer, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyse, G. W. Hepple, D. M. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. A. N. McLeod, R. O. Patterson, D. J. Green, Vancouver; Mrs. M. J. West, J. Sturgeon, Montreal; Geo. D. Thomson, Vancouver.

At the Dominion—

J. L. Gallagher, Vancouver; Frances Mooney, Marshalltown, Ia.; Margaret McDermott, Minneapolis; J. E. Malliot, Frank J. Phelps and wife, Vancouver; A. Hume, Lacombe; A. C. McRae, Seattle; H. Farley, T. J. Murray, London; James Hampton, Prince Rupert; S. W. Beatty, Winnipeg; C. K. Reading, Manchester; Angus McDonald and wife, Vernon; Hy Carter, Van Anda; W. Hoggan, Nanaimo; Miss M. Talmage, Miss J. E. Talmage, Miss G. Steel, Seattle; A. Hosman, Toronto; S. Ives and wife, Cresline, Ohio; Charles Holcker and wife, Vancouver; Jas. Nichols and wife, Renton, Wash.; Wm. N. Norrls, Bremerton.

At the Balmoral—

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Vancouver; Jas. Clark, Sidney Island; P. Byng Hall, Shawnigan Lake; H. S. Sutherland, Misses Sutherland, Toronto; Mrs. Glaberolm, W. Swan, H. Barber, Jas. Howe, Vancouver.

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

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Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this meditine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists. Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

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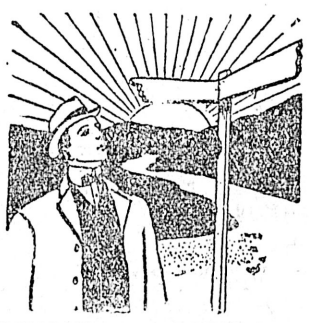
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About half cash, and the balance to arrange.

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1,440 ACRES, CROWN GRANT, with three-quarters of a mile waterfrontage, about 18,000 feet GOOD TIMBER per acre, mostly fir. Easily accessible, only one hour's tow from Victoria. Price, for a quick sale, per acre, is $10.00

125 ACRES, RIGHT ON THE DEEP WATER CHANNEL, magnificent view, eight acres cleared, eight slashed, 100 bearing fruit trees, good house and barn, 600 feet of shore line. To be sold as a going concern with cattle, implements and chickens, etc., for $4,000

This will be a very valuable piece of land in the near future.

FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS, facing on deep water channel. Per acre $100

40 ACRES, well situated. Per acre $15.00

160 ACRES, good land. About half this property has been cleared and is now covered with a light second growth. A snap at $1,750

Terms: about one-third cash—balance in 6, 12 and 18 months.

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No Reasonable Offer on These Automobiles Will Be Refused

We have a few used cars which we will dispose of at exceptionally low prices. Better come in and see us about the following:

Two 30 H.P. Humbers, complete with hood, glass screen, Stepney wheels, and spare inner tubes, etc.

Four 20H.P. Humbers, all four cylinder, selective change four speed, forward and reverse, full equipment of lamps and horn, etc., etc.

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A General Banking Business Transacted

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MEXICAN LINE CHARTERS HENLEY

Watts Watts Freighter Taken on Time Charter and Will Be Released As Soon As Two Vessels Arrive for Trade

Announcement is made that the Canadian-Mexican Steamship Company has chartered the British ship Henley, to take the place of the Georgia, recently released. She has already left Australia, and is expected here about June 20. The Henley, a steamer of about 5,500 tons burden, owned by Watts, Watts & Co., of London, is under time charter to the Canadian-Mexican company, and will be released as soon as permanent arrangements can be made to secure two vessels which are now engaged in the Great Britain-East Indian trade. Just how soon these two steamers can be chartered is problematical, and the Henley will fill the interim.

The Lonsdale will be retained for an auxiliary service, and it is the intention of the company to keep three steamers on the run from Vancouver to Salina Cruz, one at each end of the run and one on the way, making a regular monthly service.

Coulsdon Due June 8

The British steamer Coulsdon, which is bringing rails to Vancouver from New York under charter to Evans, Coleman & Evans, sailed from Guaymas for port on Thursday evening, and is expected on June 8. The vessel was delayed at Guaymas longer than was anticipated.

HERE AND THERE

(Continued from Page 8.)

Cody Stoddard, shows that the claims of the West are not disregarded by the editors.

In an article on the "Waegwothic Club," of Halifax there may be a hint for Victorians. The Northwest Arm is to the people of Halifax very much what the Gorge is to the people of our city. No doubt enthusiastic Haligonians, looking back on it by light of memory will declare it to be much more beautiful and just as certainly there are many Victorians who are ready to exclaim impossible! But Victoria has, we must all admit nothing corresponding to this out-door club of Halifax. The name is the Nic-nac word, meaning the "Ending of the Waters." The club is two years old, is open to men and women and has a membership of about two thousand. All the members of the family are entitled to the privileges of the club as associate members. The annual fee is fifteen dollars. The club grounds consist of about five acres of land and the clubhouse is all that such a building should be.

In the summer there is boating, canoeing, yachting, motoring, bathing, tennis, quoits and tobogganing. The two latter sports Victorians must forego. The members have the privilege of entertaining their friends at the club and the leading hotels may send tourists and other visitors to participate in its every day privileges. How popular it is may be judged by the fact that thirty thousand members and visitors passed through the gates in July and August of last year. Would our own Arm have an added attraction if such a club were opened here, or do we enjoy it better in our own way?

Fading away to the land where strife and sorrow are unknown is the noble old English lady of ninety years and more who first showed women that they could take their part without fear or shame on their country's battlefields. Since Florence Nightingale entered the fever stricken hospitals of the Crimea, many women of our race have ministered to the wounded on the field and in the hospital tent. In the Rebellion in the United States women by thousands offered their services to their country. In South Africa and elsewhere the Red Cross nurses were ready to do what lay in their power to alliviate the sufferings of the soldiers.

But it appears that though the supply of nurses has been sufficient it is believed by the war department that their efficiency can be improved. Even women who have received training in the hospitals find themselves confronted with many unexpected difficulties amid the clash of bayonets and the rain of shot and shell. It is believed that it is necessary to familiarize those who are to be useful as army nurses with the work they will have to do if they find themselves at the front in time of war. For this purpose the "Army Nursing Reserve" has been established in England. The leader in the movement is the Princess Christian, and for some time women in the motherland have been going through the drill believed to be necessary.

During the past week a meeting was held at Convocation hall, Toronto to from a Canadian branch of this force.

The bringing before our women in this way the possibility of war will have a very soering effect on most of us. With all our talk of a Canadian navy, with all the drilling of the militia, we have scarcely seen the shadow of the awful figure of war. But to bring out nurses face to face with the gruesome work to be done when the 'tumult and the shouting dies," will make us feel that what we have heard spoken of so lightly may become a dread reality. There are not many of us who, when it is brought home to us in this way can think of it calmly. And yet if war comes there will be far harder things for women to bear than the sight of wounds, however terrible. Still who will dare say that they should not be as ready for the work of mercy as men for that of defence. Thinking of these things, is there a woman in the empire to whose lips will not come the prayer: "Give to us peace in our time O Lord?"

WOMAN'S WORK

The annual spring flower show under the auspices of the provincial executive of the King's Daughters was held in the palm room of the Empress hotel on the elevents of April and brought together a great variety of very choice spring flowers, the product of amateur gardeners. In addition to this Messrs Wallace and Woodward contributed greatly to the success of the undertaking by the exhibit and gift of many choice varieties of flowers.

The net proceeds amounted to $327.60 . The thanks of the executive are due to the management of the Empress hotel, for having so kindly placed at the disposal of the society the use of their beautiful palm room, and to the staff for courteous assistance rendered in many ways, to Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Sehl, Miss McKilligan and Mr. Armstrong for contributing the the musical programme, to the Cowichan members of the order for having successfully managed a candle lighting competition, to the Metchosin members for their part in providing entertainment for young and old, to Mrs. Rattenbury and her staff of helpers which included the little Misses Ballantine, McGregor, Leeder, Harper, Renwick, Rattenbury, Crawford, and Combe for the management of the flower stalls, and to all the kind friends who contributed in any way.

The executive also takes this opportunity of thanking all the circle in Victoria as well as the individual members of the order who so loyally co-operated making the affair such a success.

LOADS RAILS FOR STEWART

Steamer Bannockburn Is Chartered to Bring Metals for Mackenzie and Mann Railroad from Sydney

The British steamer Bannockburn has been chartered to load a cargo of steel rails from Sydney, Cape Breton, for Stewart. This will be the first cargo brought around the continent for the Portland Canal short line which is to be built from the growing city at the head of Portland Canal to the mines, which have attracted such a rush. The Bannockburn is completing a voyage from Dalny, Manchuria, to the United Kingdom, with a cargo of soya beans, and passed Colombo on April 13th.

SALVAGED THE SANTA ANA

Princess Royal Picked Up Seattle Steamer in Queen Charlotte Sound With Machinery Disabled

Found drifting helplessly derelict in Queen Charlotte Sound the steamer Santa Ana was picked up by the Princess Royal and towed to a safe anchorage at Hardy Bay on Thursday night, according to advices brought by the Amur which reached port yesterday from Queen Charlotte islands and way ports The Santa Ana broke her crank shaft while en route from Valdez to Seattle She was sighted from the Princess Royal showing signals of distress, and Capt. Neroutsos lost no time in going to succor the helpless steamer. For the services rendered by the Skagway liner the C. P.R. will probably put in a claim for salvage against the Seattle vessel. The Santa Ana was anchored behind the shelter of the spit at Hardy Bay and when the steamer Amur was Southbound she signalled to that vessel, which brought a despatch from the Santa Ana's captain to Vancouver asking that a tug be sent north to tow her to Seattle.

The Amur brought about thirty passengers from the Queen Charlotte islands, including the usual quota of mining men. Among these were Mr. Elliott, who is developing a rich property at Tasso harbor on the west coast of Queen Charlotte islands, Mr. Larsen, the mining expert, who is engaged at the Ikeda bay mines, and Ike Thompson.

Arrivals from the Queen Charlotte islands brought news that a cargo of lumber for a big tramp steamship has been cut at the mills at Queen Charlotte city and are arrival of a vessel chartered to carry this cargo was being awaited.

The Amur brought including amongst her cargo fourteen sacks and two cases of sealskins, reported to contain over two hundred pelts, being the spring catch of the Victoria sealing schooner Eva Marie, Capt. Victor Jacobsen, which was landed at Rose Harbor

The fishing station at Pacofi was closed down when the Amur was at the northern islands.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

The Bishop has requested the Colonist to publish the following:

At the court at St. James's, the 10th day of May, 1910. Present, the King's most excellent Majesty in council.

Whereas, by the late act of uniformity which establishes the Liturgy, and enacts, that no form or order of common prayers be openly used other than what is prescribed and appointed to be used in and by the said book, it is notwithstanding provided, that in all those prayers, litanies, and collects which do anyway relate to the King, Queen or royal progeny, the names be altered and changed from time to time, and fitted to the present occasion, according to direction of lawful authority: His Majesty was placed this day in council to declare His Royal will and pleasure, that in all the prayers, liturgies and collects for the King, instead of the word "Edward" the word "George," and in the prayers for the royal family, instead of the words "our gracious Queen Alexandra, George Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, the Princess of Wales," the words "our gracious Queen Mary, Alexandra the Queen Mother, Edward Duke of Cornwall," be inserted.

And His Majesty doth strictly charge and command, that no edition of the common prayer be from henceforth printed, but with this amendment, and that in the meantime, till copies of such edition may be had, all parsons, vicars and curates within this realm, do (for the preventing of mistakes), with the pen, correct and amend all such prayers in their church books, according to the aforegoing direction: and for the better notice hereof, that this order be forthwith printed and published, and sent to the several parishes, and that the right reverend the bishops do take care that obedience be paid to the same accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

These Figures Are Growing

FORTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS

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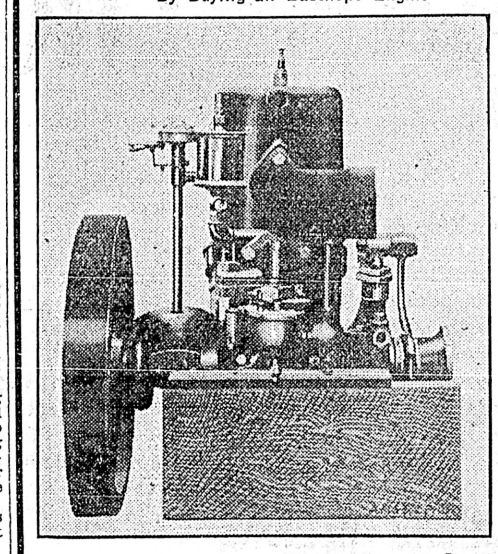


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The Easthope Engine is fully guaranteed; you take no risks with breaking parts. We are always right here and deal with you direct; no trouble with agents.

Prices for 1910:
3-h. p. single cylinder, complete, $100; clutch extra, $30.
6-h. p. single cylinder, complete $175; clutch extra, $40.
8-h. p. single cylinder $225; clutch extra, $40.

Complete Launches

18 feet by 5 feet beam, complete with three horsepower engines $275
22 feet by 6 feet beam, complete with six horsepower engine....$375

These boats are roomy, seaworthy and strongly built.

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Malthoid has a world wide reputation.
This is so because it is the original ready roofing.

Its makers have been making ready roofings for twenty-six years.

They have always made roofings that make good.

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This booklet illustrates some of the most beautiful bungalows of Southern California. A book every home builder will prize. Sent free.

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AT CITY CHURCHES

Church notices to appear in this column should be left in the Colonist office by Thursday evening. Notices sent in later than Friday at 10 p.m. will be too late for publication.

ANGLICAN

Christ Church Cathedral.

Matins, 11 a. m.—Organ, Andante, Guilmant; venite, Savage; psalms, as set; te deum, Maunder in B; benedictus, Garrett; kyrie and gloria, Paulin in F; hymns, 624, 670, 258; communion hymn, 242; gloria in excelsis, 131; Stainera Amen. Evensong, 7 p. m.—Organ, Offertoire, Guilmant; pro. hymn, 598; magnificat, Clare in D; nunc dimittis, Atwood; anthem, "Lift Up Your Heads, Oh Ye Gates," Hopkins; hymns, 516, 27; amen, Stainer; rec. hymn, 533; organ, Festal March, Heap.

St. Barnabas.

Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m.; matins at 10:30 a. m.; choral eucharist and sermon at 11 a. m.; choral evensong at 7 p. m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are as follows: Morning—Organ, Pastorale in F, Spohr; communion service, Maunder in G; hymns, 160, 313 and 297; Nunc Dimittis, St. John; organ, Gloria in B flat, Andre. Evening—Organ, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," Handel; psalms, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; hymns, 165, 161, 477; Vesper, "Jesu, We Pray Thee," Armitage; organ, Postlude, Rinck.

St. John's.

Order of services: Matins—Organ, Andante, Mendelssohn; Venite, Savage; Psalms for the 29th morning, Cathedral Psalter; Te Deum, Lawes; Benedictus, Garrett; hymn, 178; Kyrie, Tours; hymns, 197, 167. Evensong—Organ, Reverie, Bach; Processional hymn 280; Psalms for the 29th evening, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat, Burnett in F; Nunc Dimittis, Burnett in F; anthem, "O Leave Us Not," Stainer; hymns 215, 28; Amen, Burnett; Vesper, Burnett; organ, Voluntary, Guilmant. Preachers, Rev. P. Jenns and Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard.

St. James.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8 a. m.; matins, litany and sermon at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; evensong and sermon at 7. The music follows: Organ, voluntary; Venite and Psalms, Cathedral Psalter; Te Deum, 2nd alternative; Benedictus, Langdon; hymns, 281, 195, 260; organ, voluntary. Evening—Organ, voluntary; Psalms, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; hymns, 196, 278, 274; Vesper hymn, Burnet; organ, voluntary.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Church of Our Lord.

Corner Humboldt and Blanchard Sts.

Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sermons by Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone. Morning subject, "The Divine Compulsion to Work"; evening, "Melchizedek." The music follows: Morning—Organ, Andante, E. Lemaigre; Venite and Psalms, Cathedral Psalter; Te Deum, No. 2; Benedictus, No. 2; hymns, 346, 344, 351; organ, Postlude, Tours. Evening—Organ, Allegretto, A. Redhead; hymns, 382, 333, 233, 224; Palms, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat VI., Mercer; Nunc Dimittis VII. Mercer; organ, Postlude, W. Metcalf.

METHODIST

Metropolitan.

Rev. T. E. Holling, B. A., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Chown, of Toronto, secretary of the Temperance and Moral Reform department of the Methodist church, will preach both morning and evening. Sunday school and adult Bible classes at 2:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday, 8 p.m. A hearty welcome for all.

Spring Ridge

Sunday school and adult Bible classes at 2:45 p.m. Epworth League meeting, Monday, 8 p.m. All welcome.

Victoria West

Corner Catherine and Wilson Sts.

Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m Sunday school and adult Bible clases at 2:30 p.m. Prayer service, Thursday, 8 p.m. The Rev. A. E. Roberts will conduct both services for the last time as pastor of the church. Rev. J. A. Wood, pastor-elect, will preach on Sunday, June 5. Farewell congregational social, Monday evening, May 30. A hearty welcome for all.

Centennial

Gorge Road.

Pastor, Rev. A. Henderson, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Morning subject, "Heart Trouble and Its Cure"; evening, "A Plea for Christian Tolerance." Evening anthem, "I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes," Claude Whitfield. Solo by Mr. Brown.

CONGREGATIONAL

First Congregational.

Corner Pandora and Blanchard.

Public worship at 11a.m. and 7:30 p.m. The pastor, Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B. A., will conduct the services and preach in the evening. Mr. Joseph Cohn, Jewish Christian missioner of New York, will preach at the morning service; theme, "The Wandering Jew." The pastor's subject will be, "An Opportunity For All—Offering What We Have." Bible school, men's own Bible class and adult Bible class for women at 2:30 p.m. At 4 p.m. Mr. J. Cohn will address a public meeting in church. Monday, at 7:30, Y. P. S. of W. W.'s devotional meeting, when Mr. R. Smith will give the paper. Thursday at 8 p.m., prayer and business meeting. Friday, Boy Scouts at 7:30 p.m. Strangers, visitors and friends are cordially welcomed.

BAPTIST

First Church

Blanchard St., near Pandora.

The preacher for the day will be Prof. E. M. Kierstead, of McMaster University, Toronto. Morning service at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Sunday schools: First, Burnside and Victoria West missions at 2:30. Ladies' Philathea and men's Baraca classes at same hour. Monday evening, B. Y. P. U. missionary meeting. Thursday evening, quarterly missionary prayer service, conducted by the Women' Mission Circle.

Tabernacle

Corner Fairfield Road and Chester Ave. Rev. F. T. Tapscott, M. A., pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 2:30 p. m. B. Y. P. U. Monday evening. Men's Club, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. The pastor will preach in the morning on "Our Glorious Semper Eadem." In the evening Rev. Joseph Cohn, a Jewish missionary of continental reputation, will tell the wonderful story of "How a Jewish Rabbi became a Christian." Anthem, "The Lord Will Be a Refuge," by Webb. A cordial invitation.

Emmanuel.

Corner Fernwood road and Gladstone avenue. Services next Sunday will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. William Stevenson. Morning— at 11 a. m., "Spirituality and Service." Evening, 7:30 p. m., "The Two Natures," illustrated by R. L. Stevenson's story of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m.; Berean class for young men and women, 2:30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., Monday at 8 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. Strangers welcome at all services. The Sunday music follows: Morning—Organ, Prelude; Holy, Holy, Holy; hymn 27; anthem, "Angus Dei;" organ, Melody, Simper. Evening—Organ, "The Brooklet," Moulton; hymn 511; anthem, "Behold How Good;" meditation, Bonheur, Dr. Clark Whitfield; hymns, 317 and 57; organ, March, Flavell.

LUTHERAN

Grace English.

Services will be held at the K. of P. hall, corner Pandora avenue and Douglas streets, as follows: Morning service at 11 o'clock. The subject of the sermon will be: "The Life After Death." The Sunday school meets in the morning at 10 o'clock. There will be no evening service as the pastor will leave with the afternoon boat to attend a synodical meeting at Portland during the week. The Rev. W. C. Drahn, western mission secretary, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN

First Church

Corner Blanchard and Pandora.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2:30 . Adult Bible class immediately after forenoon service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. At "at home" under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society on Tuesday afternoon at the Aged Women's Home, open to all friends.

MISCELLANEOUS

Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army Citadel, Broad St. Knee-drill, 7 a.m.; holiness meeting, 11a.m.; Sunday school, 2 p.m.; praise meeting, 3 p.m.; salvation meeting, 7:30 p.m. The week-end meetings will be conducted by Staff-Capt. Hayes and Capt. Knudson. All are invited.

Spiritualism

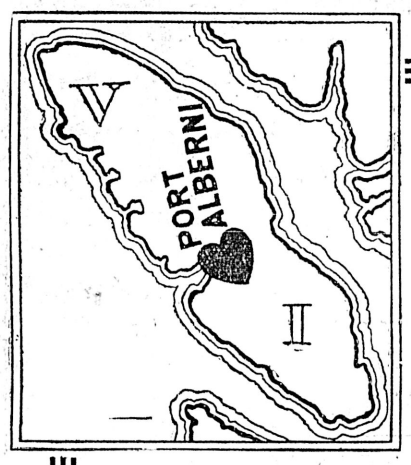
R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 734 Caledonia avenue at 8 p.m. Subject, "Myths and Mythmakers." All are welcome to these meetings.

Society of Friends

Broad St. Hall, 1305 Broad St. Meeting for worship 11 a.m. All welcome.

Christian Science

Regular services are held in the Christian Science church, 935 Pandora street, Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock, and testimony meetings, Wendesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Subject for today, "Ancient and Modern Necromancy; or Mesmerism and Hypnotism." All are welcome.



FROM EVERY ANGLE

FROM every angle—from my own observation and direct information, from authoritative government reports, from disinterested news items—I have been trying for a week to present the case of Port Alberni in newspaper advertisements To make out a strong case for that favored seaport has been no difficult task. Nature has been lavish of gifts to Port Alberni, to begin with. The C.P.R. is spending millions on railway construction, not to create an arbitrarily chosen port, but to take advantage of the traffic opportunities that will naturally centre in the West Coast seaport. The Dominion Government is doing its share, sending the big dredge Fruhling to deepen the channel up the mouth of the Somass. The C.N.R. is making Alberni its West Coast objective. Trans-Pacific steamship lines will find it almost directly on their routes.

TO SPEND MILLIONS ON DUNSMUIR MINES

New Owners Will Increase Output to Two Million Tons Annually

TO OPEN FOUR MORE MINES

Present Workings Will Be Equipped With Modern Machinery

(Extract from Daily Province.)

Three million dollars are to be immediately expended on the development and re-equipment with modern machinery of the Dunsmuir collieries on Vancouver Island. This immense sum is to be put into the properties by the new owners, the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, according to announcement by Mr. William Mackenzie, president of the purchasing company. Mr. Mackenzie is also president of the Canadian Northern Railway and an officer and director of numerous other Canadian industrial and financial enterprises.

"Alberni Harbor as an ocean port is an extremely safe one for all classes of vessels."—Capt. J. T. Walbran.

"With railway connection to the East Coast, Alberni occupies a unique position as a distributing point for the entire West Coast."—Govt. Bulletin.

"The shores of the inlet are everywhere free from danger."—Admiralty Sailing Directions.

WEST COAST OUTLET FOR UNION COAL

C.N.R. To Build from Comox to Alberni

(Extract from Daily Times.)

The proposal to build a railway from Comox to the West Coast is not a new one, but it looks likelier to be realized now that it has been before. J. W. Brydon, of Comox, is in the city visiting his father, John Brydon, at Esquimalt, and he says it is generally understood at Cumberland that the Canadian Northern will build from that place to the Alberni Canal in order to provide an outlet for their coal in that direction.

The Canadian Northern are pledged to build a line of railway from Victoria to Barkley Sound, and there is no doubt but that in the near future there will be a great deal of shipping from that point. If the coal company, which will be under the same control since its purchase by Mackenzie & Mann, can ship their product to the West Coast over a short line of railway they will control the trade at that place and it will be a great convenience to the shipping trade. The distance between the mines and the Alberni Canal is not much greater than to Union Bay, the only difference being that there is a divide to cross. There is a trail over this divide and the grade is not very heavy.

If You Believe in Port Alberni, You'll Want My Lots at $100 to $175

These are the best buys on the market, singly or in blocks. They lie in the path of progress, between the two towns. They are convenient to the E. & N. yards and several industrial sites already leased. They are without exception perfect building sites. They adjoin lots at prices 50 to 100 per cent. higher. They are offered on the easiest of terms, one-fifth cash, balance over two years.

I WANT MORE SALESMEN TO HELP DISPOSE OF THIS PROPERTY
MAPS AND FULL INFORMATION MAILED ON REQUEST

The Making of a New Seaport Is a Rare Investment Opportunity

Broad Street Lee Block Phone 284

IMPROVED FARMS

FIVE ACRES, about seven miles from Victoria General P. O., two acres cleared, and a new three-room Cottage. Price **$1,750**

ABOUT 6 ACRES, facing on the Water Pipe Road, on the Lakehill Estate, near about one and a half miles from the city limits. Large five-room House, pantry and hall, large stable, 200 fruit trees. Price **$7,500**

WESTHOLME, about one and a half miles from the station, about 80 acres—four acres cleared, 10 acres slashed, partly alder bottom, all good land. Has all been logged over. Eight-room House, fruit trees, etc. Price **$4,000**

CHEMAINUS, about one and a half miles from the station, about 70 acres, 5 acres under cultivation, two acres strawberries, 20 acres seeded, 10 acres orchard, good running stream all year. Fine modern House and outbuildings. Price.... **$13,500**

Marriott & Fellows

OPEN EVENINGS 8 to 9:30

619 Trounce Avenue

C. C. Russell

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, 1704 Douglas St.

Cheapest Millinery Supply House in Canada

Just Received

A New Supply of Cherry Sprays priced from 35c

Also in stock Natural Wheat and Grasses

I AM ON THE SIDE OF THE PUBLIC AND THE FREE & INDEPENDENT DEALERS



In spite of unscrupulous methods and Opposition, I will always fight for my friends, the Canadian Public, and the free and independent dealers who make it their pleasure to supply

The Best Virginia Cigarette on the Market, the

Black Cat

(Made in two strengths—mild and medium)

10 for 10 cents

In justice to yourself and me, buy a packet of these Cigarettes and compare them with any other Virginia Cigarette on the market—you will at once know the reason why I am the best and most popular Cigarette.

The Test

Take any Virginia Cigarette, at any price, and light it, at the same time lighting a "BLACK CAT." Smoke from each alternately and pass the smoke through the nose. You will immediately detect the difference.

Carreras & Marcianus Cigarettes, Limited, Montreal.

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ABSOLUTELY INDISPENSABLE IN THE HOME AND OFFICE

DUSTLESS WAXINE

When used while sweeping the floors, linoleums or carpets, keeps the dust down and leaves everything clean and free of dust, thus promoting health and household comfort—an inexpensive labor saver.

Get a Free Sample of

Aberine Floor Oil

The most satisfactory Furniture Polish and Liquid Veneer

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Preserves your Cutlery and Silverware and makes old metal appear as good as new.

IMPERIAL WAXINE CO.

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Proper Clothes Are Creations

They're not made of common stuffs in hackneyed styles, but expressive of fashion, forethought and constructive skill. This is why **PROPER CLOTHES** are most certain to please most men who consider good clothes as an essential.

PRICES:

$15 to $30



We suggest that you call Monday and see the new patterns we are showing. We guarantee a perfect fit.

YOU'LL LIKE OUR CLOTHES—Regd.

New shapes in Hats and swell Furnishings always on display at the lowest prices

FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

HATTERS AND CLOTHIERS

811-813 Government Street Opposite Post Office



Mining Department.

EDITED BY WILLIAM BLAKEMORE, M.I.M.E. MEMBER CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE, GREENWELL GOLD MEDALIST NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS 1904

Electrical Accidents Relatively Few.

Before proceeding to consider the risks of ignition, it may be remarked that of all the forces of nature which have to be met in working coal gravitation is much the most dangerous. Of the fatalities which occurred in the years 1903-1908, 99.17 per cent. had nothing to do with electricity, and it is the combination of relative safety and high efficiency with readiness of control which makes electricity at its best the miner's friend. But the possibility which sometimes arises that it may have been responsible, makes investigation of every such possibility necessarily in its own interest.

Dangers from Ignition.

With regard to the ignition of gas there is only one word to be said—that since a spark from a hand generator is sufficient to, ignite it when gas is present, electricity should be absent or entirely enclosed. Total enclosure is, of course, the essential principle of the safety lamp also, and as long as there are threads to strip and washers to work loose, even that is capable of improvement.

Electricity and Coaldust.

With regard to coaldust it is only within the last twenty years that this has been seriously considered as an explosive. That it is so, was conclusively proved by Professor Phillips Bedson. It can be ignited by bare flame, like gas, requiring, however, longer contact at the start, and it is this question of time of contact and volume of flash which until recently had not been worked out. The temperature to start a local ignition leading under favorable conditions to an explosion, was found by Dr. Bedson to be 140 deg. cent. pointing to the ignition of gasses released from the coal rather than to decomposition of the coal by oxidization. This temperature is fortunately beyond anything met with in ordinary electrical engineering practice, except, of course, in arc lamps; but in the classical case of an incandescent lamp resting on coaldust, ignition took place freely.

A local ignition but not an explosion, of coaldust has been known to have been produced by a stream of iron sparks from a belt.

The fineness of division of the dust is an important factor. It is well known that dust of the fineness of flour is found in haulage ways and where the downcast air carries it in from the screens. The dust at the face is not of this nature; it is invariably coarse, and the fine dust entering with the downcast is deposited or filtered out long before it reaches the face. A question of practical importance which the writer recently attempted to solve, was what electric current at any given voltage would, when broken quickly as by a switch, or slowly as by a cable parting, or through the blowing of a fuse, ignite dust collected from the walls and timbers not too, far inbye. This was to be done for direct and alternating-currents, in order to determine their relative safety as far as this one factor was concerned.

Experiments in Igniting Coal Dust

Two methods of experiments were possible—on the one hand to deal with large volumes of air and dust and to allow sufficient time for the coarser dust to settle leaving the air charged with the finer powder; on the other to work with small volumes which could be rapidly recharged. The splendid experiments at Altons are an example of the former, those of Professor Bedson of the latter. For the purpose of obtaining uniform results over a great number of cases, the latter method is preferable and was used. A quick-break switch was arranged in a box 9 in. cube with a glass window and a glass horizontal discharge tube. The dust, which was just as collected from the workings, was blown in at one end, and when it appeared issuing from the discharge tube the circuit was broken. When the current in any case was less than a limit found by repeated trials, no ignitions occurred. This was with alternating voltages up to about 1,500. Beyond this voltage any current, however small, started a local flare, which travelled through the chamber and emerged from the discharge tube as a violent explosive flame. But when the limit was exceeded the percentage of ignitions obtained in a given number of trials increased in proportion to the current broken, until at an upper limit every flash caused an explosive flame in the dust. Whether the voltage was alternating or direct the result followed the same law of proportionality though the current to start ignition was always greater with alternating than direct voltages. Thus with direct non-inductive circuits the least currents causing ignition at 100, 250, 500, 600 volts, were respectively 70, 11, 5.9, 4.8, amperes. With the same alternating voltages they were 120, 36, 11.8, 7.5 amperes. A point of interest which was obtained from the results is that it is not the energy of the flash which controls the percentage of risk, but its volume and duration. The energy is proportional to square of the current flowing. In every case the increase in ignitions was directly proportional to the increase of the current. So far, then, as danger from the quick break of a circuit in a cloud of dust is concerned, alternating current is, at the usual voltage of 500, twice as safe as direct, and at, 250 volts much more. At 100 volts the ratio of safety is the same as at 500, because at the lower voltages volume of current is the dominating factor, and at the higher duration of arc.

Greater Safety for Alternating Currents.

The difference between the two is even more marked in the blowing of a fuse. The percentage of ignitions is more than four times greater with direct than with alternating current under the same conditions, as a voltage of 100. These results, is must be remembered, only deal with a particular side of the question; but if in the future there is any advantage of this kind to be gained without sacrifice in efficiency it would be folly to neglect it.

Mechanical Improvements

Whatever the degree of danger may be, it is much lessened by the use of switch and distribution boxes with wide flanges. Experiments with these have proved conclusively that with a flange 2in. wide the most violent explosion of gas within the box, in finding vent through the metal-to-metal joint shows no trace of flame, combustion cannot continue in the thin air space, especially in contact with the low metal and is rapidly extinguished. Gas and dust explosions have been known to occur in switchboxes; with the new type all external risk is removed. In the opinion of the writer, the general adoption of the metal-to-metal wide flange wherever possible would do more to inspire confidence amongst men handling the apparatus than almost any other immediate reform—the exception, perhaps, being low voltage distribution.

The Systems Compared

With regard to the general question of direct versus alternating currents in mines, there can be no doubt that a well managed colliery, thoroughly well equipped with the best direct-current machines, switchgear and cables, can, if it is not a gassy pit, compare in safety or freedom from accident and breakdown with any. Sound insulation and cleanliness of underground machines and gear are perhaps the chief factors in safety, but more so the fact that direct-current leakage indicators are all that can be desired, and reveal an incipient fault at once. It is, of course, only a question of time before a leakage indicator is devised for three-phase circuits which shall compare in sensitiveness with a moving coil instrument. Already one is spoken of which promises well, but whether it will be quite satisfactory on distorted waves has yet to be tried.

The Use of Transformers

The essential feature in the use of alternating current is its power of safe and efficient transformation from high to low voltage. Apart from the question of cost, the combination of a transformer and motor is in every way safer, at least underground, than a motor wound for high-tension supply. The circumstances call for a free use of this most valuable property. Recently there has been devised a direct-current machine by which change of voltage of the order 4 or 5 to 1 can be efficiently made. This step, though it would be exceedingly useful for many purposes in collieries, is much less than that possible with alternating current. It is unlikely that direct pressures above 1,000 will ever be used underground on account of the difficulty of maintaining sound insulation. If, then electrical energy is to be used for all purposes in collieries, and economical transmission is in this case essential, it is difficult to see how direct-current can compete with alternating for large collieries or groups of collieries. There are, however, too, features in its working which must sooner or later be removed, if small isolated plants are to be laid down. The drop of pressure in a small generator caused by switching on a large induction motor on load is generally excessive, and the whole system is unduly disturbed. By compensating coils or compounding this might be checked in many cases. A more promising solution is the phase-advancer recently developed by Mr. Miles Walker. With the unity of power factor obtained by its use, there is no demagnetising action on the generator poles and the voltage drop is much less. The device should be useful for all large induction-motor systems. The second point is the inflexibility as to speed of the induction motor. Remarkable speed control is possible with certain commutator induction motors by moving the brushes, and this type may possibly be ade suitable for haulage. High tension transmission in bye and quite low-tension local distribution would appear to be the best arrangement, provided that earthing rules be modified or abolished with regard to the local low-voltage circuits.

The Protection of Cables

Perhaps the most vexed question at the present time is whether or not cables should be armored. It does not so much concern the working of collieries which have already used unarmored cables, but the argument for and against armoring is briefly as follow: The two dangers in underground cable work are shock and arc. With armoring the latter can be entirely removed, but the risk of shock remains where contact with, say, trailing cables is possible. Where there is likelihood of contact and shock, which is for all practical purposes only on trailing cables, unarmored cables served with small rope have been found very satisfactory. The coal-cutter motor frame is earthed through a pilot wire on to the armoring beyond the gateway end switch.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Steel Fittings—Vaults.

SEALED TENDERS, indorsed "Steel Fittings, Vaults, Parliament Buildings," accompanied by plans and specifications addressed to the Minister of Public Works, will be received up to noon of Saturday, the 11th day of June next, for furnishing and setting in place, steel shelving, etc., required for the vaults of the Department of Public Works and Department of Lands in the Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C.

Intending tenderers shall take their own measurements of the vaults, and upon application to the Deputy Commissioner of Lands and to the undersigned will be given information as to the requirements of each department.

Each tender shall have enclosed therewith an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Minister of Public Works, in the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for.

Tenders will not be considered unless complying with the terms above stated, made out on the form supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelope furnished.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.

May 26, 1910.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT 1900.

I, Joseph Ball, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Howard Hotel, situated at Esquimalt in the district of Esquimalt, to commence on the 1st day of July, 1910.

(Signed) JOSEPH BALL.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1910.



"Do You Object to My Smoking, Madame?"

"Not if Your Cigarettes Are TUCKETT'S."

Even if you've acquired a taste for inferior cigarettes, consideration for those about you should prompt the endeavor to find a brand that will prove inoffensive to your friends.

Tuckett's CIGARETTES

Aroma is a fairly true indication of cigarette quality, and the comparatively sensitive nostrils of the fair sex furnish a particularly accurate guide to the real worth of a cigarette.

If you have lost the power to discriminate in cigarettes, let your wife or your sister have a say in the matter. It's safe betting the choice will rest on TUCKETT'S.

TUCKETT'S "CLUB" CIGARETTES—made from an exquisite blend of Virginia leaf. 15c. a package of 10.
TUCKETT'S "T & B" CIGARETTES—for the man who likes a full-flavored Virginia. 10c. a package of 10.
TUCKETT'S "SPECIALS"—made from a mild Turkish leaf, rich in flavor and aroma. 15c. a package of 10.

—THE—

Perolin Co. of B.C.

Vancouver, B. C.

722 PENDER ST. WEST TELEPHONE 4510

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PEROLIN—The German Chemical Dust-Absorbing Sweeping Compound.
PEROLIN was invented by one of the most eminent scientists of Germany.
PEROLIN absorbs every atom of dust it touches—cleans every women fabric it touches—polishes without scratching every hard surface it touches—and kills every germ within reach of its delicate penetrating antiseptic odor.
PEROLIN acts on dust particles like a magnet on iron filings.
IF YOU USE PEROLIN there won't be any dust. PEROLIN absorbs it, holds it tight, digests it, so to speak.
PEROLIN is fireproof—it will not burn, but will put out red-hot coals if a handful is thrown on them.
PEROLIN is invaluable to Department and General Stores, Office and other buildings, Theatres and Hotels.
PEROLIN is indispensable to Schools, Libraries, Hospitals and Churches, and all places of indoor assembly.
PEROLIN drives moths from the house.
PEROLIN is saving big money to up-to-date merchants.
PEROLIN can be used again and again until thoroughly saturated with dust. There is no waste.
PEROLIN is composed of chemicals that literally consume dirt and dust, actually sucking them up as a sponge does water.
PEROLIN saves your health, saves your goods, saves its cost a hundred times.
PEROLIN is the best dividend producer a merchant can put his loose change into.
PEROLIN is antiseptic—kills all germs bred in dust, has a rich odor, purifies the air.
PEROLIN absorbs the dust, brightens and preserves carpets and floorings, saves the curtains, pictures and furniture from becoming soiled by dust.
THE PEROLIN CO. OF B. C. owns the four Canadian patents originally held by the parent company in Dortmund, Germany.

No. 89819 granted No. 1, 1904. No. 102643 granted Dec. 18, 1906.
No. 95497 granted Oct. 10, 1905. No. 107575 granted Sept. 24, 1907.

Manufacturers of imitations of PEROLIN, and those selling imitations, whether made in Canada or the United States or elsewhere, will be prosecuted.

100 lb. boxes, 5c a lb. 350 lb. barrels, 4½c a lb.
f. o. b. Vancouver

—THE—

Perolin Co. of B.C.

Vancouver, B. C.

722 PENDER ST. WEST TELEPHONE 4510

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that tenders will be received by the undersigned on behalf of Lawrence Goodacre, the executor of the estate of John Kennedy, deceased, for the purchase of Lot Two (2) part of Section 31, Esquimalt District (now Victoria City) Map 232, all tenders to be delivered or mailed by registered post to the undersigned up to the 9th day of June, 1910.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated this 9th day of May, 1910.

MORESBY & O'REILLY,
Solicitors for the said Executor of said Estate.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Hospital for the Insane, Coquitlam. Competitive.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time for receiving competitive designs for the laying-out of the grounds of the new Hospital for the Insane, Coquitlam, is extended up to and including Monday, the 6th of June, 1910.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.

Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B. C., May 13th, 1910.



Fancy Madras, beautiful and artistic fabric for curtains, cream and green, cream and yellow, red and green on cream ground, etc., per yard 30c
Fancy Madras in cream or white, per yard 25c
Fancy Madras in ecru and white, tasselled on both sides, very pretty, per yard 35c
Scrim Muslin, lovely oriental patterns in all the new shadings, per yard, 30c and.....25c
Tapestry Drapings, suitable for portieres, beautiful rich reds and greens, per yard 60c
Bagdad Stripes, charming curtain or portiere material, richly ornate, per yard 75c

E. E. Wescott

Sole Agent for McCall Patterns
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"Safe" Prescriptions

We place every possible safeguard around the compounding, and only employ expert prescriptionists.

Prices are never higher, usually lower here than elsewhere. This is evidenced by the fact that we are filling a large number of prescriptions daily.

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CENTRAL DRUG STORE
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.
Tel. 201.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

TWO THOUSAND AT PORTLAND CANAL

Congestion in Stewart Relieved With the Passing of the Snow — Buildings Making Progress

"At the most conservative calculations there are fully two thousand people at Stewart and the several camps of the Portland Canal district, and before the year closes this number will be trebled. Every steamer going north is crowded, but now that the snow is rapidly disappearing in the foothills, the congestion in the town itself has been relieved, and the army of prospectors who have for weeks past been camped on the townsite are moving up the valley of the Bear river and its numerous tributaries," is the report brought down from the north by Percy F. Godenrath, publisher of the Portland Canal Miner, who is in town—a guest at the Dominion Hotel—to attend the Government auction sale tomorrow and Tuesday.

In conversation with a Colonist representative, Mr. Godenrath stated that along the length of Fifth avenue for a distance of five or six blocks, building operations are in progress, and that this thoroughfare will undoubtedly become the main business artery. The King Edward Hotel, the pioneer hotel of the northern mining metropols, has been enlarged, and when completed will have 100 rooms. It is a three-story structure, with a frontage of seventy feet on Fifth avenue. Harry Smith's store and postoffice is the largest mercantile store in northern British Columbia, having a frontage of forty feet on Fifth and a depth of 120 feet. The Stewart Trust Company's block, on the same street, is nearing completion, it being the first two-storey office building with a plate glass front erected in the town. On Fourth avenue the Finch-Hickey Co., Ltd., have a splendid store at the corner of Brightwell street, and directly across the way, a large hotel is in course of construction. On this avenue Dr. W. T. Kergin has built a drug store and temporary hospital and offices.

General Hospital

A contract for a General Hospital has been let, and when completed and furnished, will represent an outlay of $20,000. In the way of public utilities, local and Vancouver capital is interested in the installation of a waterworks service and electric lighting system, which on the incorporation of the town will be taken over by the city. What, in Mr. Godenrath's opinion, is most badly needed is immediate temporary assistance from the Government for the installation of a sewerage system and the building of sidewalks, and the planking of such streets as Fifth avenue, Columbia and Brightwell streets. These matters are at present receiving the Government's attention.

"No, I would not like to make any prediction as to what prices lots will bring at the auction," said Mr. Godenrath. "Syndicates have been formed at Stewart, Prince Rupert, Rossland and Vancouver, and the bidding promises to be lively. When I left Stewart the real estate market was quiet, as holders declined to place any value on their property until after this sale. On Fifth avenue, prices ranged from $2,500 to $3,000, and more for good corner lots, but I expect to see higher prices given at the sale."

In conclusion he stated that many of the companies recently formed in Victoria and Vancouver had men and outfits in the field ready to start work as soon as weather conditions were favorable, including such companies as the Glacier Creek Mining Co., the International Mining Co., the Roosevelt Mining Co., the Bear River Canon Mining Co., the Rush-Portland Mining Co., besides the several properties under bond to D. D. Mann. In Mr. Godenrath's opinion there will be fully fifty mines and prospects under development before the middle of July.

DESPATCH IS MYSTERIOUS

What Government Scheme Seeks to Place Immigrants on What Irrigated Lands?—Premier Seeks Information

A London despatch under date of the 19th instant, circulated by the Canadian Associated Press, is causing much speculation among those who know British Columbia, but cannot by any process of reasoning comprehend the nature of the facts which have been distorted into the following:

"In connection with the British Columbia Government's immigration scheme, the delegates will proceed direct to England, where they will probably spend July. The main object of their mission is to promote emigration to irrigated lands near Victoria. It is hoped that 40,000 suitable immigrants will be brought to the colony within two years, and they trust the profits every half year will pay £31,406 dividend, equalling four per cent. for the half year."

The beauty about it all is that there is not one calmly stated supposed fact that offers a clue to what it is all about! It cannot be the Salvation Army's immigration scheme that has got adrift in the mind of the uninformed writer—it cannot be the C. P. R.'s prairie irrigation project. What it is all about, or originated from, is one of those things which the Immortal Weller declares that "no fellow can find out." The British Columbia Government has no immigration plan on foot that could be so confused, and Premier McBride is quite as completely mystified as to the meaning of the despatch as anyone can be.

Have you lunched at the Driard? *

EDUCATION AS A CAUSE OF CRIME

Aged French Authority Propounds New Theory of Prevalence of Crime Among Youths—Women's Influence

By A. W. L. Amoureux

PARIS, May 28—Dr. Jacques Bertillon comes out today with another of his interesting statistical demonstrations. This time he treats of crime in France, showing how high the average is among young men, and how mistaken doctrinaires were when they used to argue, "open a school and you close a prison." "I am not very far from the belief," remarks this high authority, "that it is just the contrary."

Anyhow, crime is nearly as rife among youths of 16 to 20 years of age as among young men of 20 to 30. Married men are steadier than the others, especially when they have families, a fact which Dr. Bertillon partly attributes to "the desire to be honored by their children, to leave to them a stainless name and a respected memory. A family to bring up is certainly a burden, but it is a beneficent one. But the illustrious savant reveals an odd fact which may not be generally suspected. In a previous article he pointed to the high mortality among widowers, and now he tells us that "their criminality increases in the same proportion." Who would have dreamt of such a thing? Yet here it is in language that admits of no misunderstanding:

"Even if widowers have children, their criminality becomes on a par with that of bachelors, Apaches included, which shows the value of a woman's control, small though it may be. But even far worse is the position of the childless widower. The criminality of this group of men is the highest on our list."

Pointing the moral, Dr. Bertillon argues that it is the feeling of responsibility that makes the man.

"When this feeling weakens he becomes less capable of effort, and succumbs to the slightest obstacle, to the smallest temptation. A woman's presence, and the presence of children above all, stimulates his courage, excites his energy, and urges him to fresh exertions to bring them up in a worthy manner."

As for women generally, he gives them a good character. They are "incomparably less often criminals than men are," and when they are, a man is usually at the bottom of the trouble. At any rate men are not so prone to evil at every age. "Their criminality is only considerable up to the age of forty, after which it decreases rapidly with age. Old ruffians are very rare." What Dr. Bertillon means by the extension of crime among youths is this. Bad natures, he says, reveal themselves very soon, and he thinks that primary instruction actually aggravates this. If such is really the case it is probably owing to the fact that it sharpens an intellect already bent on mischief.

Liabeuf, the Paris "Apache," who, with his arms covered with spiked armlets, sallied forth with a knife and a revolver to wreak vengeance on the police, and killed an officer named Deray and wounded six others has been condemned to death. The prisoner had previously been convicted of living on the earnings of women on the evidence of a policeman named Maugras, and swore revenge. He took a situation with a shoemaker and manufactured leather armlets, pierced by long cobbler's nails, and with savings from his earnings purchased the knife and revolver. There was a truly Parisian gathering in the reserved seats of the court, including a large number of ladies in spring toilettes, while the public benches were filled with the prisoner's friends, the scum of the Faubourg St Fenis and the ill-famed "Boulevard Sebasto." On a table lay Liabeuf's weapons, the spiked armlets and the knife and revolver, and piles of uniforms of policemen, all stained with blood or torn with spikes or knife thrusts.

The prisoner, a small wiry man of twenty-four, giving an impression of great strength, was neatly dressed, and was quite calm. He expressed regret at the death of Deray, saying that the policemen he meant to kill were Maugras and another named Vors. A policeman named Fournes said: "Before following Liabeuf into the hallway where we arrested him I had received two knife thrusts from his knife and my hands were badly torn on his spikes. In the hallway I was hit by a shot from his revolver and staggered into the street where Deray dashed past me crying, 'I am hurt.'" Another police witness described how after putting Liabeuf hors de combat with a blow from his sword he had to protect the prisoner with the sword from the fury of the crowd.

Liabeuf will shortly die on the guillotine.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Stewart now has a model dairy

Moyie has recently laid 3,600 feet of new sidewalks.

The compressor plant at the Red Cliff, at Stewart, is now in operation.

Drunkenness is rampant among the Indians at Prince Rupert.

Chilliwack has decided to instal a $70,000 drainage system.

A commercial club has been formed at Aldergrove.

Kaslo is borrowing $25,000 for various civic improvements.

Vancouver is at present cursed with a plethora of burglars and sneak thieves

An aged trapper named James McLean has been accidentally drowned at Humamilt lake.

Dr. S. Traynor, late of Phoenix, has been placed in charge of contract work on the G. T. P.

Chilliwack has been notified to vacate the provincial buildings heretofore utilized on suffrance, and must get a town hall.

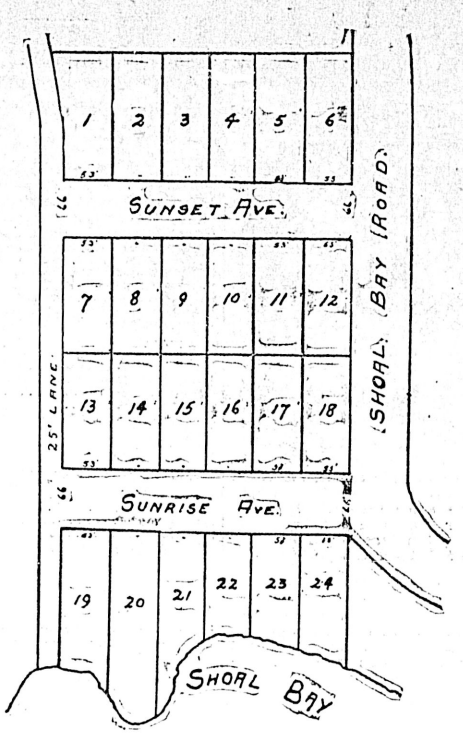
McNoun, who was tried for "rolling" a man, at the late Kamloops assizes, and found not guilty, has now been arrested on a forgery charge at Revelstoke.

Frank Furness has been drowned at Port Hill, through getting into swift water while swimming in the Kootenay river.

The Good Government League has presented a list of demands to the license commissioners of Vancouver, with the threat that if they are not granted a campaign will be initiated to bring the Scott Act into force there.

The Dominion government will establish a game fish hatchery at Cowichan lake, a site having already been selected on Mr. Oliver's property adjoining the Riverside Hotel. This is the first game fish hatchery in British Columbia.

SHOAL BAY SUBDIVISION



STILL GOING!

Come early and secure one or more of these lots

Prices From $375 Up

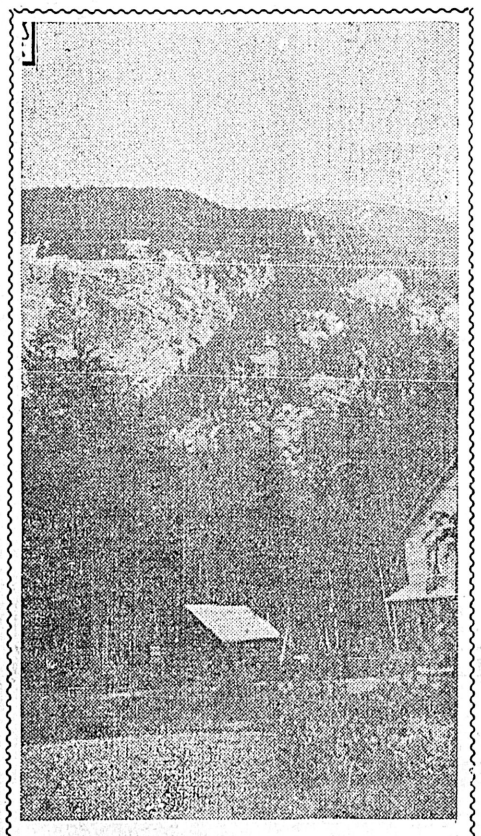
Terms: Quarter Cash, Balance 6, 12 and 18 months at 7 per cent.



Island Investment Co.
LIMITED
Bank of Montreal Chambers Tel. 1494

STEWART B.C. STEWART

The City of Golden Opportunities and Gateway to the Mines of the Bear River District and the Rich Cassiar Country Beyond



STEWART—Fall, 1909

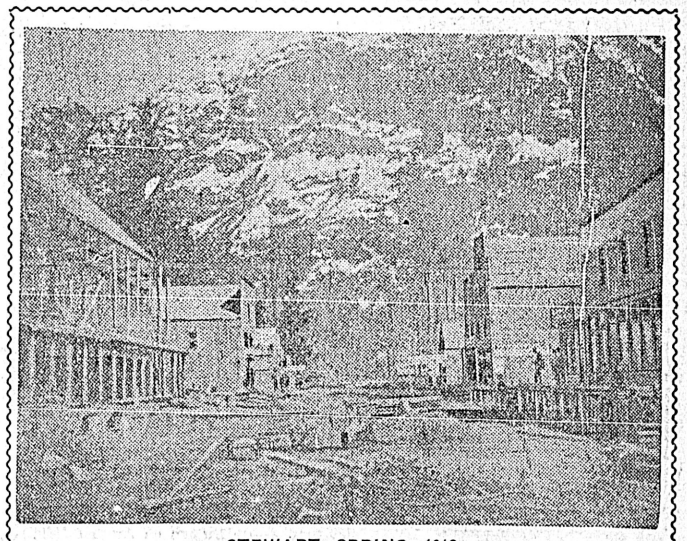
Provincial Government Auction Sale, May 30 and 31

If you cannot get what you want from the Government, you will find it on our list

LIST OF LOTS FOR SALE

Lots	Blk.	Sec.
22 and 23	1	466
13 and 14	13	468
19	43	469
1 and 2	7	468
3 and 4	7	468
20	20	466
10, 11 and 12	21	466
20	1	466
20	22	466
11 and 12	32	469
14	17	466
4 and 5	12	466
14, 15 and 16	2	468
9	25	469
13 and 14	32	469
23	23	466
20	33	469
21, 22 and 23	31	469
10	1	466
2 and 3	2	466
7	4	466
13 and 14	29	469
13 and 14	33	469
19 and 20	23	466
20	21	466
3	9	466
20 and 21	27	469
19	21	466
20	36	469
3 and 4	8	468
21 and 22	36	469
9	4	468
21 and 22	2	468
7 and 8	15	468
3	1	813
8 and 9	2	466
13 and 14	28	469
12	14	468
7	17	466
23	8	468
17	33	469
15	29	469
23	33	469
11 and 12	29	469
15	13	468
19	13	468
4	17	436
19 and 20	6	468
15 and 16	6	468
2	8	468
21 and 22	3	468
10, 11 and 12	3	468
23	22	466
9	25	469
13	22	466
8, 9 and 10	29	469
2	29	469
21	29	469
11 and 12	32	469
7	31	469
11 and 12	33	469
21	1	466
23	29	469
16	33	469
11 and 12	37	469
15 and 16	36	469
7	38	469
11 and 12	45	469
15 and 16	43	469
15	13	466
18	13	466
2 and 3	6	466
8, 9 and 10	34	469
10, 11 and 12	35	469
10	32	469
8, 9 and 10	33	469
7 and 8	4	468
4	20	466
15	17	466
20 and 21	36	469
3 and 4	8	468
9	7	468
2	32	469
21	21	466
7	25	469
11 and 12	2	468
10	2	468
8	7	468
21	7	468
23 and 24	2	468
8	8	468
17	2	468
3	10	468
7	22	466
21	22	466
8	23	466
7	17	466
15 and 16	27	469
22 and 23	27	469
2 and 4	27	469
6 and 15	32	469
21 and 23	32	469
8 and 9	40	469
19 and 20	40	469
21	34	469
7 and 8	14	468
13 and 14	20	466
8	11	466
21 and 22	13	468
7, 8 and 9	6	466
5 and 17	9	466
13 and 14	23	466

STAY WITH STEWART



STEWART—SPRING, 1910

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF STEWART

D. D. MANN, Vice President Canadian Northern.
The new mining field in Northern British Columbia will prove one of the richest in Canada. I have bought control of 4368 acres of mining land along the Bear River.

T. J. VAUGHAN RYS, M. E.
Stewart is bound to be a splendid and permanent mining town. I look for a payroll of from $75,000 to $100,000 per month from the mines this summer.

H. E. KNOBELL, M. E., Gen. Mgr. for D. D. Mann's Mining Interests.
There is no shadow of doubt about Stewart, it could not help being an important city of the future if it tried. It is one of those places which has had fame thrust upon them.

COL. E. S. TOPPING, formerly of Rossland.
There will be a stir here equal if not superior to that of Rossland in its halcyon days.

JOHN SAVAGE.
The Portland Canal Mining District is destined to be one of the greatest mineral producers in the Dominion.

DR. M. OSELEY.
Stewart will be the most substantial mining camp ever known in North America.

A. D. TENNANT.
No one can have any conception of the richness of the country without seeing it.

D. J. RAINEY.
There is only one place in the north at the present time and that place is Stewart.

W. T. WILLIAMS.
Stewart will be a city—and a big city. Outside the great mining development it is the natural outlet for golden Cassiar, with 300 square miles of the finest agricultural land. Holdings at Stewart must before long become quite valuable.

STEWART LAND CO., LTD.

9 Board of Trade Building, Bastion St., Victoria

ELIOT & BROMLEY

1203 Government St., Victoria

Command of the Waterways is the Key of the Situation



A hundred years ago the Hudson's Bay Company selected Fort George as the strategic point for their trade with the interior of this 256,000,000 acre Empire. The same reasons which influenced their decision are today operating to make it the second, if not the first, city of British Columbia.

Fort George is located at the geographical centre of British Columbia. It is the hub, where the great river systems radiate. The water systems are the only railway routes, for British Columbia is a land of mountains, plateau and river valley, and the railways must follow the rivers to have feasible grades. The Fort George Tribune of April 2nd discussed the situation as follows:

Unequalled System of Waterways Center at

FORT GEORGE

A new country to be attractive to settlers must have two qualifications —land suitable for agricultural purposes and transportation facilities. Both these facilities are to be found here. It is out of the question to transport farm produce long distances by wagon, even were not the making of wagon roads expensive. But when a country is provided with natural transportation routes, the improvement of which would be inexpensive, that country has an advantage, and it is the advantage Central British Columbia has, with its millions of acres of farming lands. No interior part of the Pacific coast is so advantageously situated. Central British Columbia has more miles of navigable waterways than Washington, Oregon and California. The Columbia and Willamette gave the farmers of the Willamette valley a means of landing their produce at markets that were profitable. In California the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers were the only means the pioneers of that state had for transporting goods to the mining camps in the interior of the state. Yet the total mileage of all these rivers, that played so important a part in the settlement of the great states, is not as great as the navigable mileage of rivers and lakes that find their centre at Fort George. Take the Fraser, for instance, a river with less volume than the Columbia, but greater in length. Emptying into the Gulf of Georgia, a short distance below New Westminster, it is navigable for steamboats to Yale, a distance of 100 miles. From Yale north to Lillooet it is not navigable because of rapids. But from Lillooet to Tete Juane Cache, a distance of over 600 miles, it is no more difficult of navigation than were the Columbia and the Snake from Portland, Oregon, to Lewiston, Idaho, for nearly 30 years. There would be short portages, over which freight could be hauled by rail or by wagon but from Soda Creek, 165 miles south of Fort George, to Goat River Rapids, 204 miles east of Fort George, a steamboat was run this fall without difficulty, and Captain Bonser claimed he could have gone through to Tete Juane Cache, which is 111 miles east of Goat River Rapids, had he started a week earlier. His boat (the Nechaco) was drawing over 20 inches. This year Captain Bonser will demonstrate the feasibility of navigating this stretch.

The Nechaco and Stewart rivers may be taken together, as the latter joins the former at a point 57 miles west of Fort George. There are rapids in both rivers, but both have been navigated this year by the Nechaco and in former years by a steamboat built when the Omenica district was attracting attention, and is today beached on Stewart lake. From a point 17 miles above where it joins the Nechaco, Stuart river for 70 miles is a fine steamboat stream; it is deep has little current, and there are no obstructions. Stuart lake, from which the river flows, is one of the finest lakes in the province. The Nechaco is difficult of navigation because of rapids and rocks. These two rivers and the lakes from which they flow make close on to 300 miles of waterways on which steamboats have been run, west and northwest of Fort George.

The Transportation

of the products and of the supplies of this Inland Empire thus centres at Fort George.

Seven railways, building and projected are coming into Fort George. Three steamboat lines are now operating, and additional boats are being rushed to completion.

The landseekers of a continent are thronging to develop the vast, rich empire of Central British Columbia, and Fort George is becoming a city at a bound.

We are joint owners and general sales agents for Fort George Townsite.

Ask us for free maps, plans and official data. You must act quickly or you will be too late.

NATURAL RESOURCES SECURITY CO., LTD.

Winch Bldg. Vancouver

Local Agent: Edgar Child, Box 817 Victoria, B. C.

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources—Here and Elsewhere

Allied Printing Trades Council.....2nd Friday
Barbers ..... 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths ..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers .... 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers' Helpers..1st and 3rd Th.
Bookbinders ..... Quarterly
Bricklayers .....2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders.....1st and 3rd Sunday
Carpenters' and Joiners'.....2nd and 4th Thursdays
Cigarmakers .....1st Friday
Cooks and Waiters.2nd and 4th Tuesday
Electrical Workers..2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers.....1st Monday
Laborers.....1st and 3rd Friday
Laundry Workers..1st and 3rd Tuesday
Leather Workers on Horse Goods .....First Monday, at 8 p. m.
Longshoremen .....Every Monday
Letter Carriers.....4th Wednesday
Machinists.....1st and 3rd Thursday
Marine Engineers..... Monthly
Moulders.....2nd Wednesday
Musicians .....3rd Sunday
Painters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printing Trades Council..Last Sunday
Printing Pressmen.....2nd Monday
Shipwrights.....2nd and 4th Thursday
Sheet Metal Workers—1st and 3rd Thurs
Steam Fitters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stonecutters .....2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees..... 1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Stereotypers ..... Monthly
Tailors .....1st Monday
Typographical .....Last Sunday
T. & L. Council.1st and 3rd Wednesday
Theatre Stage Employees...1st Sunday
Waiters .....2nd and 4th Tuesday

* * *

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The

* * *

Nearly 60,000 members constitute the American Federation of Musicians.

* * *

A federation of 6,000 miners was recently effected in Wyoming.

* * *

Oklahoma has a law providing for a two-inch square label on all convict-made goods.

* * *

Chicago bill-posters have gained a three dollar a week increase and improved conditions.

* * *

The Iron Moulders' International Union now has a membership of approximately 50,000.

* * *

United Brewery Workers at Cincinnati have gained a flat increase of $2 a week, affecting about 1300 men.

* * *

Chicago iron workers have a scale of 62 1-2 cents an hour and are now asking for 65 cents.

* * *

There are 200 women barbers among the 7,000 barbers in the state of Massachusetts.

* * *

The Carpenters and Joiners of America expect the membership in good standing to reach 200,000 by June 30th.

* * *

Robert Collier, president of Medicine Hat Typographical Union, has been appointed A. F. of L. organizer for that district.

* * *

A board of arbitration may be appointed to settle the disputes between the C. N. railway and its employees.

* * *

The Sacramento machinists will submit proposals to the employers calling for increases of pay based on the eight-hour day.

* * *

Thirty-five hundred freight handlers are out on strike in Chicago, demanding an increase of 10 per cent in their wages.

* * *

The Detroit telegraphers have notified the Grand Trunk railroad that they want an increase of 20 per cent in their wages.

* * *

The assistant commissioner of labor of the state board of Washington is a woman who was recently promoted to that position.

* * *

Pittsburg is to be a union shop so far as city employes are concerned, according to a recent municipal announcement.

* * *

There is a rumor that all the railroads may follow the example of the B. & O. and bar women employees.

* * *

Practically everything in Springfield, Ill., is organized, with the exception of the unskilled laborers.

* * *

The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, and Helpers will hold its annual convention at St. Louis on June 13th.

* * *

The Toronto Street Railwaymen's union expects an increase of wages about June 16, which will affect some 12,000 men.

* * *

Two of the Winnipeg seats, and perhaps three, will be contested by the labor party in the next provincial election.

* * *

The first national labor congress was held at Baltimore on August 20th, 1866. This body met annually in different cities for several years thereafter.

* * *

In order to hold their flitting boy employees, three glass factory proprietors at Fasentum, Pa., propose to erect a hotel just for such lads.

* * *

In Rhode Island a new law provides that no child under sixteen years of age shall work after 8 p. m. Nearly one thousand children in the state are affected.

* * *

The executive of the Labor Educational Association of Ontario, is making arrangements for the holding of mass meetings in various centers throughout the Dominion.

* * *

Organized labor throughout Western Canada is having a busy time of it endeavoring to keep pace with the phenomenal industrial development and capitalist expansion.

* * *

An agreement has been reached between the San Francisco bookbinders and the employers. For the next three years an increase of 25 cents a day will be paid, making the minimum rate $22.50 a week in lieu of $21.

* * *

The Pennsylvania Railroad is making much noise about having raised wages 6 per cent, but utterly fails to call attention to the fact that three years ago it reduced wages 20 per cent, and this is the first increase since.

* * *

The Moncton, N. B., Trades and Labor Council is taking into consideration a proposition to hold a monster excursion during the summer, the proceeds to be applied to the fund now on hand for a labor temple.

* * *

On May 20 Alphonse Verville, M. P., and Gustave Francq, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress, Montreal, sailed for Europe, visiting the principal cities of Great Britain, Germany, France and Belgium. Both will be accompanied by their wives.

* * *

The question of establishing an old-age pension fund is being considered by several of the big international unions. The old-age pension fund of the International Typographical Union has been raised to $218,000.

* * *

The railroad telegraphers of the entire New York Central system have reached an agreement with the railroad company by which they will receive a salary increase of 10 1-2 per cent, amounting to almost $200,000.

* * *

There are now 92 labor unions in Los Angeles, all housed in the seven-story labor temple recently dedicated. In 1887 there were only two labor organizations in that city, the typographical and the carpenters'.

* * *

Home Week, the period between May 22 and May 28, has been officially set aside by the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union for the raising of funds to erect a home for tubercular members of the organization.

* * *

The Central Federated Union of New York City has issued an appeal to Samuel Gompers and other national leaders demanding the organization of a national labor party in the United States, modeled on the lines of the British Labor Party.

* * *

The giving of a commission or bonus to domestic servants or others making purchases for their employers is made an offence in New Jersey and Washington. The receiving of tips by waiters in hotels and restaurants and the giving of tips is also prohibited in those states.

* * *

Thomas Van Lear is on the Pacific Coast in the interest of machinists at present. He will interest himself in all of the railroad crafts in line with the policy of the American Federation of Labor and the idea of bringing a better understanding between the trade.

* * *

The members of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' union, at Torono, Ont., will give their employers another fight to obtain recognition of their union principles and an increase of wages. It has been practically decided to go on a strike if the employers should refuse to grant their men a wage scale of 35 cents an hour.

* * *

In New York eleven thousand union bakers employed in over 2000 shops are out on strike for the nine-hour day. The strike is throughout Greater New York and vicinity. From present indications it looks very much as if the strike will be of short duration.

* * *

All the union cooks, waiters and waitresses in Spokane, Wash., totalling nearly 400, walked out at noon on May 11th because the hotel and restaurant men would not agree to abolish the free employment bureau of the protective association, which was recently established by them.

* * *

A press story from Honolulu says that experiments with Russian labor in the place of Japanese have proved to the officials and planters of Hawaii that the Muscovite is a failure. The Russians have not assimilated. They have established their own colonies, own laws, a Douma and a presidency.

* * *

Columbus, Ohio, organized labor scored a victory when the Legislature passed the Norris-Matthews" employers' liability bill. This new law abolishes the "fellow servant" and "assumed risk" clauses by which corporations have been able to shift responsibility for accident from their own shoulders to that of the employees.

* * *

As a result of its flat refusal to consider the demands of its employees, the New York American Manufacturing Company has a general strike on its hands. Eight thousand men are out. The strikers had submitted to the firm a new wage scale and the discharge of two foremen who acted worse than slave-drivers.

* * *

The award of the arbitrators in the wage dispute between the New York Central and its conductors and trainmen has been rendered in favor of the men. The men get an increase in wages. The Delaware and Hudson and the Lackawanna systems have promised their men that they would abide by the decision in the case of the New York Central.

* * *

Winnipeg employing printers are reported to be urging English compositors to emigrate to that country. Non-unionism is the cause of the request. There are sufficient members of the I. T. U. to supply the demand, but lower wages and longer hours are favored by the employers. This is a short-sighted policy. It has failed to accomplish its purpose in the past, and after all, experience is the best teacher.

* * *

Because of a cut in wages from $1.60 to $1.50 per day, the Hindu laborers employed by the Southern Pacific Company on the work of laying the new 90 pound rails at Cordelia, Cal., went on strike last week. The men refused to return to work unless guaranteed their former pay, and as the company would not accede to the men"s demand, the work is tied up. All the Hindus have gone to Yolo County to seek employment in the beet fields.

* * *

Another batch of British workmen, sixty in number, are about to start on a tour on the continent. Among he principal towns they will visit are Berlin, Dresden, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Leipsic, Chemnitz, Dusseldorf and Elberfield. The object of the visit is to enable the men who, it may be pointed out, are by no means the same political party, to study the life and work of the working classes in Germany. The men have been selected from different constituencies in England, and Scotland, and include Conservatives, Radical Free-Traders and Socialists. During their visit to the different towns, every facility is given to the men to visit the labor exchanges, factories, schools and other places of interest, including the poorest parts of the towns through which they pass.

* * *

Final results in the election of the officers of the New Westminster Typographical Union No. 632 were announced last week upon the receipt of the ballots from Kamloops, Mission and Chilliwack, all of which are included in the New Westminster local union. In one or two cases where there was a tie between the candidates for office the matter will have to be decided at the next meeting of the Typographical Union. The officers elected were as follows: President, L. Netherby; secretary-treasurer, R. A. Stoney; sergeant-at-arms, C. P. Grant; executive committee, C. Arkel and one other to be elected; delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, J. J. Randolph; delegate to the International Typographical Union Convention at Minneapolis, W. H. Lewis (acclamation); delegates to the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council, C. P. Grant, R. E. Monteith and R. A. Stoney; label committee, C. Arkel, New Westminster, W. W. Bishop, Kamloops, J. A. Bates, Mission City, W. T. Jackman, Chilliwack, W. S. McKay, Kamloops; correspondent to the Typographical Journal, C. E. Shaw.

* * *

The trade union aside from its conflict with capital, has abundant occasion to exist. The aid which workmen can in various ways render each other, the social features they can cultivate, the means of progress they can devise, the political power they may exert, the strengthened hold on the community which they may secure, are all motives for existence aside from wages. A nation needs an army yet few nations exist for the sake of an army. The more interests a nation has aside from the soldier the more power it will be able to give to the soldier when he is called for. There is nothing in our common life which does not concern the workmen, and which he cannot advantageously consider with his fellow workmen. We waste much of our civil liberty because we are not thoughtful citizens. The workmen may allow his trade union to fall into the hands of demagogues because he has not vitality and intelligence enough to sustain it in view of its proper ends. All the difficult questions of life are brought close to him by his union, and may by it be turned into fruitful experience. That workman is dull and takes off the edge of life by his dullness who can find no permanent good in counsel with his fellows. When the union is made the center and source of power it becomes a fixed feature of our social economy. The business world takes note of it, and begins at once to adjust itself to it.—Dr. John Bascom.

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TELEPHONE

THE COLONIST

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COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

QUICK CHANGES TO WHEAT VALUES

Overnight Advance on Buying Orders Turns to Weakness When Demand Ceased—Final Figures Unchanged

CHICAGO, May 28.—Events of the wheat trade today contained several surprises. To begin with the market opened with an advance caused by filling of buying orders acquired overnight. The house which sold out the enormous line of wheat Thursday, let up buying of July and September. At the high point the market turned weak and continued so until the close, being under pressure constantly. It was a foregone conclusion that May wheat would come down to a respectable level before the end of the month but such a tumble in the price was hardly expected. Nobody cared to step in as a good buyer of the new months at any time during the session and prices went from bad to worse, until July was off to 93 cents and September 91⅛ cents. The rally at the close was slight. Weakness at Winnipeg, because of rain and promising weather outlook, weakness at Minneapolis on hedging sales against larger country offerings of wheat and the generally bearish feeling which pervaded the entire grain trade encouraged selling operations and forced the break in the new crop months.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	102	102½	96	96
July	94½	95	93	93⅜
Sept.	92½	93	91⅛	91½
Dec.	92	92¼	90⅞	91¼
Corn—				
May	56	56¼	54¼	54¼
July	58	58⅜	56¾	56¾
Sept.	58⅜	58¾	57½	57¾
Dec.	55⅜	55¾	55	55⅛
Oats—				
May	38⅜	38⅝	36⅜	36⅝
July	37⅜	37½	36⅛	36⅛
Sept.	36¼	36⅜	35⅛	35¼
Pork—				
May	22.30	22.30	22.20	22.20
July	22.50	22.55	22.20	22.25
Sept.	22.32	22.40	21.90	22.10
Lard—				
May	12.50	12.70	12.50	12.55
July	12.45	12.50	12.40	12.42
Sept.	12.32	12.35	12.25	12.32
Short Ribs—				
May	13.32	13.32	12.95	12.95
July	12.65	12.62	12.42	12.50
Sept.	12.33	12.32	12.20	12.27

VICTORIA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Stock—	Bid.	Asked.
Alberta Canadian Oil..	..	.10
American Canadian Oil.	.09	.13
Canadian Northwest Oil	..	.30
Alberta Coal and Coke.	.02½	.03¾
Diamond Vale C. and C..	.73	.74½
Nicola Valley C. and C..	..	.84
Royal Collieries	.18½	.21
Western Coal and Coke.	1.80	2.10
B. C. Perm. Loan	130.00	135.00
Dominion Trust Co. ...	95.00	..
Northern Crown Bank.	114.00	..
Pacific Whaling com....	40.00	..
Pacific Whaling pfd. ..	60.00	..
Stewart Land	22.00	30.00
S. A. Scrip	..	785.00
Bitter Creek	.84	.85½
Bear River Canyon ...	.30	.30½
Glacier Creek	.35	.40
Main Reef	.42	.50
O. K. Fraction	.29	.34
Portland Canal	.40	.41
Portland Wonder	..	.45
Stewart M. and D.....	7.30	7.75
Van. Portland Canals ..	.85	..
Nugget Gold	1.02	1.10
Lasquetti	.12	.15
Lucky Calumet	..	.07
Snowstorm	.70	.77
Snowshoe	.03½	.07
Rambler Cariboo	..	.33

Sales.

1000 Bear River Canyon at 30; 500 Bear River Canyon at 30; 500 Bear River Canyon at 30.

1000 International C. and C. at 73½.

Vancouver Sales.

3000 Portland Canal at 40.
100 Stewart M. and D. at $7.45.
300 Nugget Gold at $1.12.
1000 Bitter Creek at 85.
500 Glacier Creek at 37½.
500 Portland Wonder at 31.
1000 American Canadian Oil at 10½;
1000 American Canadian Oil at 11.
1000 Lasquitti at 12½.
100 Stewart at $7.43.
300 Nugget at $1.10.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Flour.	
Royal Household, a bag	$ 1.90
Lake of the Woods, a bag....	1.90
Royal Standard, a bag	1.90
Wild Rose, a bag	1.80
Robin Hood, per sack.....	2.00
Calgary, a bag	1.75
Snowflake, a bag	1.85
Drifted Snow, per sack.....	1.75
Three Star, per sack.....	1.80
Moffet's Best, per bag	1.85
Feedstuffs.	
Bran, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	1.60
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Oats, per 100 lbs	1.80
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	2.25
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs. ..	1.65
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs...	1.85
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.60
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs...	2.25
Feed, Cornmeal, per 100 lbs..	2.25
Hay, Fraser River, per ton...	23.00@25.00
Hay, prairie	19.00
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	35
Eastern Eggs, per dozen	.30
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	.20
Neufchatel, each	.10
Cream, local, each	.10
Butter—	
Alberta, per lb.	.35
Best Dairy	.25@.30
Victoria Creamery, per lb....	.45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb....	.45
Comox Creamery, per lb.	.40
Salt Spring Is. Creamery, lb..	45
Meats.	
Beef, per lb.	.08@.20
Mutton, per lb.	.15@.30
Mutton, Australian	.15@.20
Veal, dressed, per lb	.15@.20
Geese, dressed, per lb.	.20@.24
Chickens, per lb.	.25@.30
Chickens, per lb., live weight.	.12½@.16
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	.20@.25
Hams, per lb.	.18@.25
Pork	.15@.20
Fruit.	
Figs, table, per lb.	.25
Lemons, per dozen	.30
Oranges, Naval	.30@.50
Bananas	.35@.40
Apples, 3 lbs	.25
Apples, per box	2.50@3.50
Grape Fruit, (Cal.)	.15@.12½
Grape fruit (Florida)	.15
Strawberries (Cal.) box	.20
Vegetables.	
Onions, 6 lbs for	.25
Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs.....	.25
Beets, per lb.	.03
Carrots, per lb.	.03
Parsley, per bunch	.05
Celery, per bunch	.10
Cucumbers	.25
Potatoes, local, per sack	1.00
Potatoes, Ashcroft, per sack..	2.00
Potatoes, new per lb.	.2
Cauliflower, each	.20
Cabbage, new, per lb.....	.04
Lettuce, a head	.05
Garlic, per lb.	.20
Rhubarb, per lb.	.3
Asparagus, (local)	.12½@.15
Green Peas, 2 lbs.	.25
Spinach, 5 lbs.	.25
Onions (Australian) 3 lbs. ..	.25
Tomatoes (Florida), per lb..	.25
Artichokes, (Globe), each....	.10
Artichokes, Jerusalem, lb	.5

COAL DISCOVERY ON TUMBO ISLAND

Previous Efforts to Find Measures Unsuccessful — Much Money and Time Expended on Explorations There

The history of the Tumbo Island coal search extends back over many years. Originally Mr. Foster, who had interested with him the late Mr. Joseph Sayward and Mr. T. B. Hall, at that time manager of the Victoria rice mills, acquired the coal rights on Tumbo Island, and sank a shaft to a depth of 280 feet some fifty feet from shore. At this depth inflowing water so handicapped operations that they were reluctantly abandoned, and a test was made by boring on the beach itself. This bore at a little more than 300 feet passed through black shale and then an unmistakeable coal seam, which the then chief inspector of coal mines, Mr. Archibald Dick, investigated and reported, confirming its character and extent so far as these could be determined by the matter obtained at the drill core. It was this report of Mr. Dick's, now approximately some fifteen years old, as well as Dr. Dawson's unqualified conviction as to the continuation in this direction of the Island coal areas, that commended itself to Mr. Blakemore as fully dependable, upon his engagement to expert the property, nor has this confidence been seriously disturbed by multiplied discouragements. It was, indeed, upon the engineer's unshaken assurance that they were on the right track that Mr. Hepburn has continued to pour his money into what seemed to be a bottomless and an insatiable hole in the ground.

First Explorations

When first explorations were undertaken by Mr. Hepburn, with Mr. Blakemore as engineer in charge, the abandoned shaft was the scene of operations, some portion of the time-rusted machinery being utilized. The bottom of the shaft was reached, and the nature of the shale there encountered afforded proof unmistakeable that coal was in the immediate territory. It was found, however, that salt water poured into the shaft so quickly that operations were beyond the question, and so, reluctantly, the shaft was again abandoned, and after a careful examination it was determined to test by diamond drill at the other side of the island, and Messrs. Stone & Knight, the specialists of Spokane, were engaged to drill until the thirst for information of their principals should have been fully satisfied. The natural dip of the measures, with due allowance for possible faults, led the supervising engineer to expect that coal would be struck somewhere about 800 feet below the surface, and after the 700 foot depth had been gained by the drill, the bore reports each day gave stronger testimony to the soundness of the conclusions reached. Black shales and other inevitable heralds of coal in body continued from practically this depth until 874 feet, the bore penetrated an eight foot seam showing marked similarity to the Nanaimo measures.

Continue Work

Messrs. Stone & Knight have now been given instructions to augment their plant and continue operations until the full extent of the workable measures is determined. Mr. Hepburn's subsequent operations will naturally be very largely determined by the discoveries. There is every reason to believe that other and larger seams will be uncovered as greater depth is gained, another 500 feet in all probability reaching the limit of the measures, and this being in any event the greatest depth at which mining would be profitably carried on under modern conditions.

The Tumbo Island strike will be news of the best possible character for the Victorians who are substantially interested, or may have obtained possession of neighbor properties upon strength of the explorations that have latterly been in progress. It must also be of immense satisfaction to Mr. Hepburn, who, since his coming to British Columbia, has been a large investor and investigator, with an unqualified faith in the dormant resources of this great Coast section of the Pacific Province. Others who feel themselves entitled to heartiest congratulations will be the engineer, whose course of action has now been justified, and Mr. A .S. Innes, who has represented both Mr. Foster and his associates and also Mr. Hepburn, in the agreement under which the latter holds the property, and who is acting in the capacity of a joint trustee.

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500 Glacier Creek.....	.39	1000 Glacier Creek	.36
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FOR SALE—LOT ON GORGE ROAD, $325 Box 234 Nanaimo, B. C.

ALBERNI ACREAGE—NORTH ½ LOT 48, adjoining lot 45, which is being sold in lots. We have 160 acres, 35 acres cleared, fenced, 124 acres timbered, 2 barns, shed, and four roomed house, on good road, one mile from town. $155 per acre easy terms. Warburton & Co., 909 Government street, phone 2171.

I OFFER 31 ACRES OF A WELL ESTABlished townsite for only $50 an acre! Lots 100 yards away sold for $250 each. It is crown granted and a great snap. Wilson Room 517 Empress Hotel.

FOR SALE—SHAWNIGAN LAKE WATer frontage, Lot 30x600 with comfortable, well furnished houseboat 12 by 20, boat, oars, everything complete for summer home. Apply to A. W. Bridgman, 1007 Government street.

FOR SALE—METCHOSIN DISTRICT. small farm, house, barn, chicken houses, 40 fruit trees. Full particulars Apply Mrs. Trenchard, Metchosin, B.C.

FOR SALE—THREE SPLENDID LOTS, 165 feet frontage with corner. cash or terms. Apply 318 Oswego street.

YATES STREET—SNAP W½ LOT 973, Blk. 6, $3,000. Third cash, must sell at once. Owner P.O. Box 124 Vancouver.

STEWART LOTS—A BLOCK OF FOUR lots on Second street, close to wharf, a snap at $5,000 for the four. One third cash, balance 6 and 12 months. Apply the owner. P.O. Box 715, Victoria.

$300 CASH, BALANCE $25 MONTH AT six per cent buys an eight roomed house. Price $2200. Almost new, on Moss street. Lot is 50x120. 20 yards from car. Warburton & Co., 909 Government St.

SIX ROOM COTTAGE, MODERN, CLOSE in, snap, good reason for selling, large lot. Apply owner, 1922 Southgate street.

$2500—CASH FOR QUICK SALE. 11 acres Strawberry vale, fenced, shack, well, stock and poultry, tools, good chance for poultry or fruit farm, 656 Colonist.

FOR SALE—SMALL HOUSE ON LARGE lot, 30 bearing fruit trees, close to Gorge car, Victoria West, $1,250. Apply owner. Lees boathouse, James Bay.

SOMASS RIVER, ALBERNI, TO BE dredged, we have waterfront lots 50x317 $700, easy terms. Warburton & Co., 909 Government street.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOT 62x120 1044 Davie street. What offers.

ALBERNI WATERFRONTAGE — THE only waterfrontage for sale, lots 50x317, $800, easy terms. Warburton & Co., 909 Government street. Phone 2171.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT ALBERNI Blck, Broad street.

ALBERNI—TOWNSITE LOTS ON TUESday. Warburton & Co., 909 Government street. Phone 2171.

SMALL FARM—SOUTH SAANICH, 8½ miles from Victoria on main road, 23 acres, pretty six roomed bungalow, recently painted inside and out, spring water on house, barns, stables, five chicken houses, 200 fruit trees, 1,000 strawberries, kitchen garden, all small fruits, about six acres in oats and peas and seeded down to clover and grass. 60 chickens, ducks, three incubators, brooders, good family cow and a quantity of farm implements. A genuine going concern. $2,000 takes immediate possession. Price $7,000, 10 years to pay the balance. Apply J. K. Colonist office.

REAL ESTATE

E. A. HARRIS & CO.
615 Fort Street.

GOVERNMENT STREET CORNER LOT, new nine room house, terms. $7,000.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE—$375 WILL BUY 1.85-100 acres waterfront on best part of lake. Terms to suit buyer.

ST. CHARLES STREET, EIGHT ROOM modern house 70x200 lot, $3000, terms to suit.

THE GLOBE REALTY CO.
Room 7, Mahon Blk. 1112 Government St. Tel. 1613.



$800—BUYS AN ACRE AND A HALF of land at Shawnigan Lake near to Strathcona hotel. Land is all cleared and there is a two roomed house on the property with a large veranda and cellar. Easy terms.

$600—BUYS A VERY LARGE LOT ON Colville St. off Craigflower Rd. and very close to Gorge car line. Size of lot 61x238. Terms $75 down, balance arranged.

$2100—BUYS A SIX ROOMED FULLY modern house at the end of the Douglas street car line, a number of fruit trees, etc. The lot is 50x125. Terms easy.

LEE AND FRASER
Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Trounce Avenue.

$2250—WILL PURCHASE A NEW five roomed house and lot near the Jubilee hospital, modern in every respect, this is a snap and is only open for a few days, don't fail to get particulars if you are in the market for a bargain.

THE CAPITAL CITY REALTY COMPANY
Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agts. Phone 2162. 618 Yates street.

CORNER, VICTORIA WEST, TWO BEAUtiful full sized lots. Price $1,500 good terms.

NEW SEVEN ROOM HOUSE ON CAR line, fully modern snap at $2,250. $300 down, balance on easy terms.

FIVE ROOM COTTAGE, NIAGARA ST. Modern, price $2,200, terms.

NEW FIVE ROOM COTTAGE, FERNwood Rd. fine lot, cement sidewalks into house, full sized basement, fully modern. Price $3,250 good terms.

HINKSON SIDDALL & SON
P. P. Box 177 New Grand Theatre Building. Tel. 869.

LOT CORNER TOPAZ AND PRIOR STS. $550. Terms $250 cash, bal. at 10 per month, interest six per cent.

C. H. RICHARDSON
615 Fort Street, Upstairs, Room One

THIS IS WORTH LOOKING INTO—FOR sale, a most desirable bungalow recently renovated on the outside, situated on car line, one minute from Beacon hill park and close to sea. James Bay district. Comprising 6 rooms, two bed, kitchen, breakfastroom, bath, double parlor, woodshed attached, electric light, phone, with alley at back. Lot 50x120. Owner having left the city desires to sell. Price $4,500 or open to reasonable offer.

SEVERAL STEWART TOWNSITE LOTS for sale in the business section. These lots will soon double in value. Apply C. H. Richardson, 615 Fort street, upstairs.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

DAVIES & LIST
Real Estate and Commission Agents, 615 Yates street, Phone 192.

$6000—FOUR LOTS 60x120 MICHIgan street.

$1100—ONE LOT, 60x120, MICHIgan street.

$700—ONE LOT 60x129½ MICHIGAN street.

THE ABOVE ARE GOOD AS A SPECUlation or an investment. Terms.

$3800—SEVEN ROOMED HOUSE, very convenient, close in, with nice garden. Fruit trees. This is a good bargain, stands on large lot.

$7500—EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE. Linden avenue, stands on lot 55x155. This splendid residence is modern in every way and in a select district.

N.B.—WE HAVE SOME SNAPS IN houses and lots in proposed high school district.

HARDWICK & DEAKIN
1404 Broad St., Phone 2394

$400—SIX ROOMED COTTAGE, FULL basement, large attic, all fenced, three minutes from car. Balance like rent (18)

$400—FOUR ROOMED BRICK HOUSE all modern, walking distance. Balance of $1,600 on very easy terms (59.)

$400—SIX ROOMED HOUSE, TEN minutes from city hall. All modern conveniences. Only $1,800, balance on easy terms. (60.)

$200—CASH, BALANCE OF $400 EASY secures large lot on Grant St. (29)

WE HAVE HOUSES AND LOTS AT ALL prices and on all terms.

IF WE DO NOT HAVE THE HOUSES you want we will build to suit.

SCOTTISH REALTY CO.
Room 3, Challoner Block, Yates street, next bank. Phone 1403.

26 ACRES ON ELK LAKE, NO ROCK, easily cleared on wagon road, good water. Only $165 per acre, easy terms.

FIVE ACRES, JUST OUTSIDE THE CITY limits, fine soil, beautiful situation, level. Price $10,500.

17 ACRES ON WATERFRONT, SPLENdid soil, easily cleared, close to Saanichton. Price $300 per acre.

188 ACRES, FOUR MILES FROM COWichan station, 60 acres slashed, burned and seeded in clover, six acres under cultivation, good spring water 1½ miles frontage on the Koksilah river. Fine poultry farm. $5,000.

HEWLINGS & CO.
1109 Broad Street. Phone 1734.

$150—PER ACRE WATERFRONT, Saanich.

$50—PER ACRE FOR 200 ACRES 8½ miles out.

$30—PER ACRE, FOR 300 ODD ACRES 10 miles out.

$1850—FOR COTTAGE ,ONE MINUTE walk from car, James Bay.

$2000—FOR 160 ACRES SOOKE

$150—PER ACRE FOR 100 ACRE IMproved farm, Saanich.

150 CHOICE LOTS AT ALBERNI, FROM $100 to $200 each

A. WILLIAMS & CO., LTD.
104 Yates Street. Phone 1386.

SEVENTY ACRES, WITH GOOD COTtage, stable and chicken house, only seven miles from city, good roads, good water, nice location, cheap $4,000.

FARM—34 ACRES, FINEST OF SOIL, cleared, under crop, good house and outbuildings, considerable stock, four miles from city, $15,000, good terms.

TWENTY LOTS, AT $200 PER LOT, HIGH dry, good land, fine view.

THIRTEEN ACRES, FINE SOIL, NEARLY all cleared, nice new house, good outbuildings, good orchard, a bargain at $8,500.

YATES STREET, GOOD BUILT, AND well arranged five room cottage, and stabling, large lot, close to high school, only $5,000.

SHAW REAL ESTATE CO.
707½ Yates Street. Phone 1091

QUADRA STREET PROPERTY—TWO acres of fine soil, 135 bearing fruit trees, with modern chicken runs and houses. Pears, plums, peaches, strawberries (finest in city,) loganberries and other small fruits grow in profusion. This property can be converted into a fine residential property, as it is in a locality of magnificent trees, has a splendid location and is a very sunny locality.

QUADRA STREET PROPERTY IS A first class investment, and this property has a reasonable price. Enquire about this.

H. P. WINSBY.
Room 4, 1203 Government Street

MODERN BUNGALOW, FIVE ROOMS, large basement, near Beacon Hill and sea, 12 minutes to Postoffice, Vancouver St. Terms. $3,100.

SAANICH AND METCHOSIN FARMS

PORT ALBERNI ACREAGE AND LOTS

HERBERT S. LOTT.
Phone L-1224. Board of Trade Building

$6500—SIX ROOMED HOUSE AND half acre at Oak Bay.

$4000—EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE ON North Park street. Fruit trees, etc.

$8500—FIVE WATERFRONT LOTS ON beach drive, Oak Bay, near the hotel.

THE CITY BROKERAGE
1218 Douglas St. (opposite Merchants Bank)

NEAR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, LOT 60x150, $1,600.

C. ARTHUR REA
Real Estate, Insurance, Money to Loan, Etc. Phone 1521. Law Chambers Bastion St.

SPLENDID FARM, GOOD HOUSE AND outbuildings, near Cobble Hill Station. All fenced, three good wells, excellent roads, most reasonable price and terms.

D. McINTOSH
REAL ESTATE
Mahon Bldg. Phone 1749.

SMALL HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, CLOSE to Cook street. $750, terms.

A GOOD SIX ROOMED HOUSE ON QUEbec street to rent. Close to Menzies St.

A SPLENDID LOT ON THE GORGE waterfront, about 80 foot frontage. Only $1,900.

A GOOD ALL MODERN HOUSE ON Southgate street, $4,000. This is a genuine bargain.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the Victoria School Board up to 4th June for the dressing and erection of six Flag Poles. Specifications to be seen at the office of the board.

ISABELLE MOORE,
Secretary.

IMPORTANT SALE
OF
Government Lands in the Townsite of Stewart

Stewart Williams & Co.
Duly Instructed by the Chief Commissioner of Lands, Will Sell by Public Auction

At the A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates St., Victoria, B.C.
ON
MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 30 and 31, 1910
At 10:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Each Day

250 Building Sites, more or less, being subdivisions of parts of Lots 468 and 466 in the Cassiar District, and known as

The Townsite of Stewart

TERMS OF SALE:
One quarter of purchase price in cash.
One quarter in one year.
One quarter in two years.
One quarter in three years.
With interest at 6 per cent. per annum on unpaid balances.

For further particulars apply to
The Auctioneer:

Stewart Williams
637 Fort Street, Victoria B.C.

Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by the Admiralty Agent, will sell by public auction at H. M. Navy Yard, Esquimalt, on Wednesday, June 8th, at 11 o'clock, a quantity of Naval Stores, including 755 3-lb. shells, 355 4-inch shells, 408 1-inch shells, 3 large awnings, 300 lbs. oatmeal, hammocks, blankets, overcoats, oilskins, kegs, iron drums, tinware, en. ware, leggings, leather and canvas hose, 27ft. whaling boat (suitable for an engine), tunics (new), 148 yards of new naval cloth, 24 horsehair mattresses, curtains, serge remnants, 150 new towels, 60 new pairs of men's drawers, flags, diver's dress including helmet, speaking tube and pump, brass, copper and zinc ammunition boxes, half-ton steel wire hawsers, old rubber, 4 tons of rope (some new), and other goods too numerous to mention. On view Tuesday, June 7th.

For further particulars apply to
The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by W. B. Ryan, Esq., will sell by public auction at "Rockwood," St. Charles Street, on Tuesday, June 14th, at 2 o'clock sharp, the whole of the valuable and well kept

Household Furniture and Effects

contained therein. Particulars later.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by A. J. McKenzie, Esq., will sell by public auction at his residence, Sidney, on Tuesday, June 21st, at 11.00 a.m., the whole of his

Household Furniture

CATTLE, HORSES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Particulars later.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

Births Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

WILSON—On Saturday, the 28th inst., to the wife of Charles E. Wilson, a son.

BURNETT—On May 28th, at St. Joseph's hospital, to the wife of Chas. E. Burnett, a son.

DIED.

FRANCK—At the family residence, 1082 Davie street, off Oak Bay avenue, on Friday, May 27th, 1910, Julius Herz Franck, a native of Saxony, Germany, aged 50 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, May 29th, at 2 o'clock, from the residence as above, the interment taking place in the Jewish cemetery, Cedar Hill road.

Granite and Marble Works
Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.
A. STEWART
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

Valuable Lumber Mill and Property for Sale

Under the powers contained in a mortgage dated the 7th day of January, 1909, and registered in the Victoria Land Registry Office in Charge Book Vol. 18, Fol. 358, No. 13336-D and in a chattel mortgage dated the 12th February, 1909, the mortgagees offer for sale by tender the following property, namely:

West portions of sections eleven (11) and twelve (12), range six (6), Cowichan District, B. C., containing sixty-six (66) acres, more or less, with the mill and buildings thereon known as Genoa mill, the same being situate in Cowichan Bay, together with the mill machinery, boilers, engines, saws, goods, chattels and effects in, about and belonging to the mill. Tenders are invited for the purchase of the above property, the same to be sent in sealed envelopes marked "tender for Genoa Mill," to the undersigned on or before July 1st, 1910.

The vendors reserve the right to refuse to accept all or any tenders.

Dated May 25th, 1910.

POOLEY, LUXTON & POOLEY,
Chancery Chambers, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Vendors.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.

I, Mary Gouge, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Four-Mile House, situated on the Metchosin road, in the district of Esquimalt, to commence on the 1st day of July, 1910.

(Signed) MARY GOUGE.
Dated this 19th day of May, 1910.

DAVIES & SONS
AUCTIONEERS

Instructed by W. Dewar, 516 Hillside avenue, to sell the whole of his

Furniture and Effects
FRIDAY, 2 p. m.

Particulars later.

H. W. Davies Auctioneers

Maynard & Son
AUCTIONEERS

Instructed, we will sell , at Salesroom, 1314 Broad street, on

FRIDAY, JUNE 3rd
2 p.m.
Almost New and Costly

Furniture and Effects

Being the contents of a newly furnished cottage, removed for convenience of sale. Particulars later.

Also in lot next door

HORSES, COWS, CHICKENS, WAGONS, BUGGIES, HARNESS ETC.
SHETLAND PONY

Entries for sale close Wednesday, 5 o'clock.

MAYNARD & SON Auctioneers

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed, will sell by public auction on Thursday, June 16th, at 414 Menzies Street, at 2 o'clock sharp the whole of the nearly new and costly

Household Furniture

contained therein, including double and single solid brass bedsteads, Ostermoor and hair mattresses, Brussels, Axminster and velvet pile carpets, very large and handsome British plate mirror in gilt frame, drawing-room, dining-room and kitchen furnishings, etc. Particulars later.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

FOR SALE PRIVATELY

Messrs Stewart Williams & Company

Have been instructed by Thos. D. Veitch, Esq., (manager of the Royal Bank), who has been promoted to Halifax, to dispose of, by Private Treaty, his beautiful, magnificently situated Home, known as "Fair Oaks," in Cloverdale Avenue, together with all the new Household Furniture therein. The house consists of ten rooms, with all modern conveniences, furnished throughout, and is surrounded by 2½ acres of land. Only ten minutes from the car.

Particulars may be obtained from
THE AUCTIONEER - - STEWART WILLIAMS

CITY OF VICTORIA

A complete list of Local Improvement works, authorized by Bylaw, from time to time, will be found posted on the Bulletin Board at the main entrance to the City Hall.

ARC LIGHT EQUIPMENT

Tenders will be received up to Monday, June the 13th, at 4 p. m., for the supply of plant, consisting of Lamps, Transformers, Switch Boards, etc., as per specifications, which can be seen at the office of the undersigned, to whom tenders shall be sent.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent.
City Hall, May 26th, 1910.

$100 Reward
False Fire Alarms

The above reward will be paid to anyone whose evidence secures a conviction for the giving of a false fire alarm in any prosecution which, in the discretion of the Fire Wardens, is made taken for wilful infraction of the by law. By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
Victoria, B. C., March 31st, 1910.

Court of Revision

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the first sitting of the Annual Court of Revision of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessment as made by the Assessor, and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., May 19th, 1910.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes of Canada that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has made application to the Governor in Council for approval of the construction of an extension of its wharf in James Bay in the harbor of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia and that plans thereof and a description of the site of the proposed extension have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works and a duplicate of each in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Victoria in the said province.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1910.

W. R. BAKER, Secretary.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

IN THE MATTER of an application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to Lots 236, 229 and that part of Lot 237, having a frontage of 73 feet on Broughton street and 73 feet on Gordon street, Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate Certificate of Title to said land issued to Thomas Barlow on the 25th day of October, 1907, and numbered 16232C.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., the 6th day of May, 1910.

NOTICE

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY hereby give notice that one month from date hereof, they will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal of their license for selling intoxicating liquors at the premises known as The Hudson's Bay House, situated at Telegraph Creek, in the district of Cassiar, to commence the 1st day of July, 1910.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,
Per JAS. THOMSON.
April 27, 1910.

Tenders for Painting

Will be received by the undersigned until noon of Wednesday next, June 1st, 1910, for painting eight schools for the Saanich School Board.

Further particulars and specifications on application to

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, sec.
ROYAL, OAK.

NOTICE

Timber and Forestry Commission.

A special sitting of the Timber and Forestry Commission will be held on the 30th and 31st instants, in the Oak Room, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, for the purpose of hearing further evidence in connection with the logging and pulp industries.

FRED J. FULTON,
Chairman.
Victoria, B. C., 25th May, 1910.

LIQUOR LICENCE ACT, 1900.

I, John Southwell, hereby give notice that one month from date I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal, to commence on the 1st day of July, 1910, of my licence to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Oak Dell House Hotel, situated at Colwood in the District of Esquimalt.

(Signature) JOHN SOUTHWELL.
Dated this 7th day of May, 1910.

NOTICE

TENDERS will be received up to and including Friday, June 10th, 1910, at Stewart, B. C., by the Cassiar Construction Co., Limited, for clearing and grading about 15 miles of the Portland Canal Short Line Ry. Profiles and specifications can be seen at the office of the company at Stewart, B. C. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THE CASSIAR CONSTRUCTION CO., LIMITED,
W. H. GRANT,
General Manager.

NOTICE

I, Alexander Simpson hereby give notice that one month from the date hereof I will apply to Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal of my license for selling intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Half Way House hotel, situated at Esquimalt, in the district of Esquimalt, to commence on the 1st day of July, 1910, and for a transfer of the license to Charles Wesley Davey.

A. SIMPSON.

Warehouse to Rent

TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT, BRICK BUILDING No. 510 Johnson street, backing to C. P. R. freight platform. Now occupied by B. C. Hardware Co. Apply the owner

A. G. SARGISON,

Room 1, Promis Block, Victoria, or P. O. Box 715.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve established over those portions of Lot 170, Queen Charlotte District, by reason of the surrender of said portions out of special timber licenses Nos. 31949 and 31948, surveyed respectively as Lots 633 and 317, Queen Charlotte District, is cancelled for the purpose of effecting a sale of said Lot 170, Queen Charlotte District, comprising 36 acres, more or less, to the Pacific Coast Fisheries, Limited. ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., April 19th, 1910.

Notice to Contractors

House for Engineer and Pump Station, Hospital for the Insane, Coquitlam.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Brick House for Engineer and Pump Station," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to and including 6th day of June, 1910, for the erection and completion of a brick house for Engineer and Pump Station.

Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 14th day of May, 1910, at the offices of the Government Agent, New Westminster; Provincial Timber Inspector, Vancouver; and the Department of Public Works, Victoria.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.
Public Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 12th May, 1910.

NOTICE

I, Wilfrid Miller, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal of my license for selling intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Goldstream hotel, situated at Goldstream, in the district of Esquimalt, to commence first day of July, 1910.

(Signed) WILFRID MILLER.
May 19th, 1910.

NOTICE

I, Dan Campbell, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal of my license for selling intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Colwood Hotel, situated on Goldstream road, in the district of Esquimalt, to commence first day of July, 1910.

(Signed) DAN CAMPBELL.
May 9th, 1910.

Provincial University

The Commission appointed to select a site for the Provincial University will hold a session in The Executive Chamber, Parliament Building, on Monday, May 30th, at 11 a. m., to hear such representations as may be made by persons desiring to present the advantages of Victoria as such a site.

May 26th, 1910.

PRINCIPAL MURRAY,
Secretary to Commission.

Corporation of the District of Oak Bay
COURT OF REVISION

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 14th May, 1910, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court.

J. S. FLOYD,
C. M. C.

FREE BONDED

Duncan's Warehouse

MERCHANDISE OF ALL KINDS STORED AND DISTRIBUTED

Negotiable Warehouse Receipts issued. Furniture and Household Goods carefully handled. Stone Building and Low Insurance.

Phone 1665. 535 Yates St.

IN THE MATTER of the "Navigable Waters' Protection Act," being Chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906:

TAKE NOTICE that the British Canadian Securities Limited in pursuance of Section 7 of the abovenamed act have deposited the plans of work and description of the proposed site thereof, to be constructed upon part of and in front of lots 2 and 3, in block 70, Victoria City, in the Province of British Columbia, with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and a duplicate of each in the office of the Registrar General of Titles at Victoria, British Columbia, being the Registrar of Deeds for the District in which such work is proposed to be constructed, and have made application to the Governor in Council for approval thereof.

AND TAKE NOTICE that at the expiration of one month from date hereof application will be made to the Governor in Council for approval thereof.

DATED at Victoria, British Columbia, this 2nd day of May, 1910.

HANINGTON & JACKSON,
Solicitor for Applicants.

Notice to Contractors

Transmission Line, Hospital for Insane, Coquitlam.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Transmission Line," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to and including Monday, the 6th day of June, 1910, for the construction of a Transmission Line for the purpose of furnishing electricity for the Hospital for the Insane at Coquitlam.

Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 14th day of May, 1910, at the offices of the Government Agent at New Westminster; the Provincial Timber Inspector, Vancouver; and at the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any bidder not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.
Public Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 12th May, 1910.

Notice to Creditors

In the Estate of William J. Dobson, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late William J. Dobson, who died on the 13th day of April, 1910, in Victoria, B.C., are requested to send by post prepaid or delivered to the undersigned, executors for the above estate, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature and securities, if any, held by them.

And take notice that after the first day of July, 1910, the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall have had notice.

Dated this 2nd day of May, 1910.

HILTON & COCKRAN,
Box 484, Kamloops, B. C.
Executors for the Estate.

For Sale or Lease

Soldiers and Sailors Home, Esquimalt

The trustees of the above property—comprising a large three-storey building and one acre of land, most favorably situated on Esquimalt and Admirals roads—are prepared to receive offers in writing, for either the sale or lease of the above valuable property. Particulars may be obtained by addressing

THE SECRETARY,
Soldiers and Sailors' Home,
Beaumont Post Office, Victoria, B.C.
or at The Home, by appointment
Neither the highest nor any offer necessarily accepted.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of John Kennedy, Deceased, and in the Matter of the "Trustees and Executors Act."

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late John Kennedy, who died on the 29th December, 1909, in Victoria, B. C., are required to send by registered post prepaid, or deliver to the undersigned, solicitors for Lawrence Goodacre, the executor of the above estate, full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts, and the nature thereof, and the securities (if any) held by them duly verified by Statutory declaration:

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the 1st day of June, 1910, the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which said executor shall then have had notice.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1910.

MORESBY & O'REILLY,
Of Imperial Bank Chambers, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the said Executor.

When Feeling Tired, Visit Our Tea Rooms, Third Fl'r. Tea Daintily Served

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

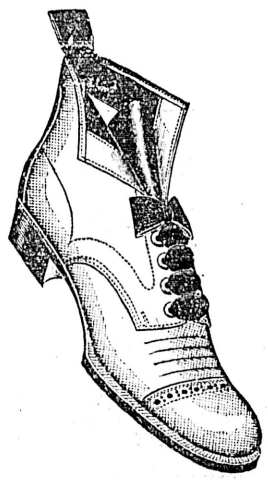
When Feeling Tired, Visit Our Tea Rooms, Third Fl'r. Tea Daintily Served

Mon. Means Many Economies to Wise Shoppers

A Clearance of Odd Lines of Corsets. Values from $4 to $6, to Clear at $2.50

Very seldom indeed do you hear of such remarkably good bargains as these. Our reason for making such a reduction is simply to clear out all the odd lines. There will be found D. & A. styles, 699, made of best quality satin brocade, medium high bust, deep hip and front, with and without supporters. Style 313 is a medium long corset, made from very light weight quality silk brocade, with four strong elastic supporters. Also style 318, made of light weight silk, low bust, long hip, with four strong supporters. The prices of these three styles were $6.00, $4.00 and $5.75. Monday **$2.50**

See Broad Street Windows



Men's Heavy Working Boots, Monday, $1.65 Worth, at Least, $2.50

$1.65 is a very small price indeed to pay for a good, strong working Boot. Yet on Monday we are offering you exceptional value at this price. They are made of fine quality grained leather, with stout double sole. Others made of box calf. These are first-rate bargains at $2.50. Bargain extraordinary at **$1.65**

See Broad Street Windows

Kitchen Chairs Special, Monday, 45c and 60c

A specially fine line of Kitchen Chairs is now being shown in our Broad Street windows at special saving prices indeed. They are made of hardwood, golden finish, with embossed back, also a number with saddle seat, high back, turned spindles and embossed back. This is an exceptional opportunity to furnish the kitchen at small cost indeed.

Queen Quality SHOE

"Suede Pump"



FOR AFTERNOONS

All Black Suede with closely trimmed soles of walking weight. Edges bound with silk; silk braid ornament. High arch; Short Vamp. Short Price.

Sold Only by D. Spencer, Limited

Summer Hosiery at 25 cents

We have the largest and best selection of Hose in Western Canada.

For Monday we will specialize our leading lines at **25¢** per pair.

Ladies' Tan Cotton Hose, fine velvet finish, with high spliced heels and toes. Sizes 8½, 9, 9½ and 10. Pair.... **25¢**

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, wide ribbed tops, full fashioned legs, double soles, fast black, stainless dye. Pair.... **25¢**

Ladies' Plain Black Cotton Hose, with white feet, high spliced ankles and double toes and heels. All sizes. Pair **25¢**

Ladies' Cotton Hose, full fashioned legs, reinforced heels and toes, fast, stainless dyes. Colors are white, sky, ox-blood, navy blue, tan and black. Pair.. **25¢**

Boys' Heavy Cotton Hose, with double legs. Just the thing for school year. Fast black dyes. All sizes. Pair.. **25¢**

A Better Assortment of Stylish Costumes Could not Be Found. Specially Priced at $13.75

At $13.75 we are showing in our Government Street windows a number of the finest suits that has been our good fortune to show, that is to say at the price. They are the season's very best and latest styles, made of the finest material in its respective grade, in practically all colors and sizes. The coats are from 32 to 36 inches in length, while the skirts are all the new tunic and pleated effect. Special price **$13.75**

Tinted Cushion Tops, Reg. 50c, 75c, Mon., 15c

In our Broad Street windows we are showing some very special bargains in Tinted Cushion Tops, most varied and attractive, in many new and pleasing effects. These we usually sell at 50c and 75c, but to clear them out Monday the price is but ..... **15¢**

Dress Goods at 50c

Monday our Dress Goods Department offers you most unusual value. A new shipment has just been opened up. These we consider would be excellent value at $1.00. They consist of invisible stripes, satin finished cloths, in all the newest shades of the season, all 44 inches wide. Per yard, Monday ..... **50¢**

See Broad Street Windows

Monday's Bargain Leader from the Blouse Department. Reg. Val. to $3.50 for $1.00

The values we are offering, Monday, in Blouses will meet the wishes of all economists. They are in mulls, lawns, pique in fancy, plain and tailored styles. For instance, a very pretty pique tailored in stripes and polka dot, jet buttons and fancy embroidered collar. Another very dainty style is that of a very fine persian lawn, fancy embroidered front, dutch collar, cuffs attached. These are only two out of about sixty. Owing to them being slightly soiled, we have decided to place them on sale, Monday, at

$1.00

Regular values are up to $3.50. See Gov't Street windows.



Children's Pinafores, Reg. 50c and 75c, Monday, 25c

Children's Pinafores at one-half and one-third their regular price will be one of the main features of our Whitewear Section Monday. These are made of good, strong, serviceable, heavy print and ginghams, nicely trimmed with white soutache braid. Sizes range from 2 to 14 years. Regular price 50c and 75c. Monday ..... **25¢**

Boys' Wash Suits, Regular $1.50 and $1.75, Mon., $1.00

That the little man can be well supplied in the matter of a good **Wash Suit** for the Summer can be fully demonstrated to you by a visit to this store Monday. The Wash Suits are really splendid value at the regular price. They are made of fancy ducks and galateas, in Buster and sailor styles, with bloomer trousers. These sell regularly at $1.50 and $1.75, but to make this department busy, we have marked them at **$1.00**



Men's Long Duster Coats for $3.50 and $4.50

A good **Duster** is a quick necessity these days. Our selection is a wide and most varied one, consisting only of what is strong and serviceable. They are in greys and fawns, in double-breasted effects. Priced at from $3.50 to **$4.50**

Men's and Youths' White Duck Pants, $1.25 and **$2.00**

Men's Flannel and Outing Pants, in white, grey stripes and English homespuns at $2.50 to **$2.75**

Men' Alpaca Coats, just the kind for warm weather, in blacks and blacks with neat grey stripe, $2.00 and **$2.75**

A New Shipment of Hair Switches

For some time past we were unfortunately out of certain shades of Hair Switches, and had to turn many customers away. This was very disappointing indeed, both to the customer and ourselves. However, we have just opened up a splendid shipment, and have priced them most modestly.

Hair Switches, in light, medium and dark shades, 20 inches long. Price, each **$2.00**

Switches made of real hair, 24 inches long **$2.50**

Extra good quality **Hair Switches,** 40 inches long **$10.75**

Turban Hair Frames, 15c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c and ..... **75¢**

Mercerized Suiting, Reg. 35c, Monday, for 25c

A splendid assortment of **Mercerized Suitings**—repps, poplins, serges, and double warp suiting—go on sale Monday at small purse prices. These are exceptional value, and can be had in shades of navy, butcher, sky, pink, tan, grey, green, cream and white. For wash suits this is unsurpassed, the width being 31 inch. Regularly sold at 35c. Monday ..... **25¢**

See Broad Street Windows

Household Helps That Eliminate All Worries

"WOODYATT" TABLE MANGLE

It has 24 inch polished wood rollers. Clamps firmly to table. Handle is long giving great power, and it is easy to operate. Adjusting springs regulate the pressure. Although strongly made, it is not heavy. Produces glossy finish on sheets and household linen with little labor. No ironing required **$9.75**

Electric Iron, complete with cord and screw plug. A good, practical iron. Heats quickly and costs very little for electricity, not more than 5c an hour. Satisfied users praise these. Think of the comfort of ironing without a roasting hot kitchen. Buy one. Price **$4.75**

Ironing Board, with folding stand. Strongly made and stands firmly.. **$2.00**

Ironing Board, plain, 54 in. x 9½ in. Price ..... **50¢**

Liquid Veneer, always in season. Keeps polished surface always bright. Try a sample free. Two sizes, 50c and ..... **25¢**

Knife-cleaning Machine. Takes up small space, only 7 inches x 4 inches, and is solidly made to last. Cleans two knives at once. Price complete **$2.40**

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

"Polar Star"—Light, cleanly in use and exceptionally low in price—

2-quart size **$1.00**
3-quart size **$1.50**
4-quart size **$1.75**

N.B.—Only three minutes' turning required.

The "Alaska" Freezer—Strongest and simplest made. Wood pail is bound with galvanized iron hoops, and working parts are substantial and practically rust-proof. Sizes to suit all requirements—

2-quart size **$2.75**
3-quart size **$3.50**
4-quart size **$4.00**
6-quart size **$4.90**

And larger sizes for trade use up to 17 quarts.

FOR THE FLY SEASON

We have **Wire Meat Covers** from, each ..... **10¢**

Metal Meat Safes, with wire doors and sides. Prices from **$1.50**

Window Screens, useful sizes. Prices from ..... **25¢**

Screen Doors, assorted sizes. Prices from **$1.25**

Wire Cloth. Prices from, per yard ..... **25¢**

Wire Fly-Killer, never fails. Price ..... **15¢**

GARDEN NEEDS SUPPLIED

Garden Hose, Lawn Sprinklers, Spades, Rakes, Digging Forks and Garden Sets at Spencer Prices

Long and Short Handle Spades ..... **75¢**

Sprinklers, rotary action, from ..... **90¢**

Garden Hose, 50 feet, with couplings **$4.50**

Garden Sets, consisting of five useful tools, Spade, Rake, Trowel, Digging Fork and Hoe. The set **$1.25**

New Silks Priced Exceptionally Low

When speaking of our Silk Department we do so assuring you that a larger or more assorted stock would be impossible to find anywhere else in the West. It consists of only that which is reliable and a most worthy one to inspect.

New Paisley Foulard and Chiffon. Per yard, $1.00 to **$5.00**

The New Shot Mero and Chiffon. Per yard, $1.00 to **$2.50**

Silk Crepe de Chine, 44 inches wide, in all the new shades of the season. Per yard **$1.50**

Colored Pongee, 26 inches wide, in all colors. Per yard ..... **50¢**

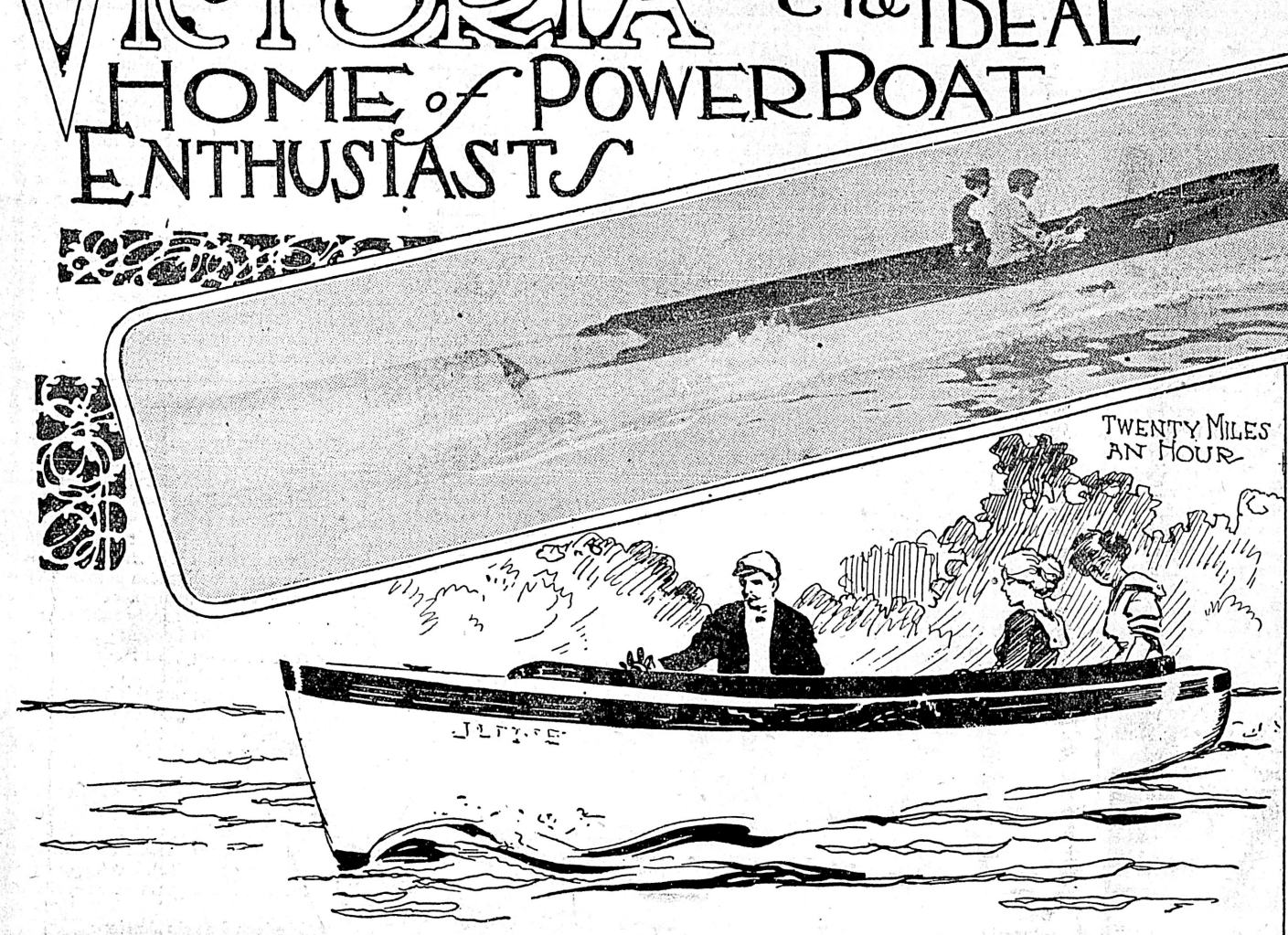
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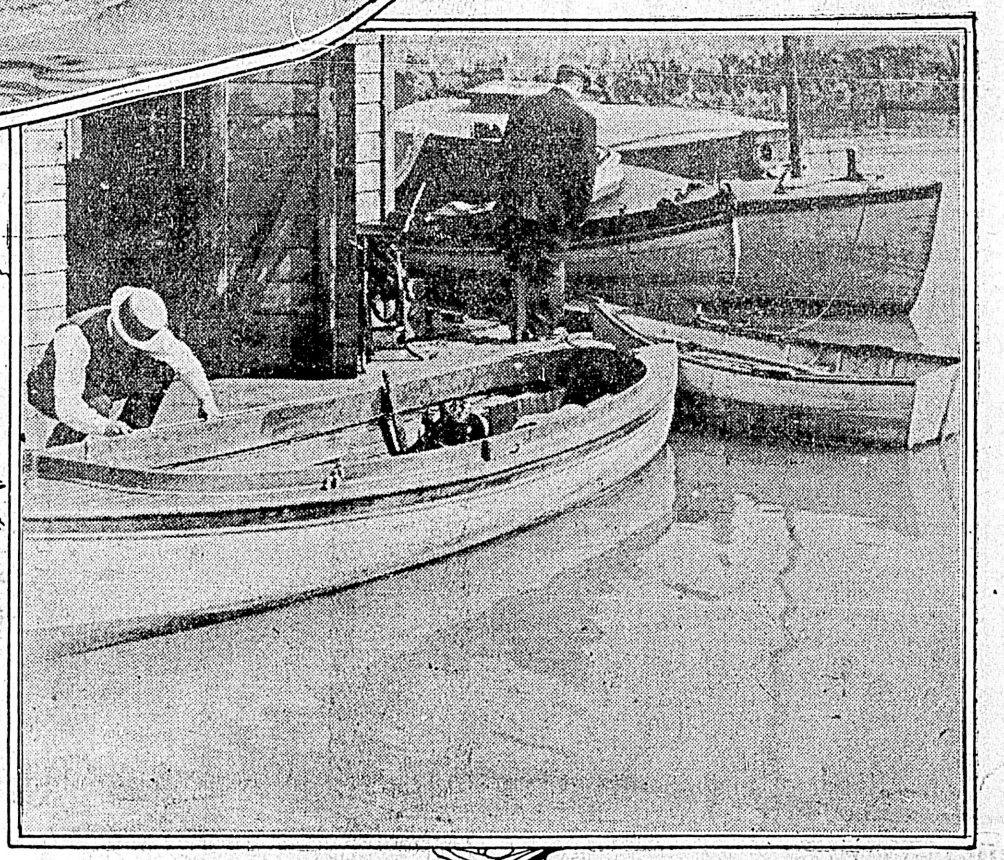
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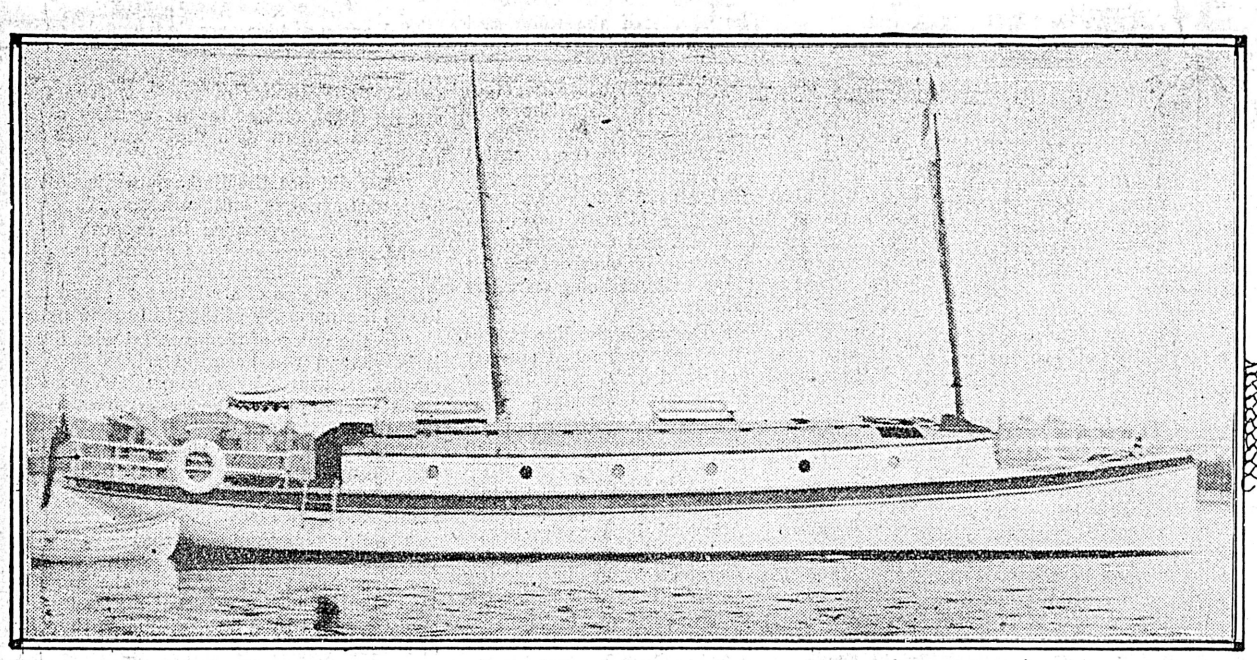
SUNDAY SUPPLEMENT

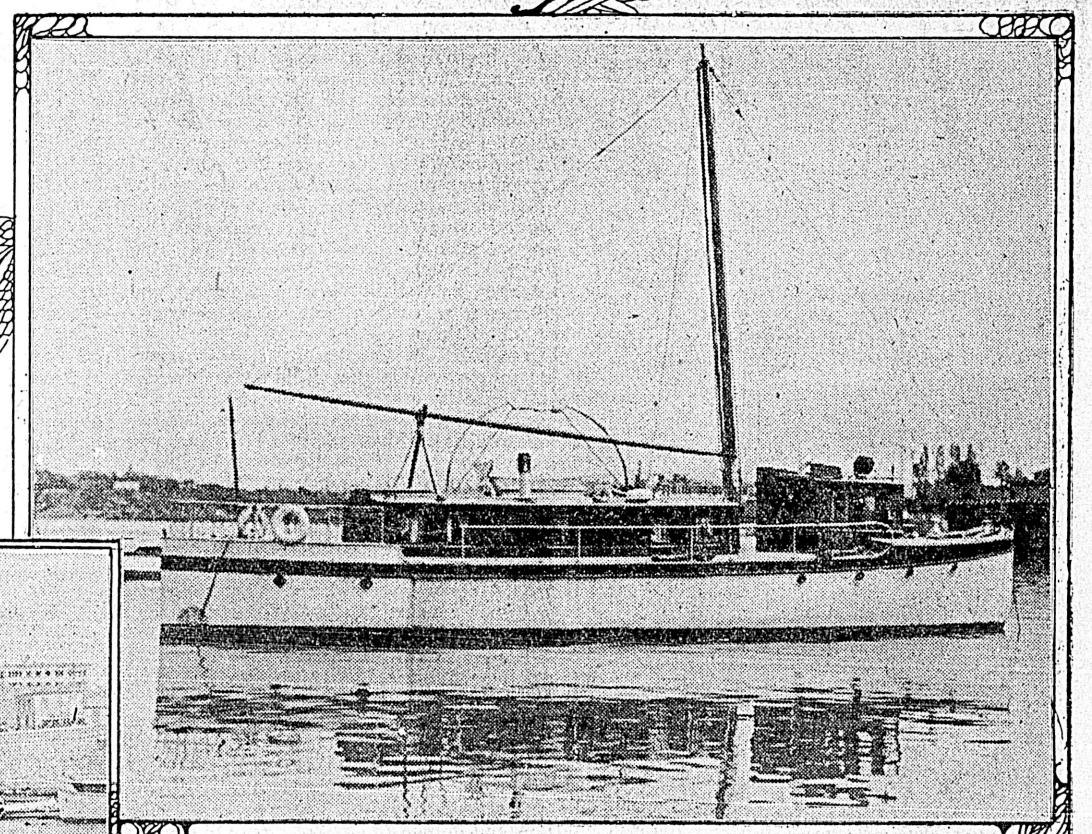
VICTORIA The IDEAL HOME of POWER BOAT ENTHUSIASTS

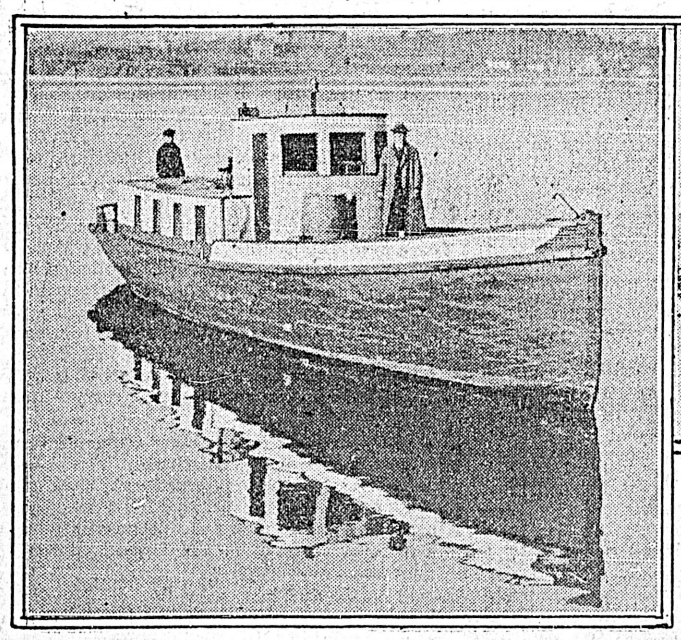
THE COASTWISE WATERS AND THE POSSIBILITIES FOR MOSQUITO CRAFT

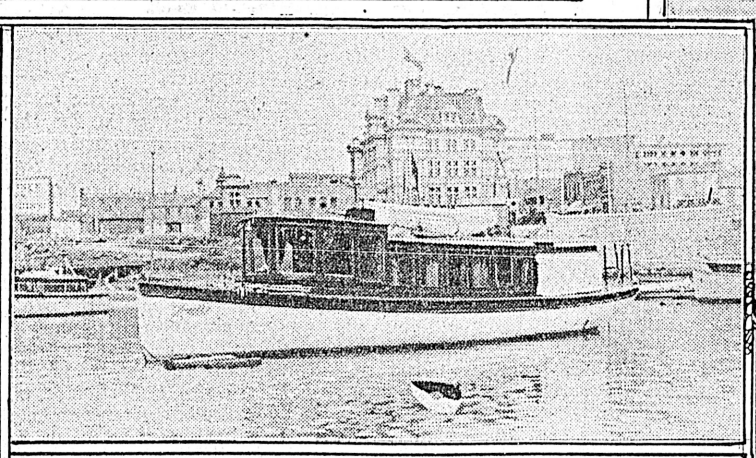


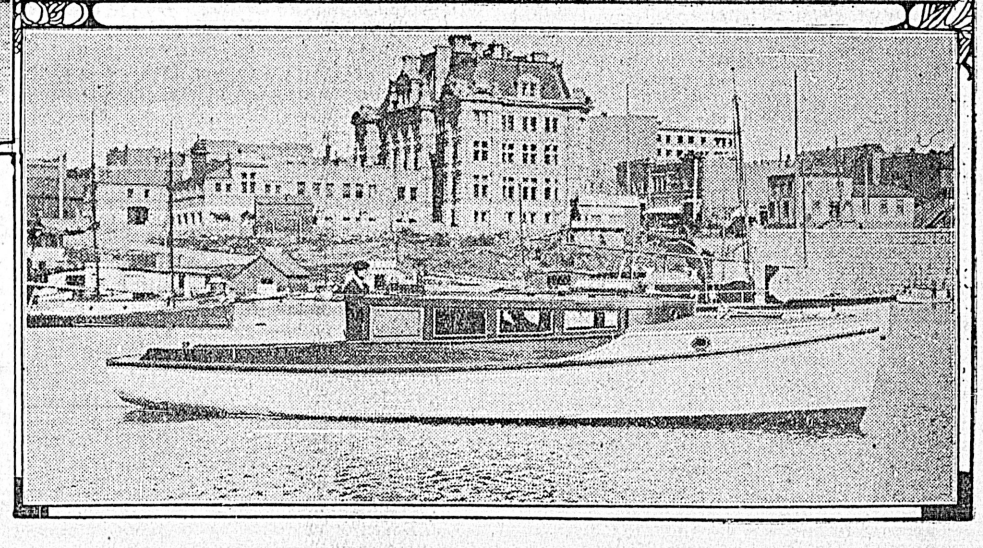












"Puff, Puff!"

You hear their monotonous chuck, chuck minutes before their impudent noses poke beyond the turn. They are everywhere. On holidays the harbor and the waters of the Gorge are confusingly crowded with the comparatively new species of pleasure craft—the "gas boat."

To get a correct total of those owned in Victoria it would be necessary to take a daily census, for the ship-builders are turning them out every ay. To give a summary of the different kinds of gasoline-propelled launches that ply local waters would require a mechanical genius. They are of all sizes, possessed of practically every design of engine, some laid out for the accommodation of pleasure parties alone, others for passengers and freight, and others again designed for nothing but heavy transportation.

No longer is the "Mosquito Fleet" (so-called) in its infancy. It has thrown off its swaddling clothes and now awkwardly disports itself in the garments of the hobble-dehoy. In the last two seasons it has grown remarkably. There are few sportsmen who don't understand at least the first principles of the delicate, easily aggravated, gasoline engine. The number of boats, ranging between 16 and 18 feet in length, which call Victoria home is almost legion.

Only recently, however, have the yachtsmen, the type who have foresworn dependence on the vagaries of the breeze and adopted the more modern power craft, gone into the larger craft. But they have taken the step, and soon it will be an anomaly to call Victoria's launches the "Mosquito Fleet."

J. S. Gibb, until a few weeks ago the commodore of Victoria Yacht Club, has put in the water a magnificent motor boat, built by Ben Temple, a veteran at the business, without regard for anything but the attaining as near as possible a perfect standard. And, as this article is penned, Mr. Walter Chambers and Capt. Curtis are having constructed two of what will be the finest gasoline cruisers in the Northwest.

Pleasure is what the majority of the local craft are intended for, only one being owned here which has any pretentions to special speed. This is that imported by the Hinton Electric Company, which attracted admiring attention at the last provincial exhibition, and which, of late, has been noted careering up and down the Gorge under the expert guidance of Robert Jameson. Certainly it is a flyer, attaining a speed of 20 miles an hour, and when in full flight, standing almost on end, and sending volumes of white spray to right and left.

Victoria and Vancouver Island—An Appreciation

By William Blaynay, in Canada

"Victoria's got a move on! Real estate's jogging. I was kind o' surprised when I was over there the other day," remarked a Vancouver man at the breakfast table at the Vancouver Hotel. "You don't say so," replied the man sitting opposite him; "I'm from Agassiz, and on my way to Victoria for the opening of Parliament. I've been in the Province for more than twenty-five years, and knew Vancouver when it was only a bunch of shacks and saloons, and its only 'bootser' Gassy Jack. Look at it now! Fine town, d'ye say? Bet your life it's a fine town! And going to be one of the finest towns on this continent before long. But my favorite's Victoria. Next year I'm selling out at Agassiz and going over there to live quietly and comfortably for the rest of my life. I've got a nice little property overlooking the sea. The house is just big enough for me and the missus, with a couple of spare bedrooms, and there's about an acre of land. Glad I bought the place a few years ago. It would cost me three or four times as much if I were buying it now. You'd like Victoria; it's about as English as it's possible for any city on this continent to be. At one time there was keen rivalry between Vancouver and Victoria, but I guess Victoria's given up the running now and settled down to quieter methods of progress."

Four hours later I was on board the Princess Charlotte, bound for Victoria and Vancouver Island, which Miss Agnes Deans Cameron has poetically christened the "Isle of Dreams." The C. P. R. maintains a daily service between Vancouver and Victoria by means of fast, modern, elegant, 1,000-ton 18-knot steamers, fitted with the Marconi wireless apparatus. The distance is eighty miles, and the passage, under all ordinary conditions, takes five hours during the daytime, and about half an hour longer at night. There is, however, a shorter route to the island, though not to Victoria, and that by a comfortable steamer, which makes a daily trip between Vancouver and Nanaimo, a distance of thirty-eight miles only.

One is never out of sight of land between Vancouver and Victoria, unless there be fog. The passage is very much like that through the Inland Sea of Japan, or among the Ionian Islands, or off the western coast of Korea. After leaving Burrard Inlet by a narrow channel, of inestimable value to Vancouver for defensive purposes, the steamer crosses the open Gulf of Georgia in a southerly direction, and then takes an intricate course through the group of islands and islets lying off the southeast coast of Vancouver Island. The islands on each side of this strait—or, as it is termed on the chart, "pass"—are, I regret to say, disfigured and disgraced by a number of unsightly hoardings, advertising hotels, clothing stores, real estate, and so forth. On one of the islands I noticed a few sheep. On another a large area of slightly sloping land had been cleared of timber and brought under cultivation, evidently for market garden and fruit-growing purposes.

Soon after sunset a large number of twinkling lights on our starboard bow intimated that we were passing the little town of Sidney, with its large lumber mills. Sidney is situated on a peninsula of Vancouver Island, and is the terminus of a short railway connecting it with Victoria. The railway is an almost infinitesimal portion of J. J. Hill's Great Northern system.

In less than an hour afterwards the Princess Charlotte slowed down, blasted forth the announcement of her arrival, and carefully, cautiously steamed her way through the narrow entrance to the inner harbor of Victoria, capital of British Columbia, and seat of the Provincial Government. There are three harbors in the area usually covered when speaking of Victoria, viz., that known as Victoria harbor, in the centre, Oak Bay on the east, and Esquimalt harbor on the west. Coasting steamers berth in the inner portion of Victoria harbor, and ocean-going liners in the outer portion.

Facing the inner harbor and excellent landing stage are the Parliament buildings and the C. P. R. Empress Hotel at right angles to each other. A handsome granite retaining wall has been built round this portion of the harbor, between which and the Empress Hotel lies the main street, clean, wide, and well-paved. Stand in the middle of this street, in front of the great hotel, shut your eyes and turn round three times, and you wouldn't know, when you opened them again, whether you were on the Thames Embankment in London or on Government Street, Victoria, such is their similarity; though, of course, the "Embankment" of Victoria is an altogether much smaller affair than that of London. The space between the street and the Parliament Buildings, and that in front of the Empress, is laid out in beautiful lawns, adorned with flower beds of all sizes, shapes and descriptions, ornamental shrubs, firs, and shade-giving trees. Here and there were holly trees covered with a profusion of superb berries. Both holly and ivy grow to perfection on Vancouver Island. Holly is now being cultivated there for trade purposes, and finds a ready market in San Francisco and the other towns of the Western States. Buyers were paying as much as 40 cents per lb. for it last December. In Medicine Hat, Alberta, where I happened to be a few days before Christmas, a small consignment was on sale at 50 cents per lb.

I would advise visitors to Victoria to lose no time in paying a visit to the Museum. No better knowledge of the natural products of British Columbia is obtainable than that afforded by a few hours spent among the splendid specimens of fauna and flora, of reptile and insect, of fish and shell, of grass, tree and herb, all carefully labelled, and housed in several rooms allocated for this purpose in the Parliament buildings.

Victoria is distinctively a city of "homes," and, in this respect, has been compared to Torquay, to Cheltenham, to Los Angeles, and a host of similar places. That this is so is due more to its delightful climate than to any other one individual factor. From statistics I find that the highest registered temperature during the last six years was 88.5 deg. and the lowest 7.4 deg.; this latter, however, being quite abnormal, for the next lowest registration during the same period was 14.8 deg. The average temperature for these years is given as 50 deg., and the rainfall placed at 24.7in., whilst the precipitation of snow amounted to an average of 4.8in., three-eighths of which fell in one year, viz., 1904. In 1908 the fall was only four-fifths of an inch.

Attracted by this mild and equable climate, to which may also be added the city's intensely beautiful situation and surroundings, the farmer and business man of the Prairie Provinces are beginning to look upon Victoria as the "Mecca" of their retired life. In many cases their only ambition is, in the shortest possible time, to make enough money to go "over to Victoria," and live a life of comfort and ease; and well they deserve, it, too.

The population of the city is officially given as 40,000, and is, apparently, more rapidly increasing at the present time than has ever been the case heretofore. Its assessment for 1908 was $28,326,120. The first distinctively large block of offices, after the style of those which are such prominent features in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, and Montreal, is now in course of construction, and, when completed, will give a new and more pronounced appearance to the city as a business centre. From an architectural point of view, however, the Parliament buildings are likely to remain, for very many years to come, its chief glory.

Twenty of the principal towns on the Island have banded themselves into a society called the Vancouver Island Development League, to co-operate in the work of publishing abroad the advantages and opportunities which the Island offers to the settler. These advantages and opportunities are best enumerated in the words of the League: "Fruit and vegetable growing, poultry raising, mixed farming, flower culture, bee-keeping, timber, pulp wood, coal, iron, marble, gold, copper, building stone, fire and brick clay, cement, quicksilver, salmon, herring, cod and halibut fishing, sealing industry, deep-sea harbors, government land, cheap electric power, water power, manufactures, railroad building, shipbuilding, the most equable climate in the world, unequalled living conditions, hunting and fishing, splendid roads, fine schools, law and order, the grandest and most varied scenery, the geographical command of trans-Pacific commerce, and the assembled essentials of manufacturing greatness." Surely there are very few islands of 15,000 square miles (about twice the size of Wales), either within the British Empire or without it, that can boast of so many natural resources and attractive features. Anything cultivated in Great Britain will grow and flourish equally as well in Vancouver Island, and all domestic animals thrive and can be profitably raised there.

Vegetables, in some cases, grow to enormous proportions in the virgin soil. Mr. Ernest McGaffey, secretary of the Victoria Branch of the Development League, had occasion to visit the small town of Duncan, some forty miles from the capital, and was invited to dine with one of the most prominent farmers there. "Do you like carrots, Mr. McGaffey?" asked his host. "Why, sure," was the reply. "Here, boy," called the farmer to one of his employees, "go and fetch a carrot from the field." A few minutes later the boy returned, carrying on his back a carrot of gigantic size. This he placed on the ground, and with an axe cut off a small portion, sufficient for the wants of the household and its guest for the meal, and carried it to the kitchen.

Big vegetables of this description are not, however, the exception in British Columbia, they are the rule. Mr. McConnell, editor of the Vancouver Saturday Sunset, told me that he had recently purchased a quantity of potatoes grown in the Similkameen Valley, the majority of which were so large that it was necessary to cook only one for each dinner for his household of four or five people. I myself saw pumpkins weighing half a cwt., swedes of larger size than I have ever seen in Great Britain, and potatoes weighing 2, 3 and 4lb. each, all grown in the Chilliwack Valley. The two valleys I have mentioned are, of course, on the mainland, but this makes no difference. The same vegetables will grow to the same proportions and with the same excellent flavor equally as well on Vancouver Island.

Whilst on the subject of vegetables, it is interesting to note that the Victoria Fruit Growers' Exchange, which by no means includes all the growers on the Island, last season handled 1,000 boxes of tomatoes, 200 boxes of peas, and 1,000 sacks of potatoes, besides large quantities of asaparagus, carrots, squash, corn (Indian), turnips, citrons, cucumbers, beans, radishes, lettuce, onions, etc.

Turning from vegetables to fruit, the Exchange handled 480,000 boxes of strawberries, 24,000 boxes of currants, 2,000 crates of cherries, 4,500 crates of prunes, 24,000 boxes of loganberries, 14,400 boxes of gooseberries, 3,000 crates of plums, 20,000 boxes of apples, 1,000 crates of rhubarb, and 1,000 boxes of pears. From this it will be seen that strawberry culture forms one of the most important branches of fruit growing; it is destined to increase to a distinctly large and profitable industry, by reason of the size and delicious flavor of the berries.

Much attention is also being paid to the cultivation of bulbs and flowers as profitable industries, and bee-keeping has met with considerable success. The Island is particularly suitable for poultry-raising, and farmers have no difficulty in making each bird return an average profit of $2 a year.

There are still many thousands of acres of land open to settlement on Vancouver Island, and Crown lands may be obtained from the Government on the very easiest terms; but it is all practically covered to profusion with heavy timber, the cost of removing which, and clearing the land ready for breaking up, amounts to anything up to $250 per acre. Cleared and cultivated land is worth from $100 to $600 per acre. About twenty varieties of useful timber are found in the dense forests of Vancouver Island, although only some four of them, at present, find their way into the market. Of these, the gigantic Douglas fir, which may often be found growing to a height of 300ft., is the chief. The next in commercial importance is the red cedar, another forest giant. Spruce and hemlock complete the list. Imagine a settler attempting to clear these enormous trees, some of them 9, 10, or 11ft. in diameter, from his land! I was told of a lumberjack who once, for a wager, undertook single-handed, and with only an axe, to fell a particularly big specimen within a certain time. It took him three weeks to complete the task! Lately the Development League has appealed to the Government to formulate some scheme of granting assistance to the settler in the matter of clearing his land, for which he would be asked to make payment by annual instalments over several years.

The mineral wealth of Vancouver Island is one of its most valuable assets, if not the most valuable. A million and a half tons of coal are being mined annually in one district alone, and valuable deposits have been discovered in many other parts of the island. Iron is plentiful, and in certain districts along the western coast is said to exist in immense quantities. Copper deposits are being worked in paying quantities in a dozen different places, and gold and silver have been found pretty generally distributed through the western half of the island. Beautiful marble is quarried at Nootka, on the west coast, and Portland cement is manufactured near Victoria.

The Ubiquitous Halibut

One cannot be long in any hotel or restaurant in Canada without seeing halibut on the bill of fare. In this respect it assumes the position of a national dish! It is there on Christmas Day, and again on Midsummer Day, and there are not many days in between these two dates when halibut finds no place on the menu. To Vancouver Island and its fishing banks Canada owes a deep debt of gratitude for this unending supply of halibut, made possible in the remoter districts of the Dominion, to some extent, by cold storage and refrigerator car facilities for its transportation. So plentiful is halibut in the waters of the west coast of Vancouver Island, that Mr. Ernest McGaffey, on one occasion, watched a few Indians, with their crude fishing arrangements, catch 21,000lb. in Clayoquot Sound in one day. When it is remembered that a halibut sometimes weighs as much as 300lb., perhaps this achievement will lose a tiny part of its glory. Salmon, trout, cod, sturgeon, herring, smelt, and countless numbers of an almost endless variety of fish inhabit the waters, both fresh and salt, of Vancouver Island, the fishing industry lying almost entirely in the hands of the Japanese.

The "Liverpool Street Station" of Victoria is still in its infancy, and is, altogether, a very small affair, but it serves the same excellent purpose as its great London prototype, inasmuch as it is the terminus of the railway between Victoria and Nanaimo, the "Yarmouth" of Vancouver Island. This railway, known locally as the "E. & N.," and officially as the "Esquimalt and Nanaimo," is now part and parcel of the great Canadian Pacific system, but has not long been in the hands of its new proprietors. Formerly it was mainly in the ownership of the great "coal king" of Vancouver Island, Mr. James Dunsmuir, from whom the C. P. R. Company purchased it for, it is said $2,000,000. Seventy-eight miles of the E. & N. Railway are now in operation, the present northern terminus being Wellington, five miles beyond Nanaimo; but the line is being actively extended towards Alberni, Beaver Creek and New Alberni. This extension is about fifty miles long, known as Alberni Canal, penetrating the island for a distance of about 35 miles, and having its outlet in Barkley Sound. The Alberni Canal is easily navigable by the largest ocean-going steamers. In addition to the "E. & N." line there are two other railways on Vancouver Island—the "Victoria and Sidney," seventeen miles in length, belonging to the Great Northern system, and a railroad between Union Bay and Cumberland, twelve miles long, and owned and operated by the Wellington Collieries Company, one of Mr. James Dunsmuir's interests.

Vancouver Island's Scenic Beauty

The Island of Vancouver is one gigantic mass of scenic beauty and natural grandeur. Throughout the seventy-three miles between Victoria and Nanaimo, there is not a single spot, as seen from the train, which even the least impressionable traveller could, by any stretch of the imagination, call dull, uninteresting, or unattractive; on the contrary, the traveller is usually in raptures from one end of the journey to the other. Four miles out of the Victoria terminus a good view is obtained of the magnificent harbor of Esquimalt, ranking with Halifax (Nova Scotia), Sydney (Australia), and Hong-Kong, as one of the most beautiful and safest harbors in the British Empire. The former glory of Esquimalt as a naval station is in process of being restored through Canada's coming into possession of a special Canadian navy of her own. Before the world grows much older steam pinnaces will again be shooting over the placid waters of Esquimalt, and the streets of the city of Victoria will be alive once more with loose-limbed bluejackets and red-coated marines on shore leave.

Between Esquimalt and Summit, a distance of sixteen miles, the railroad track is, for a great part of the way, hewn out of the side of a precipitous mountain range, and, in its course, is carried over two deep yawning canons by huge trestle bridges, one of which is built on a curve. This latter is now being replaced by a steel structure. Far down below this particular portion of the track lies the beautiful Saanich Inlet, a long, narrow fiord whose steep sides are clothed with forests of gigantic timber right down to the water's edge. At the edge of this inlet, lying close to the railway, is Goldstream, a perfect paradise of beauty, and renowned as the haunt of picnic parties from Victoria. At Summit, the railway leaves the valley of the Saanich Inlet and crosses over into Cowichan Valley, one of the most settled districts of the island. This district includes the basins of two or three rivers and the area of two large lakes, the largest being Lake Cowichan, covering about seventy-five square miles, but not visible from the railway. The other is Shawnigan Lake, popular with the good people of Victoria as a summer resort. Two excellent hotels, two miles apart, have been built here, and each of them adjoins the railway and is close to the lake.

The Gentleman Farmer's Paradise

Twelve miles farther on the line crosses the Cowichan river and runs into the pretty little town of Duncan's, which, in spite of its size, is one of the best known places on Vancouver Island. The people of the town and surrounding district are intensely English, so much so that the place is usually spoken of as "Knickerbocker Town" in other parts of British Columbia. Duncan's is, without a shadow of doubt, both thriving and prosperous. The land is occupied by the so-called English "gentleman farmer," who gets a good return for his capital, all the fishing, hunting, and shooting he needs, a climate second to none in the whole world, and the opportunity of wearing his beloved knickerbockers or breeches and leggings without being stared at in wonder and curiosity.

Four miles from Duncan's the line passes Tyee, the principal copper mine and smelter of Vancouver Island; and eight miles farther on reaches Chemainus, on Chemainus Bay. Here the Victoria Lumber Company has its huge lumber mills. Logs are brought down from the forest to the mill by the company's own locomotives and cars running on its privately owned track, and ocean-going steamers and sailing vessels load the sawn lumber at a wharf alongside the mill for almost every habitable part of the globe. Soon after leaving Chemainus the railroad enters the great coal-bearing district which exists for many miles along the eastern coast of the island. On our right, as we go north, lies Oyster Bay, a beauti- inlet. Here is Ladysmith, shipping point for the great mines of the Wellington Collieries Company, whose wharves, bunkers, cheeks, sidings and trestle bridges form such an important item in the life and activity of the little town, which received its name in honor of the Ladysmith of South Africa.

Nanaimo: The "Coal City."

Nine miles farther on we reach South Wellington and more collieries; and about fifteen minutes later Nanaimo, the "Coal City," and second largest town on Vancouver Island. Nanaimo is a most delightful city; it is even quaint, and needs only some old ruined castle or Elizabethan house to complete the picture. Its streets turn and twist in all directions, and are absolutely devoid of the geometrical precision so prevalent in those of nearly every other Canadian town. Some of the hostelries are known as "inns," whereas the term "hotel" is almost invariably applied throughout the Dominion. The glory of Nanaimo is its almost land-locked harbor.

The city has a population of 8,000, an excellent water system, electric light, gas and telephones. Its principal industries are mining, lumbering and fishing. Three large coal mining companies are at work in the immediate neighborhood, and two important lumber companies are located here. The fishing industry at present is almost entirely in the hands of the Japanese. During the herring season some five or six hundred men are employed, and from forty to fifty million pounds of fish are caught. The great bulk of this is exported to Japan and China. Quite recently a local company has ben formed and incorporated for the purpose of engaging in the business of canning, curing, and packing food products, the chief of which will be the various kinds of fish caught along the Pacific Coast, and it will make a specialty of canning herrings when in season. Next to wheat and meal, fish is the principal staple of the world, and, strange as it may seem, there is not a cannery for putting up herring along the whole of the Pacific Coast, although it appears to be one of the homes of this particular fish. With the type of machinery now owned by the company, which, by the way, was purchased from Messrs. Rhodes & Sons, of Wakefield, herring can be put up in the form of bloaters, fresh herrings, kippered herrings, and herrings in tomato sauce. During the herring run, which begins early in November, fish are obtainable in unlimited quantities for canning and packing purposes at prices ranging from $3.50 to $8.00 per ton.

In the immediate vicinity of Nanaimo there are many hundreds of acres of rich fruit and farming lands. The annual rainfall amounts to about 40 inches, and the climate is as equable as that of any other district on Vancouver Island. The country roads are well kept, and are much favored by motorists. As a centre for sportsmen, Nanaimo is unsurpassed. Fish are plentiful in sea, lake, river and stream; deer and feathered game are abundant within a few miles, and bears, panthers, wolves, and other big game are by no means scarce in the interior of the Island.

FEMALE BEAUTY

Auguste Rodin, in some remarks recorded in the Matin, speaks of the beauty of woman ancient and modern. "Maitre, do you easily find beautiful models?" he was asked. "Yes." "Beauty, then, is not very rare in our country?" "No." "And is it lasting?" "It changes quickly. I would not say that woman is like a landscape that the sun's inclination changes ceaselessly; but the comparison is correct. Real youth. . . . lasts scarcely more than six months. When the girl becomes a woman, it is another sort of beauty, still admirable, but nevertheless less pure."

"But, tell me, do you not think that ancient beauty much surpassed that of our time, and that modern women are far from equalling those who posed to Phidias?"

"Pas du tout!"

"Nevertheless, the beauty of the Greek Venus——"

"Artists, then, had eyes to see, whilst, today, they are blind; that is all the difference. Greek women were beautiful, but beauty resided in the mind of the sculptors who represented them.

Modern Equals Ancient

"Women of today are their equals, especially Southern Europeans. Modern Italians, for example, belong to the same Mediterranean type as the models of Phidias. The type is chiefly characterized by the equality of width of the shoulders with the lower part of the trunk."

"But did not the Barbarian invasion alter, by intermarriages, antique beauty?"

"No. It is possible to suppose that the Barbarian races were less fine and less well balanced than Mediterranean races, but time removed the stains of a mixture of blood and allowed the harmony of the old type to reappear.

"In the union of the beautiful with the ugly, it is always the beautiful which finally triumphs. Nature, by a divine law, constantly tends towards the best—tends without ceasing towards perfection.

"By the side of the Mediterranean type exists a northern type, to which belong many French women, as well as the women of Germanic and Slav races.

"In this type the lower trunk is strongly developed and the shoulders are narrower. It is the structure, you observe, in the nymphs of Jean Goujon, in the Venus of the 'Judgment of Paris' painted by Watteau, and in the 'Diana' of Houdon.

"In fact," said Rodin, "beauty is everywhere. Beauty is character and expression."

A German View

On the other hand, Professor Reinhart Thilo, of Berlin, writing in the North German Gazette, gives it as his opinion that female beauty is fading all over the modern world. For this fact, if indeed it be a fact, he assigns three causes.

The first of these, says Professor Thilo, is excessive indulgence in outdoor sports. He thinks it well that the size of women's hands and feet is increased by athletic sports, for their "worship of small hands and feet is pure fetishism." But he says almost regretfully, that too much exercise spoils the feminine curves and produces lumpy, muscular excrescences where nature intended only smooth roundedness."

The second cause ruining woman's beauty is her craze for a slender figure. The so-called "robe collante" (dress glued on), says Thilo, simply falsifies the natural lines and injures health. The craze for slenderness is working harm, particularly in the United States and Sweden.

Thirdly and last, according to this authority, the change in the female mind, in woman's way of thinking, is affecting her outward appearance. For example, instead of desiring sincere love, modern women encourage flirtation. That motherliness which appears clearly in the beast mediaeval statuary and paintings, even of maidens, is disappearing from the features of modern women.

———o———

Customer—What is the correct style in Easter hats this year?

Milliner—Well, there is a great deal of latitude in the choice of styles this season, madam.

Customer—Well, I want one as—er—latitudinous as you can make it.—Chicago Tribune.

Literature Music Art

By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Extracts From the Gospel of Buddha

Ye that suffer from the tribulations of life, ye that have to struggle and endure, ye that yearn for a life of truth, rejoice at the glad tidings.

There is balm for the wounded, and there is bread for the hungry. There is water for the thirsty, and there is hope for the despairing. There is light for those in darkness, and there is inexhaustible blessing for the upright.

Heal your wounds, ye wounded, and eat your fill, ye hungry. Rest, ye weary, and ye who are thirsty quench your thirst. Look up to the light, ye that sit in darkness; be full of good cheer, ye that are forlorn.

Trust in truth, ye that love the truth, for the kingdom of righteousness is founded upon earth. The darkness of error is dispelled by the light of truth. We can see our way and make firm and certain steps.

Buddha, our Lord, has revealed the truth. The truth cures our diseases and redeems us from perdition; the truth strengthens us in life and in death; the truth alone can conquer the evils of error.

Rejoice at the glad tidings.

Look about you and contemplate life.

Everything is transient and nothing endures. There is birth and decay; there is combination and separation.

The glory of the world is like a flower; it stands at full bloom in the morning and fades in the heat of the day.

Wherever you look there is a rushing and a pushing, an eager pursuit of pleasures, a panic flight from pain and death, a vanity fair, and the flames of burning desires.

Is there nothing permanent in the world? Is there in the universal turmoil no resting place where our troubled hearts can find peace? Is there nothing everlasting?

Is there no cessation of anxiety? Can the burning desires not be extinguished? When shall the mind become tranquil and composed?

Ye who long for life, know that immortality is hidden in transiency. Ye who wish for a happiness that contains not the seeds of disappointment or of regret, follow the advice of the great Master and lead a life of righteousness. Ye who yearn for riches, come and receive treasures that are eternal.

The Truth is eternal: it knows neither birth nor death; it has no beginning and no end. Hail the truth, O mortals! Let the truth take possession of your souls.

The truth is the immortal part of the mind. The possession of truth is wealth, and a life of happiness.

Establish the truth in your mind, for the truth is the image of the Eternal; it portrays the immutable; it reveals the everlasting; the truth gives unto mortals the boon of immortality.

Cleanse yourselves of sin and sanctify your lives. There is no other way of reaching the truth.

Learn to distinguish between Self and Truth. Self is the cause of selfishness and the source of sin; Truth cleaves to no self; it is universal and leads to justice and to righteousness.

If we liberate our souls from our petty selves, wish no ill to others, and become clear as a crystal diamond, reflecting the light of truth, what a radiant picture will appear in us, mirroring things as they are, without the admixture of burning desires, without the distortion of erroneous illusion, without the agitation of sinful unrest.

He who seeks self must learn to distinguish between the false self and the true self. His ego and all his egotism are false. . . . He only who identifies himself with the truth will attain Nirvana and he who has entered Nirvana has attained Buddhahood; he has acquired the highest bliss; he has become that which is eternal and immortal. . . . The extinction of self is salvation; the annihilation of self is the condition of enlightenment; the blotting out of self is Nirvana.

As rain breaks through an ill-thatched house, passion will break through an unreflecting mind.

Few are there among men who cross the river and reach the goal. The great multitudes are running up and down the shore; but there is no suffering for him who has finished his journey.

Evil thought is the most dangerous thief; virtue is the most precious treasure.

Ignorance causes the ruin of the world.

And finally (the mirror of truth) is the consciousness that the disciple is possessed of faith in the Order, believing in the efficacy of a union among those men and women who are anxious to walk in the noble eightfold path, believing this church of the Buddha, of the righteous, the upright, the just, the law-abiding, to be worthy of honor, of hospitality, of gifts and of reverence; to be the supreme sowing-ground of merit for the world; to be possessed of the virtues beloved by the good, virtues unbroken, intact, unspotted, unblemished, virtues which make men truly free, virtues which are praised by the wise, are untarnished by the desire of selfish aims, either now or in a future life, or by the belief in the efficacy of outward acts, and are conducive to high and holy thought. . . . He who possesses the mirror of truth is free from fear, will find comfort in the tribulations of life, and his life will be a blessing to all his ellow-creatures.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

The Flute of the Gods

In this story of the aborigines of the New World, there is much that is poetic and picturesque, and the whole recital is full of interest, especially to those who are at all familiar with the history of the Indians of Mexico and South America generally. We are given descriptions of many of the old rites and ceremonies when the ancient religion demanded the sacrifice of human victims, we are introduced to some entertaining Spanish characters, and treated to several love-stories which give the book much of its charm.

"The Flute of the Gods," by Marah Ellis Ryan: Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, Canada.

J. Storer Clouston gives us something very amusing in his story, "The Prodigal Father." It is an absurdly impossible story, but so laughable that we overlook its irreconcilibility to facts. Heriot Walkingshaw, an old and very respectable Scottish lawyer, having developed symptoms of disease, consults a new and unknown young physician, who makes him the subject of an experiment. The first effect of his experimenting is to apparently bring the aged gentleman to his deathbed, where most of his relatives, particularly his oldest son, in anticipation of the fortune he will leave behind, are not sorry to see him. The old family physician has been called in, and all believe the last moment has come, when the erstwhile staid and abstemious Mr. Walkingshaw sits up in bed and demands a bottle of champagne. Later still he calls for a cigar, and then deliberately, though slightly apologetically, asks what there is to be for dinner, and if the meal cannot be hurried a little. His outraged relatives, having mourned and wept to the sincerest of their ability, feel an instinctive resentment at the changed state of affairs. The oldest son, Andrew, who would have profited most from his death, can scarcely conceal his disappointment and chagrin. Mr. Walkingshaw not only entirely recovers, but begins to grow miraculously younger. As the weight of his years decreases, his manners and his tastes change. He entirely loses his sedateness, his rigid sense of discipline. He glories in new clothes and in lavish expenditure. From standing in the way of the happy consummation of his youngest daughter's love affair, he goes to the other extreme, and becomes the fiancee's friend and patron. He helps his youngest son to success in his matrimonial venture. As these two of the children are the only ones who have any affection for Mr. Walkingshaw, the reader is glad to see them happily settled. Andrew is made to take a very subordinate position in the firm of which he formerly had almost complete control. His anger knows no bounds. He tries to thwart his father and finally almost manages to confine him in a lunatic asylum. For a time the unscrupulous Andrew is successful in his schemes, but eventually the rejuvenated Mr. Walkingshaw turns up again, in the form of a youth and claims Andrew as his father. The resemblance between them is so striking, and Mr. Walkingshaw has so many accomplices to further prove his statements, that Andrew is in a fair way to be disgraced forever. He is forced to compromise. The denouement is very funny.

The Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, Canada.

William Thomson's "Life of Lord Kelvin," which the Macmillan Company published in two volumes a few weeks ago, has served to revive interest in the personality of this famous scientist of the nineteenth century. Among other points raised, is the question of his nationality. A correspondent in the New York Times clears this up beyond a doubt. He writes as follows: "The Great Duke of Wellington, when taunted with being an Irishman, is said to have observed that a man is not a horse because he had been born in a stable, and Lord Kelvin might equally exclaim that one is not a fish if he happened to be born at sea. It is true Kelvin first beheld the light of day in the Emerald Isle, but he was of Scotch parentage and passed practically the whole of his long life in Scotland, while, when he was raised to the peerage, it was not to Ireland he went for a title, as assuredly he would have done had he considered himself to be an Irishman, the Kelvin being a small stream which runs through the city of Glasgow.

FICTION THAT SELLS

The New York Sun in an article on the best selling modern fiction, gave the results of an investigation made by The Bookman, the object of which was to ascertain which were the twelve best selling novels for a period of five years. The list as finally drawn up was headed by Owen Wister's The Virginian. Others which are included among the twelve were Charles Mayor's Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall, Winston Churchill's Coniston and Owen Wister's Lady Baltimore.

A similar investigation of books of a religious flavor placed James Lane Allen's The Choir Invisible and The Reign of Law prominent among the leaders.

IN UNKNOWN LANDS

Two books of travel recently published by the Macmillan Company not only throw light upon considerable areas of hitherto unknown territory, but emphasize the contrast between the two great schools of explorers and adventurers. For years Sven Hedin has devoted his life to the bleak wilderness of Tibet, pushing frequently in the face of great danger and invariably at the cost of great hardship, further and further into the mysteries of the Forbidden Land. Driven by scientific enthusiasm, he has sought only to add to the world's geographical wisdom, until today he is recognized as the authority on what is at the same time one of the most inhospitable and most interesting regions in the world.

If Sven Hedin is the type of the adventurist scientist, so Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson, D. S. O., the author of In the Grip of the Nyika and The Man-Eaters of Tsavo, is the type of Englishman who has built the British Empire. In the Grip of the Nyika is the record of two expeditions through the wilderness in the service of the government of British East Africa. There is little said of the purposes of the journeys but doubtless Col. Patterson did the work well. On the other hand what he believes his readers to be really interested in, is the endless and ever-varied adventures with the big game. East Africa, as all the world knows now, is the sportmen's paradise and Col. Patterson has all his class's love of sport.

What excitement the lion, the rhinoceros, the elephant, and creatures whose names ring strange in the ears of stay-at-homes, failed to provide, the perplexities of the country and the doubtful attitude of the natives abundantly supplied. There was in fact a little too much excitement. Of the two Europeans who accompanied the author only one came back to Nairobi, Col. Patterson himself barely escaped the grip of the nyika, and the trail of his safari is marked with the bones of more than one of his native followers. The story of it all is told with that English detestation of exaggeration, that horror of anything approaching boasting, which are almost as charming within the covers of a book as they are in real life. Colonel Patterson writes a narrative of adventure, danger, hardship and determination with a simplicity and restraint which are as effective as the most developed art.

Quite incidentally, In the Grip of the Nyika is remarkably informing. As the author has no desire to prove himself a hero he does not confine himself to those episodes in which he played the part of one. In consequence we have all kinds of sidelights on life in the nyika, or wilderness, and on the characters of black and white alike. Despite the fact that Col. Patterson laments the ruin of more than ten score films, from which he had hoped much, there is a profusion of excellent photographs which do much to make British East Africa visible to our imaginations.

By quite another method Sven Hedin arrives at a similar end—the vivid depicting of an unknown country. The famous explorer is a geographical enthusiast. Of sport he may be personally fond but, not being an Englishman, in the presence of his chosen work all thought of sport vanishes. It was not for that that he spent more than two years alone in as dreary a wilderness as the world has to offer. Trans Himalaya, the record of his travels, is in a way a succession of geographical triumphs, achieved without bloodshed but at a cost in privation and hardship equal to that of many a hard fought campaign.

When Sven Hedin began to plan his journey, he thought chiefly of the extensive areas of entirely unexplored country north of the upper Brahmaputra which had never been traversed by Europeans or Indian pundits. "This much was certain," he writes, "that this region presented the grandest problems which remained still unsolved in the physical geography of Asia. There must exist one or more mountain systems running parallel with the Himalayas and the Karakorum range; there must be found peaks and ridges on which the eye of the explorer had never lighted. There, no doubt, were nomad tribes, who left their winter pastures in spring, and during the summer wandered about on the higher plains where the new grass had sprung up from the poor soil. But whether a settled population dwelt there, whether there were monasteries where a lama, punctual as the sun, gave the daily summons to prayer from the roof by blowing through a shell—that no one knew. Tibetan literature, old and recent, was searched in vain for information; nothing could be found but fanciful conjectures about the existence of a mighty chain, which were of no value as they did not accord with the reality and were not based on any actual fact."

Nevertheless, Dr. Hedin found the mighty chain and from the name he gave it, Trans Himalaya, comes the title of his book. The exploration of these gigantic mountains, and the discovery of the sources of the Brahmaputra and the Indus, are perhaps the results of the journey to which Dr. Hedin himself attributes the most importance. The general, unscientific reader will probably consider the flood of information upon the natives, the strange mysteries of the Lama region, the life and character of the Tashi Lama in the holy residence of Tashi Lunpo, as even more valuable. Sven Hedin's point of view is well expressed in the following passage which explains why he did not reach Lhasa, the one Tibetan name which, until now, has been really familiar in the Western world. He is describing a boat trip down the Tsangpo, or Brahmaputra.

"We fall into reverie on this fairy-like voyage. A thought occurs to me: Shall we travel on to the mouth of the Ke-chu and thence go up to Lhasa on foot? We can travel by night and hide ourselves during the day and Tibetan is Rabsang's mother-tongue. But it passes away as quickly as the eddies beside the boat. In Lhasa I could add nothing to the knowledge acquired by Younghusband's expeditions two years before; my hopes were fixed on the friendship of the Tashi Lama. On the Sela-la I had conceived a great fancy for the Trans Himalaya, and no geographical problem on earth had greater attractions for me. All my future enterprises should have the object of making as thorough a scientific investigation of the Trans Himalaya as could possibly be accomplished by one man in a single journey. Yes, this task was so tremendous that my former longing for Lhasa died away like the red of even in the Tsangpo valley, this gigantic colonnade of granite, this royal highway of Buddha, which breaking through the mountains and becoming hazy in the far east, leads direct to the mouth of the Lhasa valley, while we now glide along on its floor of liquid emerald to the holiest town of Lamaism."

The holiest town of Lamaism is Tashi-Lunpo, the home of the Tashi Lama. The Dalai Lama fled from Lhasa before the British advance, the Tashi Lama remained at his post. The inevitable result was that the pontiff whom Dr. Hedin visited in his monastery has taken the place in the hearts of his people of his recreant colleague. No such opportunity has ever before been enjoyed by a European. Dr. Hedin penetrated into the very heart of the Forbidden Land and talked intimately to the most sacred representative of a religion pre-eminent for the fanatical devotion of its followers. His experience in that monastery, hidden in the unknown wilds of Tibet, would have stirred the blood of a less imaginative man than the celebrated Swede.

There is, indeed, throughout the entire book, an appeal to the imagination, to the wanderlust latent in us all, which is irresistible. The very desolation of the land, the almost incredible dreariness, the strange character of nomads and priests isolated for long centuries—all have a fascination of their own which grips the reader as it has gripped Sven Hedin. Few would be willing or able to follow even a little way along his trail, but the reading is as easy as the traveling was hard.



AN HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH

The above is an interesting reproduction from a photograph, the property of Captain E. L. D. Boyle, of a group of acting sub-lieutenants of the Royal Navy taken at Whale Island, Portsmouth, during the summer in 1885. The photograph was kindly placed at our disposal recently, its great interest lying in the fact that among the group is young Prince George, now His Majesty King George the Fifth. The names of the officers from left to right read as follows:—

Patrick M. Stewart, Acting Sub-Lieutenant.
Frederich C. H. Allrutz, ditto
Charles de la B. Granville, ditto
Rosslyn E. Wemyss, ditto
H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, ditto
Edward H. Mowbray, ditto
Edward L. D. Boyle, ditto
Thomas B. S. Adair, Lt. Junior Staff Officer of Gunnery School.
Percy M. Scott, Lt. Senior Staff Officer of Gunnery School.
Arthur Cole Lowry, Act. Sub-Lieut.

With the exception of the two staff officers, all the others were intimately associated with the Prince, now King George, for a considerable time. All were in the same class during the Sub-Lieutenant's course at Greenwich and Portsmouth, from September, 1884, until October, in 1885.

Several of this group have made a mark since 1885, the most notable, probably, being Lieutenant Scott, now Admiral Sir Percy Scott, who practically initiated the movement resulting in the present excellent shooting in the British Navy. He first showed what could be done in the way of improved shooting when captain of the second-class cruiser Scylla, in which Mr. Allrutz was a lieutenant. Mr. Wemyss, now a post captain and commodore second-class, was a midshipman in the Bacchante, in which vessel Prince George visited Japan in 1881, with his brother, the late Duke of Clarence. Captain Wemyss was subsequently second in command of the Ophir, the special vessel in which the present King, then Duke of York, visited all the British dominions and opened the first Commonwealth parliament in Australia. The present Commander-in-Chief of the British Squadron in Eastern waters, Sir Alfred Winsloe, was captain of the Ophir at the time.

Captain Wemyss also organized the teaching staff and became the first commanding officer of the Naval School at Osborne, Isle of Wight, under the new system of training for naval officers.

Lieutenant Adair was subsequently captain of the ill-fated first-class battleship Montagu, when she was wrecked recently off Lundy Island in the Bristol Channel. He was, however, a man of exceptional ability, and it is a great pity that the British government did not retain his services owing to the unfortunate incident of the Montagu.

Lieutenant Lowry distinguished himself by saving life and his efforts in this direction finally caused his death from pneumonia, the result of exposure in the act of saving a comrade.

Perhaps it is due to us to add something of the career of Captain Boyle, to whom we are indebted for this historic photograph and who has kindly supplied the above details. He visited this country in the eighties, and is well known as being the officer in charge of the newly-built cruisers Nisshin and Kasuga, during their eventful voyage from the builders' hands in England to Japan at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war. There are many who will remember the evening spent in Kobe in celebration of the safe arrival of these valuable vessels, doubly valuable at that time of war, and which were shortly afterwards distinguishing themselves in the attacks on Port Arthur. Captain Boyle is now representing the interests in Japan of Messrs. Armstrong in connection with the Muroran Steel Foundry enterprise.

POETIC MADNESS

Professor Woodberry's "The Inspiration of Poetry," published a few weeks ago, has called forth an extensive article in the New York Times on the general subject of American verse with special reference to Professor Woodberry's ideas. In the course of his remarks, the reviewer, Mr. William A. Bradley, writes: "Nowhere in the world, probably, has the idea that poetic genius bears a distinct pathological relation to insanity found so hospitable a reception as in this country, where the prevailing lack of genius becomes therefore a sound guarantee of inherent wholesomeness in the race." Following this statement, Mr. Bradley points out that the author of "The Inspiration of Poetry" does not agree with this popular view. He believes that poetic genius is characterized not by an unbalanced or diseased reason or by any temporary fury and aberration, but rather by a suspension of reason.

In commenting upon American poetry, the Times points out that Prof. Woodberry agrees with Emerson in finding its greatest fault to lie in the absence of abandonment or poetic ecstacy. Emerson, with the ancient Greeks, believed that this quality was of divine origin; the average American, with his lack of abandonment and his abhorrence of whatever escapes the control of common sense is wont to regard it as plain madness; Professor Woodberry explains it in his book on purely rational grounds.

Mr. Bradley concludes his discussion with the expression of the hope that the great American poet may soon come. "Meanwhile," he adds, "it is well for us who 'hunger,' as Emerson says, for poetry and eloquence, without well knowing what these things are save by rote and hearsay, to be reminded by a teacher like Prof. Woodberry of the fresh sources of emotion that must spring in us before we can break through our hard and narrow mental attitude toward life and come to shape the idea, the image, the dream."

An Hour with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

The affairs of England were at a pretty low ebb when Elizabeth came to the throne. Calais, the last remnant of English possessions on the continent, had been taken by the French, who were thus in a position to dominate the Channel. The French king was married to Mary Queen of Scots, and it was well known that he designed to add England to his domains, if the fortune of war should favor him. Ireland was torn with civil war, but worse than all, the people were distracted by religious discord. There was no army, no fleet and no money in the treasury. The country had been humiliated by defeat in Mary's foolish wars. The situation was summed up in an appeal sent to the Royal Council by the people, which said: "If God start not forth to the helm, we be at the point of greatest misery that can happen to any people, which is to become thrall to a foreign nation."

Elizabeth was at this time twenty-five years of age. She possessed her father's intellectual force. He had educated her in a manly school. She was a bold horsewoman, a skillful shot, a clever disputant. She read Greek, Latin and French with equal facility. She was fond of music and loved dancing. In person and manner she was attractive, being better looking than her mother, Anne Boleyn, and having all her fascination. It is probably no exaggeration to say that she was the most accomplished woman of her time. Henry VIII. had many faults, but he certainly knew how to educate his daughter so as to fit her for the throne. In religious matters Elizabeth had no very strong convictions. She was known to favor Protestantism, yet she conformed to the practices of the Roman Catholic church. She seems to have held the view that, while it was advisable that there should be only one form of public worship, the matter of individual belief was unimportant. Hence she would not permit of any inquiry into matters of conscience, while exacting conformity to the form of worship, which she restored after her breach with Rome. She was diplomatic and of a temper that refused to be hurried. She seems to have trusted very much to the curative effects of time, postponing decisions as long as she was able, and thereby giving public opinion a chance to shape itself. She realized the weakness of her position and was determined to first of all strengthen herself among her own people, whose loyalty to the Crown had been greatly lessened by the folly and cruelties of her predecessor.

It is hard to say what might have been the future of England if a more concilliatory Pope had occupied St. Peter's chair when Elizabeth came to the throne. But Paul the Fourth was a man of high temper and his views of his power were exalted. When Elizabeth notified him of her accession to the throne, he reproached her severely, recalled the judgment that had declared her legitimate and demanded that she should submit her claims to him for decision. But on the question of her legitimacy Elizabeth was adamant and she found in her minister, William Cecil, a statesman of the same resolution. Elizabeth, it will be remembered, was declared entitled to the succession by and Act of Parliament passed in the lifetime of her father, and to submit a decision of Parliament to the judgment of the Pope was something that she well knew the people of England would not tolerate, even if she had been disposed to accede to the demand. Perhaps there has never been a more critical period in all English history than this. In matters religious, as things were then, it made very little difference whether the nation was Catholic or Protestant. The distinction between the two religions was chiefly in name so far as the very great majority of the people were concerned. A few of the more advanced thinkers made much of theological questions, but the people generally, whether they called themselves one thing or the other, were much the same in their religious tenets and practices. But the question of papal supremacy in secular matters was another question. Here there was a wide divergence of view. It was claimed by the Pope that he had authority to set aside the most solemn enactments of Parliament, and, if Elizabeth had conceded the claim, it is doubtful if the English people, resolute as they were in their resolve to be self-governing, would have been able to resist the combination of forces, which could have been brought to bear against them. There is little doubt that, if Elizabeth had submitted her claims to the Pope, there would have been an uprising in the kingdom, and there is even less doubt that in such an event the French king would have landed a large force in Scotland, invaded England and, in all probability, have placed Mary Stuart on the throne, whereby England would have become merely an appanage of the French crown. There is no doubt also that such a plan was in contemplation, but the firmness of Elizabeth, backed up as she was by the whole body of the English people, made its consummation impossible.

The Queen was supported by the Church in her stand, although the bishops sought to lessen its force by declaring in Convocation that authority in all matters of faith and discipline belongs to them alone, by which they simply intended to soften to English ears the claim that the Pope was supreme in matters of religion. On the advice of Cecil, the Queen asked Parliament to re-enact the law of Edward by which the jurisdiction of the Crown over ecclesiastical subjects was asserted, and the statute of Mary declaring that the Church was independent of the state was repealed. She also made an order requiring the clergy to take a solemn oath that they renounced all allegiance to any foreign authority in matters civil or religious. The rupture with Rome was therefore complete. These steps were followed by the abolition of the Mass and the restoration of the form of Common Prayer prepared by Cranmer. But Elizabeth was in no sense of the word a religious reformer. If she bade Protestantism the religion of the kingdom, she was not influenced in so doing by any considerations of conscience, but throughout her course in these matters was simply exhibiting the police of a resolute woman, determined to maintain the lawfulness of her mother's marriage, her own legitimacy and the legality of her own title to the Crown. In the reference to Henry VIII. it was said that the part which Anne Boleyn played in the history of England was difficult to measure, and it was only by taking account of what steps Elizabeth was forced to take in the protection of her own interests that we get a clear idea of the influnce which the life of this sprightly daughter of an English squire, who for a few short years was queen consort, had upon the affairs not only of England but of the world. The turning point in the history of England was the act of Elizabeth in refusing to submit her right to the throne to be passed upon by the Pope. Three and a half centuries have passed since then, but we are living today under the effects of this resolution of a girl of twenty-five.

AN ERA OF CHANGE

We have seen in previous articles how slow human ingenuity was during the early part of last century to take advantage of inventions and discoveries in various major lines of activity. The same thing holds true of the domestic art of sewing. Most writers attribute the invention of the sewing machine to Elias Howe, and it is frequently said that his great achievement was to devise a needle with the eye near its point. This is not correct. Howe's chief patent was the use of a needle with the eye near its point in combination with a shuttle. The eye-pointed needle was an English invention and was patented in 1841. There is practically no difference between that needle and those in use at the present day. The credit for the first sewing machine also belongs to an Englishman, who patented one in 1790. Not very much use was made of this invention, nor of the numerous others that during the next half century were devised and patented. In 1830 a French inventor made a sewing machine that was used in making leather clothing for the French army, but an indignant mob destroyed it because they said it was depriving people of a chance to work. Until 1849 the various sewing machines were fed with the material by hand, and were necessarily unsatisfactory, but in that year a device for self-feeding was patented by a man named Bachelor. All the machines up to this time made only chain stitches, but Elias Howe was experimenting, and in 1857 he produced his first practical sewing machine, which made a lock stitch. It was a machine of practical value, although rude compared to later inventions. The Singer and the Wheeler machines appeared at the same time, the patents having been granted on the same day, namely, on August 12, 1851. Then Grover entered the field with his machine. There were thus four claimants for the right to make sewing machines, Howe, Wheeler, Singer and Grover. Litigation ensued, each claiming that the others had infringed his patents, but it was finally settled by a mutual understanding by virtue of which a certain sum was paid to Howe, and the manufacture of machines was thrown open to all persons on payment of a royalty of $3 a machine. Such was the origin and early history of an invention that has proved of incalculable usefulness to mankind. It seems difficult to understand how the human race for so many thousands of years failed to hit upon so simple a device for the performance of such necessary work.

A hundred years ago about 80 per cent. of the population of the United States were employed in working on the farms of the country. Now the proportion is about 30 per cent. There has been a reduction in the number of farm laborers in most countries in the world, and it is largely due to the invention of improved farm implements. For uncounted centuries farmers were content to use the scythe and sickle to cut their grain. These appliances seemed to be the consummation of human ingenuity. There were slight improvements in form, temper and weight, but there was no substantial difference between the scythe of the year 1830 and that with which the farmer in ancient Babylonia cut his grain. In that year Cyrus McCormick invented the reaper, an invention that has revolutionized wheat culture. Wheat, as every one knows, must be harvested quickly after it has ripened; it was therefore impossible for any farmer to cultivate a large area. In respect to this machine as to all others, there was a considerable period between the time the first suggestion of a mechanical reaper was made and the manufacture of a machine capable of practical use, and as was the case in nearly every line of effort, the chief activity in experiment was in England and the United States. The place occupied by France, Germany and other European countries in the development of labor-saving devices was at the outset very small. In most all instances the new ideas originated in England, although in not a few cases they were carried out to a practical conclusion in the United States. The reaping and mowing machines may be credited without qualification to United States inventors. The modern harvesting machine is simply an amplification of the ideas developed by McCormick and Hussey, the latter having been the inventor of the mowing machine. Without these, and other labor-saving farm implements, modern society, as it is now constituted, would be impossible. They are therefore properly to be regarded as essential factors in this great era of change.

In ploughs we note another illustration of the slowness of men to make improvements. For thousands of years farmers did not plough the ground in the sense that we understand the process. They only stirred the surface, using for that purpose a forked stick. This was replaced after a time with a similar device cut out of a block of wood. Through many centuries an evolution in ploughs proceeded. The fork of the plough that entered the ground was made larger and larger, until it assumed the form of a pointed block with one handle. Then some one thought of making the point of iron, and this sort of plough is in use in many parts of Europe and elsewhere even now. About two hundred years ago the sheathing of the mould-boards with iron was tried, but it was not so successful as to be very generally adopted. In 1797 a plough made of a single piece of cast iron and having two handles was patented, but it was found that when the point wore off it could not be replaced. Yet it was not until 1813 that the plan of making a plough in several parts was adopted. Later the use of chilled iron was found to be feasible, and the modern plough was placed in the hands of farmers. The history of the plough is the history of the human race, and its development from a forked stick, which merely stirred the surface, to a series of chilled iron devices, which turn up the soil, exposing new earth to the air and sunlight, and drawn across virgin prairies by steam engines, illustrates in striking fashion the progress of civilization. The modern plough means more food for the masses of the people. It makes modern communities possible. It marks the distinction between ancient and modern times as nothing else does. Its effects have been revolutionary.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

One may meet daily in Victoria, in addition to white men, Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Hindus and Sikhs. The difference between these people is so great as almost to preclude the supposition of a common origin. It is not to these racial distinctions that reference will be made in the series of articles of which this is the first, but to the national characteristics, which distinguish the people of one country from another. No attempt will be made to explain why these differences exist or to define them. We all know that there are marked differences between Englishmen, Scotsmen and Irishmen; that a Belgian differs from his French neighbor; that there are broad distinctions between a Spaniard and Portuguese; that Italians are not like any other people; that the Greeks are unlike their neighbors; that a German is different from a Hollander, who in his turn is unlike a Dane, who is not like a Norwegian or Swede, who also are unlike each other. Hungarians, Poles and Russians are unlike each other, and so it goes all round the circle. In America we find the people of the southern continent different from those of the northern continent, while differing more or less widely from each other. In the United States there is a line of demarcation, more or less distinct, between the north and south, and one seems to be developing both in that country and Canada between the east and the west. In America, however, conditions are of too recent origin to make distinctions very obvious, and probably the freedom of intercourse will, in North America at least, prevent any broad differences from being developed. In Europe the variations are remarkable.

At the beginning of authentic history we find Europe peopled by races at whose origin we can only guess. We know substantially nothing of the inhabitants of Central or Western Europe at the time Greece and Rome attained such development that their traditions were merging into history; but if the inferences from what transpired later can be relied upon, some three or four hundred years before Christ, a race of people of Asiatic origin, and subsequently known as the Celts, were moving westward across the country, driven before other races that were coming from Central Asia. Of the people whom the Celts found in possession of the land we must apparently forever remain in ignorance. The Basques of Spain, the Gascons of France and the ancient Swiss were doubtless survivors of these aboriginal inhabitants, if they were aboriginal, and of these only the Basques have kept their blood at all pure. But be this as it may, about 200 B. C. the Celts were dominant people over a large part of what is now Germany, France, Spain, Britain, Ireland and other parts of western Europe. They had even established themselves to some extent in Asia Minor. They seem to have been the first of the great races to sweep across Europe, although of necessity this statement cannot be made with certainty. Later various races came, such as the Goths, the Vandals, the Huns, the Teutons, the Slavs, and others. The western migratory movement continued over many centuries, and in a general way may be said to have been arrested by Charlemagne, who, by his genius, laid the foundations of modern political Europe. There were other invasions, notably the Moorish invasion of Spain and the Turkish invasion of southeastern Europe. Another important element, that has gone to make up the population of Europe, whose origin we shall endeavor to trace, is that which is generally spoken of as the Scandinavian, and who figure in early European history as the Norsemen. We shall give, as far as the necessarily limited means at our disposal permit, the early history of these several races, show where they settled, how they intermingled and to what parts of the population of Europe they seem to have handed down their most marked characteristics. It will be seen that there has been very much intermingling of blood, and probably we shall in some cases find ourselves wholly at a loss to account for national distinctions.

We saw in the course of the series of articles on "The Beginning of History" that there seems to be reason for the belief that about 7000 B.C. a great catastrophe overthrew such civilization as then existed around the Mediterranean, and that previous to its occurrence there were commercial relations between Egypt, the British Isles and the countries around the Baltic. There is nothing intrinsically improbable about such a suggestion. Not very long ago scholars were of the opinion that the history of the world substantially began with Greece and Rome. Now we know that at dates which make the mythological founding of the city on the Tiber seem modern by comparison, there were civilized and powerful nations working out their destinies. But as yet nothing can be said with any approximation of certainty of the people of Europe at the time when Babylon was founded and the great cities on the Nile were built. If the races, which then occupied the country, did not wholly perish in the ruthless invasion of the Asiatic hordes, they were so completely obliterated that we really know nothing whatever about them, unless we treat the legends of the Norsemen and of the Celtic peoples as having been handed down from previous occupants of the land. We shall, therefore, begin with the consideration of the Celtic race, who may be styled the first historical inhabitants of Europe.

A Century of Fiction

XXXIV.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

MAURICE JOKAI

Before making any sort of study of a man, who has made it his life work to portray his compatriots, and the characteristics of his native land in his novels, it is as well to glance briefly at the country he represents. Maurice Jokai easily takes first place among modern Hungarian novelists, and his works partake of all the attractive peculiarities which render Hungarian literature so unique and interesting.

Hungary is blessed by nature with unnumbered charms of wonderful and diversified scenery. In some of the states the tops of the mountain ranges are so high as to be almost eternally wrapped in clouds, and white from year's end to year's end with snow; again, through many miles of country the hills will be low-lying and softly verdured, mountain lakes reflecting back the blue of the sky; streams and torrents catching the sunlight as they race madly along to join the great river, for the Danube forms the chief outlet for all the smaller bodies of water. Some process of nature and time has formed wonderful caverns in the rocks and hills of certain portions of the country, and every cave has its tradition or legend, for the history of Hungary is very romantic and begins with the appearance of the Magyars in Europe about the year 884. Although there are many races represented in Hungary, the Magyars form the principal element. It is they who have given the world what is best in Hungarian music and literature.

Emil Reich thus describes their position in this respect: "The Hungarian writers have been able to lend their works that intimacy between word and sentiment which alone can be productive of high literary finish. The language of the Magyars is one of the idioms of Central Asia, related to Finnish on the one hand and Turkish on the other. It has no similarity whatever with the Aryan languages. It is sonorous and agglutinative; rich in verbal forms and adjectives; and, unlike French, without any stubborn aversion to the coining of new words. It has a peculiar wealth of terms for acoustic phenomena, which is but natural with a people so intensely musical as are the Hungarians. And finally the language of the Magyars is their most powerful political weapon in their struggle against the Slavic nations inhabiting Hungary. Hence the majority of Hungarian writers are at once poets and politicians. Petofi, the greatest of Hungarian poets, was at the same time one of the most formidable of political pamphleteers; and all the more so because his explosives were generally wrapped in a few stanzas. One of his intimate friends was Jokai."

Jokai was born at Komorn, in Hungary, in 1825, and at the age of twenty one he wrote his first novel, which was successful. He married early in life Rose Leborfalvi, a most beautiful woman, and the greatest tragedienne that Hungary has ever known. With all the ardor of youth and the passion of loyalty, he embraced the cause of the Hungarians when they rebelled against Austrian authority. At first victory belonged to him and to his fellow-patriots, but in the end the Austrians, with their Russian allies, proved too much for the comparative handful of loyalists, and Jokai suffered in common with many hundreds when defeat was made certain, and Hungary placed under the dominion of Austria. He was imprisoned, and for some time his life was in danger, but he was saved through the efforts of his lovely wife, resigned himself to the inevitable and, peace and order being restored, settled himself once more to work at his interrupted profession.

He has been a prodigious worker, having produced over three hundred volumes in all, and his novels fittingly represent his wonderful country in their beauty and their infinite variety. Besides his stories he has contributed constantly to periodicals and acted as editor of some of the greatest of the political newspapers.

His versatility is apparently boundless and is only matched by his indefatigable energy. Since the re-opening of the Hungarian Parliament, Jokai has been a member of the Lower House. He is as fluent and as impressive a speaker as he is a writer, and his support has been eagerly sought after. Very few among his country people have been so signally honored by populace and by royal favor as he has. He has acted very often as a plenipotentiary between king and people, and on the occasion of his fiftieth literary anniversary in 1896 he was given one of the most splendid ovations ever tendered a novelist or poet. The whole of Hungary was represented in the festivities, which were on a very grand scale. All of his books were published in an edition de luxe, and from the proceeds of their sale the author was given a present of ninety thousand dollars. The following year he was appointed for life to a membership in the House of Magnates, which is the Hungarian House of Lords.

Black Diamonds

The Black Diamonds of this great story are the coal miners, and its hero Ivan Behrends, a mine owner, and a man of great worth and ability. Because of his inherent honesty some unscrupulous speculators endeavor to outwit him by starting a rival colliery near his own and trying to float a company by tricky stock exchange methods. On every side Ivan for a time meets with disappointment. The girl he loves marries another man and goes away, and the rival companies give evidence of getting the upper hand. But in the end honesty proves the best policy. The fraudulency of his would-be rival is exposed, and Ivan is triumphant. Then Eila, the girl he loves, whose husband has died in the meantime, returns to the colliery, assumes her old-time humble position, that she may be near Ivan, and eventually the two are married. The history is full of clever contrasts between Hungarian high and low, and humble and fashionable society.

AT THE ROLLER RINK

She weighed sixteen stone if she weighed an ounce, and she did weigh an ounce.

The whole rink shook and rumbled as she struggled round in her efforts to master the whirling art.

Suddenly—a terrific thud—a groan—and there, piled up upon the boarding lay a claim of overbalanced femininity.

A dozen stalwarts hastened to her aid. But her avoirdupois was too much for them.

The woman opened her eyes.

"You will have to wait but a moment, madam," politely remarked a third. "We have just sent for the crane. I trust you are not hurt."

"N-n-no, I don't think so!" she gasped bravely back. "But, oh, there are some dreadful lumps in your floor!"

Lumps, be hanged, madam," growled a half-smothere dvoice from underneath. "I'm not a lump, I'm one of the attendants!"

RABBITVILLE SAVES ITS MONEY

A feler was here trying to raze muney to put a fence around the graveyard, but Me and the leading citizens refused to put up a cent for such a useless expense. Them that is berried there can't get out, and us fellows what is out don't want to get in. So whyfore is a fence needed?"—Rabbitville Correspondence, Dallas (Ore.) Optimist.

FLETCHERIZING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

"Bobby," aid his mother, "sit up straight and don't tuck your napkin under your chin. I've told you hundreds of times——"

"There!" exploded Tommy; "you've made me lose the count! I don't know now whether it's 256 or 356 times I've chewed this clam!"

Teacher—"Johnny, what remains when you take three from six?"

Johnny—"I dunno."

Teacher—"If you placed six marbles in your pocket, and three had gone when you looked again, what would you find?"

Johnny—"Hole, I guess."

Giles—"Say, you didn't get your hair cut at a barber shop, did you?"

Miles—"Of course not. A locksmith did the job."

Giles—"Huh! It looks more like the work of a hackman.

Said a spinster: "I think it is funny
That no man ever called me his honey."
Said a friend: "On my word!
This would not have occurred
If you had a great big pile of money."

The Optimist—"It's a great comfort to have a little one about the house."

The Pessimist—"Yep; when company you don't like calls you can make the child recite."

Six months after marrying another woman a man's old flames begin to look like shining lights.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

SUCCESS WITH BROODER CHICKS

During the past winter I built a hover and colony brood coop. The coop resembles several of the colony coops now on the market, there is a pulley style in the centre of the front of the coop, in which there are two window pulleys hung with 12-lb. window weights to conveniently operate the two roof doors. It is a great advantage and no reason why it should not be attached to any coop where the roof is in the form of a door to be raised or lowered.

Size of the coop is 3x6 feet by 13 inches high in the back and three feet high in front. It has a movable partition in the centre to be used only when the chicks are very young or in cold weather. The front is composed of two doors, with a sash door inside the wire frame, the main doors are hinged on the side, the inside door or sash is hung from the top and swings out, operated by the use of a transom lifter that holds the sash at any angle desired.

Both ends of the coop are built alike with an entrance door in each. A wire netting yard (one inch mesh) 3x6 feet and 13 inches high, the top made in two doors, is used as an exercising place and can be used at either end of the coop. This is very important for when the ground gets foul the yard should be changed and the ground of the old yard sown to grain. This will not only purify the ground but also grow green feed for the chicks at the same time.

Under the roof doors are a pair of frames covered with waterproof cloth to be closed when the weather is stormy or used as a sunshade in summer. It furnishes lots of light in the coop, which is very necessary under our system. The opening under the roof is also fitted with moveable wire netting screens to be used when the weather is pleasant, then it is not necessary to close the canvas door or board door except at night. The outside or roof door is covered with a heavy roofing paper, making the coop water tight. This is general in the kind of coop we are using, the real difference from any other being, it is more convenient to operate.

The hover is 20x20 inches square, has four adjustable legs which makes it convenient to operate at 4 inches, 5 inches and 6 inches from the floor, according to the age of the chick. We have control of the heat at all times and run it from 100 to 70 degrees. The heat in the coop is so affected by the heat from the hover as to make the coop 10 degrees warmer than the outside temperature.

The coldest we have had, was down to freezing for several nights. It is very necessary to prevent chicks from crowding and the only way it can be done is to supply a warm hover. This will cause the chicks to spread out around the edges, and so far we have had no crowding among our chickens.

March 3rd we placed fifty day-old chicks under the hover. The floor under the hover was first covered with dry earth, as we did not have sand, then a coating of fine cut alfalfa. The floor of the balance of the coop was covered with the same material, but under this was buried a quantity of dry chick feed. A little gravel and a drinking fountain completed the outfit.

It was our object to teach the little chicks that when they were hungry they must scratch. In this we were successful, for in two days the little fellows were making their feet fly like old hens. Each night we would bury a fresh supply of feed after the chicks were under the hover, so that they did not look to us for feed or cry, but just scratch. We also buried fresh ground meat at the rate of about one-half ounce to the fifty chicks on the basis of one ounce to six pounds of chickens, an ounce being a tablespoonful.

We followed this plan for the first week, but after having them all broken in and trained to scratch instead of cry when hungry, our curiosity got the better of us and we began to hand feed the meat, it furnished us so much sport to see them run.

This hand feeding method did not injure the chickens, but taught them bad habits, that is of crying when they heard us coming, instead of scratching. Still, in a way, our object, which was to prevent the necessity of feeding four or five times a day, as is usually the custom was accomplished. At first several time sa day we would stir the litter to show the little fellows that the grain was there and so far these chicks haven't done a thing but eat and grow.

At one day old the chicks averaged three-quarters of an ounce each, at one week old, two ounces, at three weeks five and a half ounces, at four weeks eight ounces and still growing.

During the first week they were fed about ten and one-half pounds of chick feed and about seven ounces of meat. During the second week about fourteen pounds of chick feed, four pounds of scraps from the house and ground meat combined, while during the third week about eighteen pounds of chick feed and four pounds of house scraps and ground meat and the fourth week about twenty-eight pounds of chick feed and twelve pounds of house scraps and ground meat.

From the start they were furnished fine cut grass and clover. All house scraps were ground and mixed with the ground meat, which was cooked, if liver, and fed raw when other lean meat. All was thoroughly mixed with about two-thirds bran moistened slightly and fed twice a day at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

After the third day the chicks occupied the wire yard, giving them a floor space of 3x9 feet and up to the present time they seem perfectly comfortable, as far as room is concerned. We have renewed the litter in the coop twice and moved the yard once during the four weeks.

The coop is well ventilated night and day. After the chicks go to the hover at night we rake the yard over thoroughly, sprinkle green cut clover over this, fill the water fountains, which are in yard and coop, and cover up chick feed in the litter inside the coop, and the next morning, long before we are up, the chicks have their first course of grain and are then let out into the yard for the day. After the second week we gave some whole wheat with the chick feed. At ten days of age we raised the hover to five inches from the floor and at four weeks to six inches, and use only dry dirt on the floor. So far have not run the temperature lower than 0 degrees at night and the result of our experiment is as above stated.

Raising Broilers

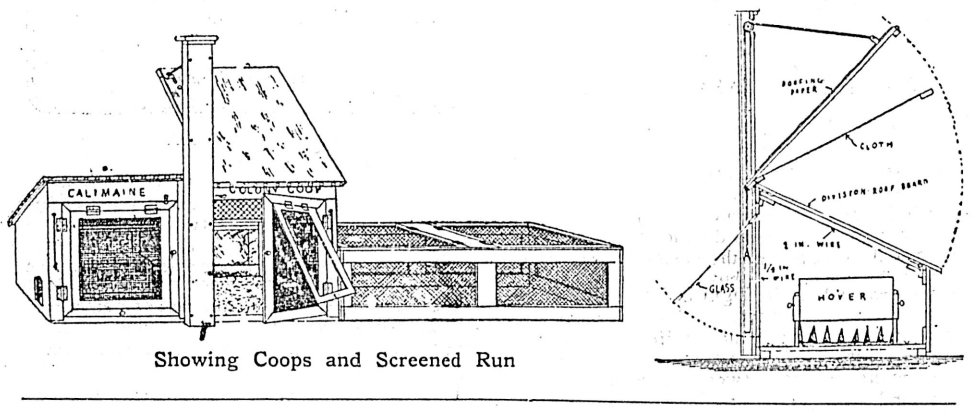
A well-known and reputable poultry plant has persistently maintained that they market their surplus cockerels as broilers when they are six weeks old, at which time they weigh three and a half pounds the pair. Believing that they really do accomplish this feat, we asked the secret and were frankly told.

They feed the baby chicks a mixture of cracked corn and cracked wheat for three days. Then they place before them a good dry mash, and also feed cracked corn, cracked wheat and hulled oats in deep litter. When about four weeks old they add to the feed already mentioned a wet mash once a day. This is made of a good, well-balanced dry mash, about half corn meal, mixed with molasses.

We believe that this system will produce plump, marketable broilers at six or eight weeks. Of course the grit, oyster shell and clean fresh water must be kept before them.—M. A. Dartt, Windsor Co., Vt., in Successful Farming.

RAISING LAYERS

Do not blame your pullets next winter when they are not laying; you should have been busy on the problem during the last winter. You should know which hens are furnishing the eggs from which these pullets will be hatched; the chances on the average farm are that the eggs from the poorer layers and slower maturing pullets are being used for this purpose, and that the hens that have been laying all winter are being used to hatch these eggs. Culling, selection, elimination, kept constantly in mind, and continually practiced, will mean healthier fowls, livable chicks, earlier pullets, and eggs when they are most wanted. Cull out the extra males and the weaklings; select the quick maturing, early laying pullets and the hens that laid well during their first laying year, and make up a breeding pen for producing eggs for hatching. With them have a male or males whose dam was a vigorous, prolific hen. Do not set eggs from the whole flock, but dispose of all males not used in this breeding pen, and from the remainder of the flock gradually eliminate the drones. It is surprising how large a proportion of the average flock is useless, or worse than useless; for these non-producers are in the way of the workers and are preventing them from doing their best. If you cannot make up such a breeding pen this spring, try this for next season. Next fall mark or band the first thrifty pullets to begin laying; also the yearling hens that are doing well this season. During the early winter carefully note their performance, and from these banded hens and pullets make up your next year's breeding pen. You will be surprised at the increased vigor and productiveness of your flock. If your hens are not responding to good treatment with a good average egg yield, try increasing that average by cutting out the non-producers. A well bred, well housed, well fed, and well cared for hen will lay 60 eggs during the three spring months, enough to pay her board for the entire year. There is money in hens; get it out. —W. E. Valpon, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.



Showing Coops and Screened Run

EGGS FOR HATCHING

It is a well known fact that eggs for hatching sent by post or rail frequently give poor results. The fault lies sometimes with the eggs, but still more frequently with the system of packing adopted. The aim should be to avoid not only broken shells, but also to prevent injury to the delicate membrane enclosing the yolk, as an egg may be completely spoiled for hatching without a trace of fracture appearing on the shell. This can be prevented by using a package of moderate size and weight.

Of the many patent egg boxes some of the best are too expensive, others are too small, and a still greater number too fragile. The popular cardboard boxes are objectionable. They undoubtedly save labor in packing, and are light in weight, but their initial cost, the number of breakages that occur whenever they are used, make of these boxes an expensive item for the small poultry keeper.

After trial of many different kinds of package, nothing had been found to compare with a plain wooden box 11x7½x3¼ inches (outside measurements) made of the very lightest boards.

To pack a dozen eggs, a layer of hay is placed at the bottom of the box. Each egg is first placed in a piece of newspaper and then in a strip of soft hay, after which it is placed on end in the box. A box of the dimensions given holds twelve eggs in four rows of three eggs each. It is most important that the eggs should stand on end, and that they should be so tightly packed that they cannot move when the box is roughly handled or shaken. The proper amount of hay to use is easily determined with a little practice. The lid should be tied on, never nailed, and no label is necessary, as the address can be written with indelible pencil on the white wood. The danger of having valuable, high-priced eggs broken or interfered with when sent in a box that is tied only, and not nailed, can be overcome by screwing down the lid.

In order to get best results, all eggs for hatching that have been sent a journey should be unpacked and allowed to rest on their sides for twenty hours before they are placed under the hen.

CHICKEN FATTENING

On the Continent of Europe fattening has become quite a fine art, and in England now case. Fattening is a maturing by means of much more is being done than used to be the which the bird's flesh becomes mores tender. There are two ways of fattening—one, by the forcing process where chicken-rearing is carried on in a very large way; and the other, the ordinary way of giving certain selected foods without confinement. There are plenty of scientific fattening foods on the market, or, perhaps the best of all is, a mixture of oatmeal and milk, with a small quantity of maize, for it darkens the flesh, and makes it oily, and the oatmeal should be in the coarsely-ground state. Naturally, chickens will fatten more rapidly in a pen, where they are shut up and get no exercise, and therefore put on flesh more rapidly; but where only a few birds are being fattened, the poultry-keeper will do practically as well if he gives them a small amount of liberty in a limited run. But a very important point is to kill them off at the right time. If kept beyond this, when they are just in their prime, the birds will go back and can never be brought on again to their first state of perfection. And what, then, is the right limit beyond which the birds should not be kept? Three weeks or a month at the very outside. It is well also to bear in mind that a strong light should be avoided, for it does not tend to whiten the flesh as absence of light does. This, of course, is easily arranged in the fattening shed; but the run can be well shaded from the sun and kept more or less dark. These various points, once well understood, make chicken fattening a much easier and simpler and also more profitable industry than many suppose it to be.—F. W., in Farm and Home.

THE USE AND BEAUTY OF A GARDEN

A young woman was once heard to say of her brother that he "put up ice in the summer and planted peanuts in the winter," and the majority of our farmers pursue a noticeably similar policy in the matter of making a garden. In the winter, when the larder affords no variety from the traditional pork and potatoes other than that which may be obtained from canned tomatoes and dried fruits, bought at the store, they firmly resolve that "next year we will make a good garden," and perhaps their zeal carries them even to the point of buying fifty cents worth of seeds and setting aside in their minds a certain quarter acre to be devoted "next year" to the growing of vegetables.

But alas! for the frailty of human endeavor! In the spring, when the mellow brown fields seem to wait impatiently for the harrow and the drill, when machinery must be put in order, and fences repaired, and seed grains fanned and graded, when, in short, the brief and fleeting days of the annual seed time are upon us, and even the lengthening days are too short for the tasks that each one brings, so much of the good intention goes to assist in the paving of a certain ill-reputed place that if there is enough of it left to get the fifty cents worth of seed so much as thrown at the garden, it is matter for comment.

Since, therefore, the average farmer either cannot of will not find time to make a garden, that task, like the care of poultry, must necessarily devolve upon the farm woman.

To a great many people a garden means only a place for the growing of vegetables—a place where intermittent rows of onions and cabbages battle for precedence with crops of weeds, the battle going inevitably to the strong. Such a garden is as transitory and unsatisfactory as the annual flowers which cannot be planted until so late that their earliest blooms are but heralds of the frosts that are so soon to destroy them.

But your real garden is a hardy perennial—a permanent institution, not to be carelessly located or lightly transferred. It contains so many delightful things which live through the coldest winter and reappear with renewed vigor in the spring, that the vegetables which are sown each summer, though quite indispensable, are nevertheless little more than an incident in the complete cycle of the garden's existence.

To such a garden as this the busiest farm woman may well devote a portion of her closely filled time.

There is of course a great deal of labor in connection with the making of a good garden that a woman cannot do, such as hauling of fertilizer, spading or plowing the ground, setting out of small fruits, etc., but she is a simple woman indeed who canot induce her men folks to do these things for her.

A garden should properly contain only small fruits and summer vegetables, with such herbs or flowers as the taste of the owner may dictate, all vegetables intended for winter use to be relegated to the fields where they can be cultivated by horse power. Such an arrangement renders the garden small enough so that the labor involved in its care is not prohibitive

The formula which spells success with a garden, calls for about equal parts of enthusiasm and labor, and both of these ingredients, the average farm woman should be willing and able to give.

The spot selected for the garden should, for obvious reasons, be near the house. It should be protected from marauding hens either by being fenced in or by having the hens fenced in. The soil must be made as fine and mellow as possible, and it must be heavily fertilized. It is as useless as it is unreasonable to expect good results from poor soil. A plant can no more thrive and become fruitful in a soil which is lacking in the elements of plant food, than a child could grow to perfect maturity on poor or insufficient food.

The ideal garden must contain, in addition to the summer vegetables, rows of raspberries, gooseberries, currants and strawberries, as well as a bed of asparagus and a dozen hills of rhubarb, and to be really perfect, it should have its corners spaded up and planted to herbs and sturdy-growing flowers.

A garden such as this ministers richly not only to the material but also to the aesthetic needs of its owners. It yields crisp salads and sweet cool fruits for the table and enhances them by bowls of bloom and sweet odors of thyme and fennel. In the spring, almost before the first bluebird has come, it stirs into life, showing delicate green with its chives and asparagus, and delicate maple-red where the rhubarb is poking its fingers through the dull earth. In summer it yields uncountable good things, and even in winter its brown stalks wave friendly hands to use across the snow, and whisper softly of sunnier days to come.—H. M. W., in the Maritime Farmer.

SALT FOR DAIRY COWS

Several years ago the Wisconsin Experiment Station carried on some extensive experiments to determine the value of salt for milch cows and also the amount of salt that should be given. We do not have space to go into details of how this experiment was carried on, but we quote the summary of their findings along this line:

In every case the cows exhibited an abnormal appetite for salt, after having been deprived of it two or three weeks, but in no case did the health of the animal, as shown by the general appearance, the live weight, or the yield of milk appear to be affected, until a much longer time had elapsed. This period of immunity varied with individual cows from less than one month to more than one year.

In every case there was finally reached a condition of low vitality in which a sudden and complete breakdown occurred, from which recovery was rapid if salt was supplied. This stage was marked by loss of appetite, a generally haggard appearance, lustreless eyes, a rough coat, and a very rapid decline in both live weight and yield of milk.

The breakdown was most likely to occur at calving or immediately after, when the system was weakened and the flow of milk large. In general, the cows giving the largest amount of milk were the first to show signs of distress. They all suffered less in pasture than when confined to the stable.

The behavior of the cows in these trials indicates that their food contained sufficient chlorine to maintain them in good health, while dry, for an indefinite period and it seems probable that, under conditions existing in Wisconsin, a dry cow or steer would suffer no great inconvenience if given no salt, except that contained in the normal ration. It is calculated that the ration given in these experiments contained chlorine equivalent to about .75 of an ounce of salt per day, and it is assumed that this is the minimum amount of salt required per 1,000 pounds, live weight, to sustain an animal that is not producing milk. If this amount is not present in the food, it should be supplied directly.

In addition to this a cow should receive enough salt to compensate for the chlorine contained in the milk produced. In general, this will require about .6 of an ounce of salt for each 20 pounds of milk given. A slight excess will do no harm, and it is recommended that dairy cows in Wisconsin be given at least one ounce of salt per day. Exceptionally heavy milkers will require more than this.

The uniform results obtained with all cows employed in these trials indicate beyond question that in Wisconsin, and in other regions similarly located, salt, in addition to that obtained in the food, is absolutely essential to the continued health of a dairy cow, while producing milk.

It is evident, moreover, that the amount of salt which must be supplied directly, will vary greatly in different localities, it being more at high elevations and at places remote from the sea.

The success of these experiments must be chiefly attributed to the exceptionally long periods during which salt was withheld. In no previous tests, so far as the writer knows, have cows been deprived of salt for more than thirty consecutive days, which period is shown to be entirely inadequate, under conditions which exist at this station. The twenty-three cows that were deprived of salt in our trials all continued for more than sixty days and several of them for more than six months before any noticeable affect upon their physical condition or yield of milk occurred.

CHAT ABOUT BUTTER

"Just take enough space in your 'gossip column' to tell the butter makers that the time has come for them to reduce the amount of coloring matter that they are using in their butter," remarked a prominent operator. "The season this year is so early that the cows are already betting a bite of grass, and this gives more color to the butter. Several lots in the past week were highly colored, and unless the matter is given attention at once we shall have so much of this over-colored stock on our hands that we shall not know what to do with it. Emphasize the fact that the best trade wants light colored butter. I don't mean by that chalk-white, though a few customers like such—but a delicate, light straw shade that has life in it. Such lots suit almost anyone. Now and then a buyer has trade for goods with more color, but this is the exception. You cannot make these points too strong, and now is the time for the butter makers to get busy."

"Accidents happen in the best regulated families," is a familiar expression that is full of meaning; and some strange things occasionally happen in some of the best families. Some two weeks ago I was asked to look at a shipment of butter that arrived that day from a western creamery—one of the best that comes to this market. The color was simply dreadful. Talk about barber poles, why they aren't in it with the appearance of that butter. We bored tub after tub and the trier showed a layer of very light color and then a layer or roll of almost red butter—enough coloring in it to taste very badly. What would otherwise have been a fine product was ruined for table use, and the whole shipment sold as packing stock at a loss of 10c a pound. Several experts studied over the problem, and the conclusion was that the butter maker forget to put the coloring in the cream before churning, and he discovered his mistake after the butter came. Effort was then made to color the butter, but it did not mix in satisfactorily and the entire churning, which was a good sized one, was very seriously damaged.

I am inclined to think that there are a lot of new butter makers in the creameries this spring, and some of them are not up to the best methods of packing their butter. Some of the defects that result from neglect or lack of knowledge are not serious, but they contribute to the appearance of the stock, and if the price is not affected a sale may be interfered with. One of the things that need attention is the proper lining of the tubs with parchment. Not infrequently I see a lot where the paper has been folded over so much on the bottom that no paper shows on the sides. No one would know that the tub was lined unless the butter was turned out. Others put the linen cup cloth on top before folding over the paper, and if a lot does not sell readily and has to be shown several times the edges of the paper become torn and the appearance is unfavorable. This latter complaint is so frequent that I want to call special attention to it. After the tub is well filled the paper lining should be folded over the butter about two inches, and then the linen cap cloth put on. This permits drawing back the cloth so that the butter can be bored without disturbing the paper. Keep constantly in mind the fact that a handsome appearance counts a great deal in almost any market.—N. Y. Produce Review.

AFTER DINNER

With magazine and friendly pipe
I sit at ease
And read about some wondrous type
Of early pease.

A man can plant them in his yard
And make them pay;
To cultivate them isn't hard,
The writers say.

I read about the Belgian hares,
The Plymouth Rocks;
They pay as well, the ad declares,
As mining stocks.

And thus a pleasant hour I pass;
I smoke and nod,
And dream of how I may amass
A goodly wad.

The Dead King

(BY RUDYARD KIPLING)

I.

Who in the Realm today lays down dear life for the sake of a land more dear,
And, unconcerned for his own estate, toils till the last grudged sands have run,
Let him approach; it is proven here,
Our King asks nothing of any man, more than our King himself has done.

II.

For to him above all was Life good; above all he commanded Her abundance full-handed.
The peculiar treasure of kings was his for the taking;
All that men come to in dreams he inherited waking.

III.

His marvel of world-gathered armies—one heart and all races;
His seas 'neath his keels when his war castles foamed to their places;
The thundering foreshores that answered his heralded landing;
The huge lighted cities adoring, the assemblies upstanding;
The councils of kings called in haste to learn how he was minded;
The Kingdoms, the Powers and the Glories, he dealt with unblinded.

IV.

To him came all the captains of men, all achievers of glory,
Hot from the press of their battles they told him their story.
They revealed to him life in an hour and, saluting, departed,
Joyful to labor afresh; he had made them new-hearted.
And since he weighed men from his youth, and no lie long deceived him,
He spoke and exacted the truth, and the basest believed him.

V.

And God poured him an exquisite wine, that was daily renewed to him,
In the clear-welling love of his peoples that daily accrued to him.
Honor and service we gave him, rejoicingly fearless;
Faith absolute, trust beyond speech, and a friendship as peerless.
And since he was master and servant of all that we asked him,
We leaned hard on his wisdom in all things, knowing not how we tasked him.

VI.

For on him each new day laid command, every tyrannous hour,
To confront, or confirm, or make smoothed some dread issue of power;
To deliver true judgment aright, at the instant, unaided,
In the strict, level, ultimate phrase that allowed or dissuaded;
To foresee, to allay, to avert from us perils unnumbered,
To stand guard on our gates when he guessed that our watchmen had slumbered,
To win time, to turn hate, to woo folly to service, and, mightily schooling
His strength to the use of his Nations, to rule as not ruling;
These were the works of our King; earth's peace is the proof of them.
God gave him great works to fulfil, and us the behoof of them.

VII.

We accepted his toil as our right; none spared, none excused him.
When he was bowed by his burden his rest was refused him.
We troubled his age with our weakness, the blacker our shame.
When he heard that his people had need of him, straightway he came
To us. As he received so he gave, nothing grudged, naught denying.
Not e'en the last gasp of his breath when he strove for us, dying.
For our sakes without question he put from him all that he cherished.
Simply as any that served him he served, and he perished.
All that kings covet was his, and he flung it aside for us.
Simply as any that died in her service he died for us.

VIII.

Who in the Realm today has choice of the easy road or the hard to tread,
And much concerned for his own estate, would sell his soul to remain in the sun;
Let him depart, nor look on our dead;
Our King asks nothing of any man, more than our King himself has done.

THE BAWBEE

Notwithstanding the fact that the old words of the Scots dialect are fast dying out, there are few Scottish men men or women today who are not familiar with the word "bawbee," though perhaps not many of their number could tell how the term came into use.

One December day in the year of grace 1542 there was great bustle and commotion at the old Palace of Linlithgow, for a little princess had come into the world and messengers were hastening forth to carry the news to the father of the child.

King Jamie, the gallant and handsome, the fifth ruler of his name, lay on a bed of sickness, and the tidings that a daughter had been born to him brought no joy but rather sorrow, and he turned his face to the wall and died with a wailing prophecy of evil on his lips, leaving the baby girl to reign as Queen in his stead over the troubled realm of Scotland.

The Peers immediately proceeded to Linlithgow to announce the death of the King and salute the little Princess as their Queen. The child received the first acts of homage lying an unconscious infant on her nurse's knee. Here also she received her first proposal of marriage from the Earl of Arran, the next heir to the throne, on behalf of his young son, Lord Hamilton, which the Queen-mother received graciously enough, fearing to provoke ill-feeling in the first prince of the blood and the most powerful man in the land, though she delayed to give an answer knowing full well that her daughter was "ow'er young to marry yet."

The infant sovereign at once became the centre of interest and the hope of all hearts; an olive branch that would surely bring peace and calm to the storm-tossed kingdom of Scotland. But, alas for their hopes! No sooner were the eyes of the King, her father, closed in death than she became the centre around which the storms raged more fiercely than ever.

The Earl of Arran proclaimed himself Regent and determined to get possession of the royal child even though he should have to tear her from the arms of her mother. But "the Queen, her mother," writes Bishop Lesley, "then lying in childbed in the Palace of Linlithgow, kept this young princess there, albeit with great fear, through divers factions among the principal noblemen, shortly thereafter contending among themselves for the government of the realm and the keeping of the Princess' person." Mary of Guise struggled fiercely for her maternal rights, and succeeded in retaining at least the personal care of her child.

So the first months of that troublous reign went by, and Mary Stuart grew and flourished all unknowing of the dangers that beset her and the anxious fears that filled her mother's heart, and was, as the English ambassador reported, "as goodly a child as I have seen for her age."

Not only did the various nobles of the land seek to become possessed of their little Queen, but her great-uncle, the fearsome Henry VIII., set his wilful heart on making her the wife of his young son, Prince Edward, and so unite the two kingdoms. He demanded that she should be sent forthwith to England to be educated according to English customs, and threatened to invade Scotland by land and by sea if his demands were not complied with. In spite of these dire threats the tender age of the Queen made such a proposal impossible for the time being, but the negotiations for the marriage still continued, and in the eighth month of her reign the treaty was signed and sealed in which the hand of Mary Stuart was pledged to Prince Edward of England, a pledge that was to bring grievous after-trouble to her subjects.

The nation arose in fury and anger when they heard of the compact, and accused the "Governor" Arran, as he was called, of having sold their Queen to England. Arran, to save his face, determined to be reconciled to the Queen-mother and her party, and to prove his sincerity to her cause, set about preparations for the immediate coronation of the young sovereign.

On Sunday, September 9, 1543, the Church of Stirling was in all readiness for the royal ceremony. The little Queen, arrayed in robes of state, and accompanied by her Lord Keepers and Officers of the Household, was carried from her nursery in Stirling Castle to the church hard by, where she was enthroned in state. Here she was presented to the people, and publicly recognized as the Sovereign Lady of the Realm of Scotland and the Isles, and was invested with all the symbols of the inheritance that was to bring to her so much woe. Cardinal Beton placed the crown on her baby brow, and put the sceptre in the tiny hand that could not hold it, while the sword of state was girded on the fragile form, and she was hailed as queen by an enthusiastic people.

All this pomp and circumstance, as may be supposed, gave no pleasure to the hapless child, and she wept unceasingly during the whole ceremony which was regarded by the superstitious people as ill omen. Strange would it have been had she not wept, though the future was happily veiled from all, for she was only nine months old, alone in a strange and fearful place, separated from the familiar faces of nurse and mother, surrounded by rough and unknown warriors, and terrified by acclaiming crowds and loud music! Long the ceremony continued, for every prelate and peer had to kneel before the weeping child and, placing his hand on her head, repeat the oath of allegiance to be loyal and true, while the Princes of the Blood, the Earls of Arran and Lennox kissed the baby cheek wet with tears. But at last all was over, and the little crowned Queen was restored to her mother's arms to be comforted and relieved of the burden of regal robes and the panoply of state.

About this time, because "the penneis and half-pennyis were all for the maist parte putt away and thair nane in the realm," a little coin was struck bearing the superscription and image of the infant Queen as she appeared at her Coronation. It represented her wearing the Crown of Scotland over a baby cap with a miniature ruff around her neck, and this coin her subjects lovingly called "the baby," or, in the Scots tongue, "the bawbee."—L. M. R., in the Scotsman.

THE OLD-FASHIONED PICNIC

What has become of the old-fashioned picnic? It has not been so many years ago when the picnic was an established institution, but now it is almost extinct. Probably a few families adhere to the old-time custom of giving the annual picnic, but these are few, and the celebration is almost forgotten.

For some reason or other it was always a beautiful day—that day of the picnic—and the sun seemed to shine in all its glory to make the weather the best of the year. The picnic was sometimes held in autumn, when the leaves were beginning to turn russet and scarlet, but more often it was held during the spring and early summer, when the woods were cool and inviting. But no matter when the date, it was always a fine day.

The early morning start was a thing that was imperative, indeed a necessity, in order that the picnic grounds could be reached before the heat of the day. Sometimes there was a long wagon trip, sometimes a jaunt on the electric cars and often a short trip on the train. Whole families, from the grandfathers to the tiny member who had to be carried with care, knew this day as the joyous day of the year, the day when all were happy and romped like the very nymphs of the wood.

The huge dinner—and words cannot describe this feast—was prepared and the final touches placed on it the night before the eventful occasion. Huge baskets contained everything from the insignificant sweet pickle, with a sour taste, to great fried chickens, boiled hams and things that mothers made so well. Nothing was forgotten, not even the milk bottle for the baby and the large case of bottled "pop" for the grownups. Each picnic dinner was better than the one before, so much better that everyone remarked on this fact, and credit was given the "women folks" for their efforts to satisfy the very apparent appetites of the hungry ones.

Then, when the sun was getting pretty high, the picnic grounds were reached. Hats were thrown into the air, where they remained until the owner was ready to leave. The first thing accomplished by the grownups was to rig up the great, high swings, the old-fashioned kind, with long ropes, and not the up-to-date lawn affairs, with stiff wooden backs and very little thrill. When this was done all care was forgotten. Tots scrambled for places in the perilous, narrow seats, while the older members of the party "swung them, hi-lee, hi-low." There is something about a high swing that always attracts a child, and even the grownups indulged in the sport.

Then there was the baseball game—not the modern game by any means—but propably the old game of "town ball," where it took only a few to play, and the playing of these few was nothing to boast of from the present day standard. Of course, there were no Ty Cobbs or Hans Wagners, and sometimes even the women joined in the game, much to the evident enjoyment of the male members. The women always screamed when a ball was tossed in their direction, and the babies cooed from a cool nest in the grass, interested spectators of the sport.

Then there was the game of "horse shoes," something on the order of quoits, in fact, very much similar. Each player was armed with two horseshoes, and these they tossed at pegs driven into the ground at a distance of about fifty feet. A "ringer" counted five, a "leaner" two, and the person who gained the most points was declared the winner. In this game of "horse shoe" skill could be shown, and the annual picnic was an occasion when skill was a thing to be praised, for, indeed, it was scarce.

The sun climbed higher and higher. Men and children glanced from behind trees toward the place where they had left the "women folks." They were sly glances, and anxious. Faint odors of fried chicken were gently wafted into the nostrils of the anxious ones, and this told that the "women folks" were busy. It seemed hours until the call was issued. And such a troupe it was that filed to that grassy table—men with their shirt sleeves rolled up almost to their shoulders, children with very smudgy faces and hands, and dainty maids attempting to conceal great grass stains on their prim petticoats. But this was once in the year when things of this sort were forgotten. There was the table—but sometimes it was not a table at all, just a white cloth spread on the green grass—completely covered with good things to eat.

And the appetites! How they did eat! Everything tasted good to the hungry ones, and they ate as they never ate before. Ants climbed from their grassy nests over the huge caramel cake, but they were brushed off as minor offenders only, and the feast went on. But there was always something left.

Now the old-fashioned picnic is almost forgotten, and—why?

Requiem of Forest Giants

It was on that unpolished gem, Vancouver Island, set amid the blue waters of the Pacific, that the writer had her first glimpse of what forest clearing in British Columbia meant. Not many minutes' walk from the centre of the little mining town of Ladysmith on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, which runs up the east coast of the island, we were to witness the work being carried on by the Land Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in aiding the onward march of settlement by waging warfare against the giant trees which for ages have reared their plumed heads high above the surrounding hills.

Ladysmith is a small town clinging against a rocky declivity which rises from the deep water of a charming inlet of the sea, studded with picturesque islands. Trainloads of miners pass from the little town early in the morning; as the sun sinks to rest behind the mountains they are again pouring into the town, blackened and grimy after the day's work at adjacent mines. June was in full swing; luxurious undergrowth and wild flower which had blossomed spring after spring, under the shade of the mighty forest trees, were now trampled and crushed by the feet of the gang of men and the falling timber which followed the path of the workers. All about was chaos; great trunks of trees, mutilated and bleeding, reared their bulk against the background of untouched, bird-haunted woodland. Upstanding trunks were here and there sawn off, as level as billiard tables, the pallor of their newly revealed hearts blanching in the sun.

It was a sight calculated to sadden the heart of a forest lover who delights in the beauty of such a stretch of woodland as only British Columbia can show. Giant firs and cedars were interspersed with magnificent vine-leaved maples, so exquisitely symmetrical in their growth that they might have graced some carefully tended ducal demesne in the Old World. Dogwood trees, tapering and graceful, were covered with a weight of white waxy blossoms, illuminating the shadowy recesses of the wood, even as the lights in some vast cathedral, insistent yet tender, send starlike rays through the gloom of chapel or nave. Close to where the writer was seated two blue-smocked Chinamen, with arms upraised to the level of their breasts, swayed backward and forward with rhythmic movement, drawing a great saw, with deeply fretted edge, through the ponderous trunk of a magnificent tree, some hundred and sixty feet in height. Now and then they would stop and grope among the litter at their feet for the thick iron wedge which, with slow, steady strokes was forced into the incision made by the saw, when the wound showed signs of closing on the cruel teeth of that fine vibrating blade. One looked, wondered, and—lamented. Fire and steel were both busily engaged in this work of destruction. Openings had been gouged out at the base of huge trunks, and fire, started in the hollow, with the aid of charcoal, blazed with the white heat of fury in the heart of some lofty fir, in whose topmost branches birds sang, while gently waving boughs showed no sign of the holocaust which devoured the vitals of the graceful denizen of the forest. Huge piles of freshly cut logs, some twelve feet in length, with layers of green branches laid above them, stood ready for the torch which in the dry season would reduce their succulent wood to ash—wood which in many parts of the world would represent piles of golden sovereigns in value. Monster stumps, with long fang-like roots, upturned in the sunlight, appeared like stranded uncouth sea monsters unheaved from ocean depths.

It was an amazing spectacle. Here were about 150 acres of valuable woodland being laid waste by men paid a goodly wage for their work of destruction, and it spoke volumes for the value of the soil bared to the sun and sky for the first time in many hundreds of years. On either side of the road, which led through the centre of the town and up the island, this work progressed steadily. Gangs of Chinamen, with white men as overseers, labored day in and day out; the work was under contract and had to be accomplished by a certain date. One rambled on, fascinated by the scene, and listened with interest to the chat of a burly Yorkshireman in charge, who descanted on the merits of this area of land, which furnished at least four different kinds of soil, from gravelly loam to the jet black earth, suitable either for fruit-raising or vegetable gardening. And one learned with amazement of the quick returns which a judicious mode of culture could assure. Not five minutes' walk from this scene of industry, a Mexican ship was moored close to the coal bunkers which overhung the deeply shelving shore line. Machinery hummed as with automatic regularity the "black diamonds" were dumped into the capacious hold of the vessel—coal, from the bowels of the island, to pour vitality into ships from distant lands. Here, close to the little town with its inhabitants drawing a weekly wage which would astonish a clerk in a London office, was an area of land which in a few months would be ready and waiting for men who, with a small capital at their command, could buy a few acres which within two years would yield a profit for the man with energy and brains to back his efforts. Water flowed in abundance in a small river not many hundred yards to the rear of the site being cleared. Here and there groups of young trees were being left to enhance the beauty of building lots; for the Canadian Pacific Railway have made it their policy to preserve, as far as possible, the natural beauty of the lands in process of clearing. It is customary to regard giant corporations as "soulless amalgamations" of human beings, but it is a great relief to find that in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company there is a great regard for aesthetic beauty hidden behind the machinery of that powerful corporation, and the business heads within its councils seem to recognize the valuable asset which the picturesque and beautiful means to its coffers. One sat and pondered deeply. It needed all one's humanitarian enthusiasm to buoy up one amid this scene of destruction. One was obliged to project oneself into the future to see in one's mind's eye, upon this very spot, the happy family group gathered about the hearth of a comfortable home, won by some man whose present outlook in some grimy town in the old land was well-night hopeless, to realize that the surrounding land was destined in a year or so to repay the fruits of honest, wholesome labor. Unaided, a number of individuals might spend many years of unrequited labor in trying to achieve what the resources and enterprise of this great company could compass in so many weeks.

Co-operative effort is the root of modern enterprise, and it needs the union of great aggregations of wealth and human energy to smooth for the incoming settler those initial difficulties which face the immigrant from the old lands to this enormous province, where the very lavishness of nature proves so formidable a barrier to individual effort. That 150 acres of land close to a thriving town, settled by miners on the main line of railway which connects the interior of the island with the beautiful capital, Victoria, will represent the well-being and prosperity of hundreds of families in years to come. Intensive gardening, orchard cultivation, and poultry raising promise a golden harvest for incoming settlers, who reap not only the profit of a rapidly growing home market, but of the export market to the great prairie region, which even now consumes so many of the food products of British Columbia that the local prices are abnormally high. More than this, it promises for the up-growing population facilities for education unknown to their parents in the shape of good Government schools, where even school books are provided free of charge. These educational advantages are, coupled with others, impossible to procure in the older parts of the world, for both boys and girls revel in the joy of open-air existence for eleven months of the year. One often meets sturdy little lads, returning from an afternoon's trolling after school hours, carrying a salmon nearly as long as the captors are high. The Provincial Department of Agriculture keeps in close touch with the cultivators of land; lecturers, pamphlets, and visiting inspectors constitute the educational work of the Department. Co-operative horticultural associations have already done wonders in increasing the facilities for shipping and in maintaining a uniform standard of prices, a boon to the busy cultivator of the land. The climate of this island, with its temperate summers and balmy winters, allows the worker of the soil to spend his labors over eleven months of the year. Each season sees the introduction of some new branch of rural industry. Many incoming settlers are busy planting holly trees, not alone for the associations which suggest "dear old England," nor yet on account of the beauty of the tree: when Christmas comes and the branches are laden with a wealth of berries unknown in the old land, there is an addition to the income in the markets of the Northwest and the United States, where holly branches will decorate thousands of homes.

The standard of living in the mining and lumbering camps is extraordinarily high and would amaze the mining population of Europe. The highly paid workers demand the best and get it. The food supplies for railway gangs and surveying parties would delight Nansen, who attached such importance to the variety of provisions in his Polar expeditions. Ships are ever arriving at the island ports from distant parts of the world to replenish their store of fuel and take in a store of the good things which this fertile land provides. The pulse of the great Orient beats on the shores of this island; its natural wealth of mineral and timber, its prolific coast and inland fisheries, its fertile tracts of land, are outrivalled by the magnificence of climate and the transcendent beauty of the country as a place of residence. It is the true Eldorado for the youth of British strain, who have the inherited taste for sport and outdoor life. There are few spots in the known world where romance and adventure are so closely allied with opportunities which daily unfold their allurements.

Deep in one's heart lurks the selfish temptation to keep the story of all these good things locked up in the recesses of one's mind. Life is so perfect, so untrammelled, on this island, with its tracts of virgin forest, its mountain fastnesses, and its freshwater lakes rivalling in beauty the famous lochs of Scotland, one is inclined to feel that the incoming rush of human beings is destined in a measure to destroy its unutterable charm. But "good tidings" are not many in this world—one needs must send them afar, and the spirit says "Write!"—Mrs. Clare Fitz-Gibbon, in "United Empire."

George Edward Woodberry

George Edward Woodberry, the author of The Inspiration of Poetry, the volume of criticism which was published the beginning of this year, has been made an Honorary Foreign Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.

STORIES ABOUT THE LATE KING

Albert Edward, by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India, was born at Buckingham Palace on November 9, 1841, sixty-nine years ago. Though not the first-born of Queen Victoria, his advent was, nevertheless, the occasion of much rejoicing. Everybody was keenly interested in the little stranger. "Is it a boy?" asked the old Duke of Wellington of the nurse when he waited in the ante-room. With a frigid dignity she replied, "It is a prince, your grace." The remark summed up the sentiment of the people. In St. George's Chapel, Windsor, a month later, the baptismal ceremony took place, when he received the simple names of Albert Edward. On that occasion, as the chronicler of the period tells us, His Royal Highness behaved "with truly princely decorum." His wet nurse was a Mrs. Brough, wife of a sailmaker in the Isle of Wight; for her matronly services she received, by the way, a fee of £1000. On April 3, 1854, the little Prince took his place for the first time beside the Queen and the Prince Consort upon the Throne; from that time forward he has ever been in the public eye. In 1859 Albert Edward went to Oxford, where he commenced his University career. A good beginning is the promise of a good finish, and it is on record that the Prince fulfilled his year at Oxford in a manner that brought both credit to himself and his college. His sterling good sense as a young man was clearly demonstrated on the occasion of the celebration of his birthday at Oxford. The jubilations terminated in a very serious "town and gown" row, which it was thought the Prince would look upon with the same degree of pleasure as did his great-uncle George IV. Not so, however, for Albert Edward visited his wrath on the young collegians in a way long remembered, and he was only eighteen at the time. It must not be thought from this that the Prince was a dull fellow. He was by no means impeccable. Once he stole away from Oxford unrecognized and came to London "for a spree." To his astonishment, on arriving at Paddington he was met by one of the Royal carriages and a couple of footmen, who stopped him as he left the train and gravely asked where he wished to be driven. Despite his annoyance the Prince was equal to the occasion, and jumping into the carriage he said, "Drive me to Exeter Hall," which they did. It may or may not be generally known that King Edward met his future wife as the result of an accident. A young German officer, who was on friendly terms with the then Prince, informed him one day that he was engaged to be married. He handed to the Prince a photograph saying that it was that of his bride-elect.

The Future Queen

It was the picture of a beautiful young girl, wearing a plain white muslin frock, with her hair brushed back from her brows and a narrow black velvet ribbon tied around her throat. The Prince asked the name of the original, when the officer discovered he had inadvertently given the Prince a portrait of Prince Christian of Denmark's second daughter. When this was explained the Prince refused to give it back. So smitten was he by the picture that he declared there and then that he would only wed the original of the photograph. As all the world knows, he did, for on March 10, 1863, he married in the same chapel that had witnessed his baptismal ceremony twenty-one years before, Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Luise Julia of Denmark. In January, 1864, the first baby arrived quite unexpectedly and totally unprepared for. Only a few hours previously the Prince and Princess had been skating on Virginia Water. This was at Frogmore, and the household moved shortly after to Sandringham. With his life at this country seat as a Norfolk squire all the world is acquainted. Of all the new family men beloved. Small wonder, as the following story will show. A royal birthday party was in progress, and the King and Queen (he was then Prince of Wales, of course) had been busy cutting up the cake and bread and butter for the children on the estate who were coming in to tea in the royal gardens. Presently the royal couple spotted a group of little ones who were staring through the Norwich Gate with longing eyes. They had come from a part of Dersingham, not on the royal estate, and so had no right of admission to the "tea." The King and Queen called to them, and, much abashed, the children trooped in.

"Are you coming to tea?" asked the King.

"Noa," answered one, with Norfolk bluntness, "feyther don't work for the Prince."

"What does your father do?" asked the King.

"Feyther? Oh, 'e goes a-poachun!"

The poaching would, of course, take place on the Sandringham estate. The King chuckled with delight, and asking no further questions he took all the children in to the feast. Another story is told of him later. The service at Sandringham is fully choral and beautifully rendered. It was not always thus, however. In the early days the organist was a man of limited talent, and often set the Prince's teeth on edge with his playing. The Princess pleaded for the organist, and for a time she was successful. But one morning, after a more than usually painful exhibition of incompetence, the Prince could endure it no longer. "Come here, both of you," he called to the Princess and Mr. Onslow, the Rector. This abrupt summons was followed by the pronouncement of the offender's dismissal there and then.

Kindliness of Heart

Another brief story shows the striking kindliness of heart of His Majesty. Prince Eddie's death had just left his august parent reeling from a terrible shock, when one day the King was walking in the Sandringham lanes. Presently he came across an old woman tottering under a load of packages; she was the village carrier, who made a scanty living by carrying groceries and other small parcels from the market town to her countryfolk. The King was moved at the sight.

"This is too heavy a burden for you at your age," he said.

"You're right, sir," she said, ignorant of the identity of her questioner. "I'll have to give it up, and if I give it up I'll starve. Jack carried 'em for me—my boy, sir."

"And where is he now?"

"Jack? He's dead—oh, he's dead!" cried the woman wildly. The King strode away, hurrying to stifle his emotion. A few days later a neat little cart and a trim donkey stood at the old carrier's door, a present from a bereaved King to his bereaved subject.

In this as in all things the King, as Prince of Wales, was the most Democratic heir-apparent of all time. He was intolerant of every form of purse-pride and coroneted insolence; he was ready at all times to give his hand to any man or woman whose talents or moral qualities had raised him or her above the usual level.

As an advocate of education and patron of exhibitions his magnitude, heartiness, and efficiency stamped the Prince as a man in whom were Royal qualities of the right sort. As early as 1865, for instance, when opening the Irish International Exhibition, he said: "The example of my lamented and beloved parent will, I trust, ever be present to my mind as a stimulus in the encouragement of every work tending to advance international prosperity, and to develop the powers and resources of our own country."

The Royal Academy dinner took place a few days ago, and in this connection it may be mentioned that the King was many a time its honored guest. On one occasion the president, in proposing the toast of his health, referred to the then Prince as a "brother-brush," a compliment which his Royal Highness adverted to very neatly thus: "I thank you also for the allusion you have made to me as a brother of the brush. Although, as I have observed beore, I will do my utmost to support art, still I am afraid I shall never be able to compete with you as a painter; but at the same time I shall always be ready to enter the lists with you in the hunting field as long as you do not attempt to ride over me at the first fence."

Another story is told of His Majesty when presiding at the festival dinner of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association. "I believe," he said on that occasion, "that there is only one thing a cabman never returns, and that is an umbrella. A gentleman having an umbrella may not want a cab, but without an umbrella he will be compelled to take a cab if the rain comes on. Under these conditions therefore, I think the cabman is acting quite fair."

The King was a much-travelled man, and an amusing incident which happened at Niagara, when he saw Blondin cross the Falls on a tight-rope, is worth recording. The hats of the royal party, which had been left in a dressing-room during luncheon, were found to have been in the interim denuded of their bands. The Prince was the first to discover this in the train, and when he caused inquiries to be made he laughed heartily to learn that some young ladies, anxious to keep some memento of the Prince, had decided to take the band from off his white hat. In the dressing-room, however, they found five white hats all alike. To make sure of getting the right one they removed the bands from the lot. American society, however, duly noted the bandless white hat, and not knowing the cause, thought the Prince was setting a new fashion and for many months before the secret was discovered bandless hats were all the rage.

Another humorous incident sent the Prince at a later date into fits of laughter. It was in Madras during his great Indian tour in 1875, and the floral devices and illuminations were in some cases unique and superb. Some were the opposite, as, for instance, the one set up by an enterprising importer of jams, marmalade, and other potted comestibles, whose ambiguous motto dwarfed every thing in the near vicinity ,and which ran: "God 'preserve' the Prince of Wales."

On January 22, 1901, Albert Edward became King of England. Since then his public life has been somewhat hedged by convention. His name, nevertheless, has ever been associated with progress; as "Edward the Peacemaker" his name will go down for all time as the greatest King the world has ever known.

King's Earliest Recollection

"His first recollection," says Arthur Mee, in a biography of the King ,"is said to be of breaking off the trunk of an elephant belonging to a Noah's Ark presented to him by his grandmother, the Duchess of Kent. He had the tiniest horse in the world, a beautiful animal from Java, which could be carried under the arm. He knew Tom Thumb, who called to see him at Buckingham Palace when he was three years old."

In his youth the King was taught drawing by Mr. Corbould, who says that on reaching the Palace one morning he was shown a just-finished drawing by the Prince, which depicted Napoleon on horseback levelling a pistol at the Duke of Wellington, who was advancing sword in hand to cut down his great enemy! While Mr. Corbould was looking at the drawing, the Duke himself entered the room, and the Prince at once exclaimed, "Why, the very man who can best criticize my drawing." So he presented the drawing to the "Iron Duke," and said ,"Now, can you tell me who that is on the left?" "Well," replied the latter deliberately, "judging from the waistcoat and the cocked hat, I should say it was meant for Napoleon." "Right," said the Prince; "and who is the other figure?" "By the cut of his jib," returned the Duke calmly, "I should say it was myself." "Right again. Well, now, is the drawing correct? That's what I want to know." Putting down the sketch, the Duke replied that he had never once seen Napoleon.

An amusing story of an early visit of the late Queen to Scotland is told. The Royal yacht was moored off the Granite City, and, to gratify the crowds of spectators, the Queen good-naturedly remained on deck as much as possible. The young Prince of Wales was also on deck, and he started to pull the tassels that ornamented a costly sofa, on which the Queen was sitting. Observing him, the Queen was seen to order him to desist. Apparently very sulkily the Prince did so, but, as soon as his mother's back was turned, he began again to play with the tassels. The Queen was evidently watching him from the corner of her eye, however, for she immediately swung round, seized the heir to the British Throne by the scruff of his neck, and, sitting down on the sofa and laying the Prince across her knee, proceeded to administer a sound chastisement in full sight of the spectators!

The Borrowed Umbrella

When an undergraduate at Cambridge University, he rented Madingly Hall, about three miles from the town, and often walked the distance instead of riding. One day, when on the way to Cambridge, the Prince and a friend were caught in a sharp shower of rain, and, being close to a small cottage kept by an old woman, who sold cakes and sweets, they called and asked whether she could lend them an umbrella. After some hesitation the old dame said: "You can have my old market gap if you like, but I hope ye'll bring it back, as it's the only one I've got." A promise to return it was given, and, sure enough, it was brought back by a footman next day, with a brand-new umbrella, which was sent "with the Prince of Wales's compliments."

In the time of the American tour, when out on the prairie, the Prince and his friends felt a keen desire to smoke, but it seemed that nobody had a light. At length one match was found, and the lighting of it was, of course, a serious and anxious undertaking. Who would make the venture? Eventually lots were drawn with blades of prairie grass, and to the Prince fell the shortest. The others held hats and coats round him while he lighted the prized match. He declared in later life that never before or after did he feel so nervous as in those few minutes on the prairie.

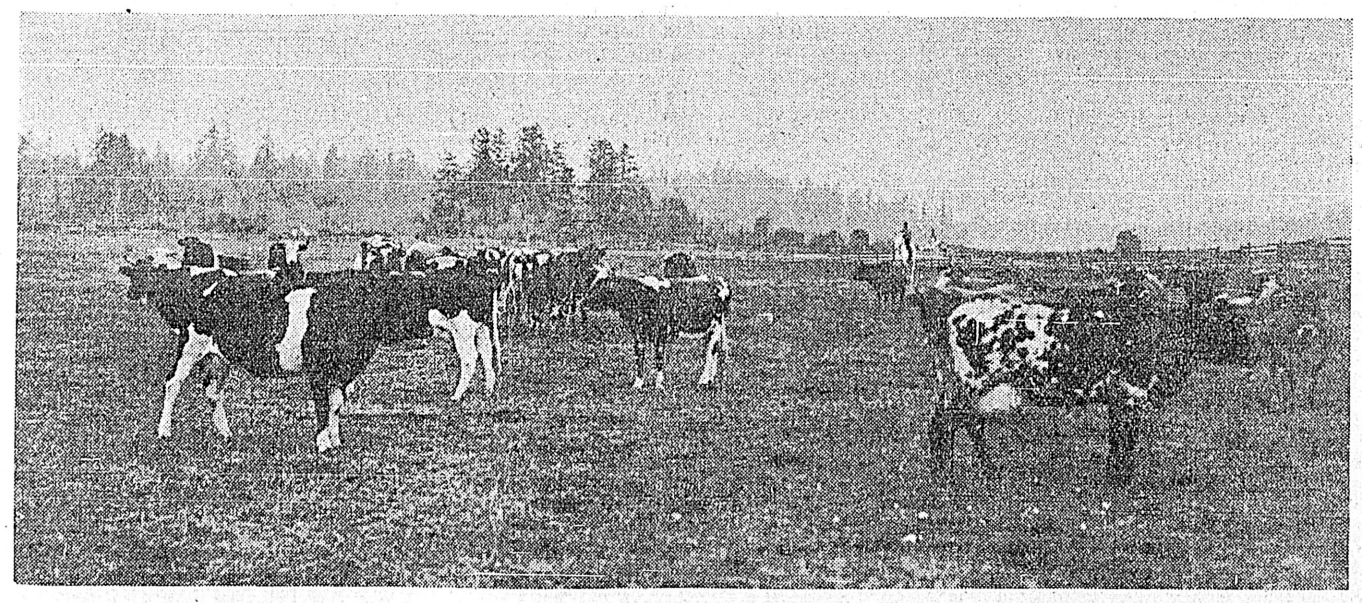
"The most perfect production of nature," was the way the Canadians referred to him when, while still a student, he made his first trip across the Atlantic. It was noted that on one occasion he "very affably corrected some of the blundering dancers," and that "very properly he took a new partner whenever he stood up." At a certain ball in Newfoundland he stood up eleven times, and on the occasion of another he was "the hero of seven quadrilles, four waltzes, four galops, and three polkas."

"I am happiest," the King once wrote in an album, "when I have no public engagements to fulfil; when I can smoke a really good cigar, and read (must I confess it?) a good novel on the quiet. . . . when I can spend a quiet evening at home with the Princess and my family. I am unhappy when I have a raging toothache, and have to attend some social function where I must smile as pleasantly as though I never had a pain in my life."—Reynold's Newspaper.

"THE LOWING HERD"

Within the last few years there has been a marked advance in the dairying industry on Vancouver Island. Heretofore the market was restricted both for milk and dairy products, and there was small encouragement for the farmers and the dairymen to improve their stock or give much attention to the business. Those objections have been removed and, while there is great room for improvement and development, dairying on this Island may be looked upon now as a growing and thriving industry.

Holsteins, Jerseys and Shorthorns are the leaders. A few years ago the average dairy farm had a herd of cows whose ancestry was as obscure as that of the human waifs picked up nightly in the streets of a great city. Today the broad green meadows are alive with sleek kine whose family trees are as clearly traced as the bluest-blooded aristocrat in the land.



The government has done much to encourage the breeding of good stock of late years, and the farmers and dairymen have taken the matter up with a will. In the comparatively short time that the effort has been general great improvements have been made, and now there are some exceptionally good herds of fine bred cattle throughout this Island.

The gradual turning over of the milk supply from out-and-out dairymen to the farmers has been more rapid within the past year or two. Formerly there were many dairies on the very borders of the city, and these supplied practically all of the milk the city required. The tendency now is to purchase the milk from the farmers, who ship it daily from the collecting points, and today the greater part of the milk consumed in this city is brought from the farms lying some miles out in the surrounding country.

Under the auspices of the government lecturers have been brought to the Island lately who have given many excellent pointers on the improvement of the dairying industry. Their advice is being followed closely and the results cannot but be the best both for the producer and for the consumer.

Owing to its excellent climate and fine grazing, Vancouver Island offers special advantages to the dairyman. Prices for dairy products are also good. Butter and cream are always money-makers here, and at the present time the farmers at Saanich who supply perhaps half of the gross quantity of milk used in Victoria, receive 25 cents a gallon for it.

One of the first boons to the farmer was the establishing of creameries at various points on the Island. These enabled them to take up dairying in an enthusiastic manner with the knowledge and assurance that their efforts would be appreciated and would show some results. Since then those who have given attention to it have proved dairying to be one of the most important and most profitable branches of farming.

Several years ago now a co-operative creamery was established at Duncan, and from the time it was started it proved to be a success, so much so that the idea was followed out with respect to other branches of farming. The districts of North and South Cowichan are tributary to this creamery, and it has done much to develop those districts. Cream is delivered a certain number of times a week regularly and is weighed and tested. Then checks are given out at regular intervals. Thus, besides receiving profits in proportion to the number of cows he is milking, the farmer who subscribes to the creamery receives a share of the profits of the institution.

Since the Duncan creamery proved successful dairies have been started at Comox, Nanaimo and Alberni, and these, too, are proving most successful.

FINEST SCALES IN THE WORLD

To a small underground chamber below his own laboratory at University College, London, Sir William Ramsay, the famous scientist, led a visitor. "I will show you," he said, "a new pair of scales that will weigh a seven thousand millionth of an ounce."

The room was in semi-darkness. So delicate are these wonderful scales that their balance is disturbed by the alteration of temperature caused by the turning of an electric light at the other end of the room. The operator has to leave them for an hour in darkness—after he had tiptoed from the room so that his footfall should not set up any vibration—and then read them swiftly before any change in the temperature has had time to affect them.

The scales rest in a metal chamber. The beam, only a few inches long, appears a mere cobweb of glass with its frail supports. It is not made of glass, however, explains Sir William, but of silica, which expands and contracts under the effect of heat far less than glass.

Hanging from one end of the beam of the scales by a strand of silica fibre so slender that it is scarcely possible to see it, is a tray. Upon this is a minute glass tube. Imprisoned in the tube is a whiff of xenon, a gas discovered by Sir William Ramsay. The movement of the scales when the tube is dropped upon them is so slight that it cannot be detected at all by the eye. But the movement is made to swing from side to side a tiny mirror, upon which a beam of light is focused. The result is that a shifting point of light is thrown upon a graduated scale six feet away. The weight of the tube, with the gas in it, is then recorded by the movement of this pinpoint of light on the scale.

Then comes the interesting test. The gas is released from the tube, which is weighed again. It is now found to weigh a two hundred and fifty thousandth of a millio-gramme, or a seven thousand millionth of an ounce, less than it did when the gas was in it. Therefore the weight of this whiff of gas was a seven thousand millionth of an ounce.

The smallest object that can be picked up with the most delicate forceps is a piece of aluminum wire far thinner than a human hair, a twenty-fifth of an inch in length, which weighs a fourteen hundred thousandth of an ounce. It can scarcely be seen, and it is difficult to tell whether it is resting on the scales or not. A section of aluminum wire weighing eighty-four hundred thousandth of an ounce can be prepared. But it is only visible in a microscope. For this reason weights less than a fourteen hundred thousandth of an ounce have to be registered in gases.

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN

Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, the President of the American Museum of Natural History and the author of The Evolution of the Horse, The Evolution of Mammalian Molar Teeth, etc., has just been chosen as one of the electors of the Hall of Fame. It is reported that Professor Osborn's new work on mammals is to be published this fall.

SIMPLE FAITH

"Your husband appears to believe in himself so thoroughly!" "Yes—he is credulous." —Cleveland Leader.

FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES



CONCERNING STORIES

Somebody has said that there are only two stories in the world. The first is concerned with one man and two women. The other is the history of one woman and two men. But anyone who has the advantage of knowing an old lady of either sex, endowed with some imagination and fluency, will agree that if there are only two stories there are at least a thousand ways of telling them. If we prefer accuracy to paradox, we shall not be inclined to limit too narrowly the possible stories.

There is a good deal of variety apart from the variety of local color and incident. Still, it is a matter for wonder how few stories there are in the world. In all the ages that man has existed, with so many hard-working imaginations, embellishing facts, the possible, credible, enjoyable stories constructed are a scanty army. This has recently been emphasized by Mr. Andrew Lang, and there is no higher authority on story telling.

"I have been told in a smoking room," he writes (ominous preface), "a terrible tale about a respectable family in Blankshire; a tale which the narrator thoroughly believed in, as a contemporary anecdote of private life. I said that is the plot of Horace Walpole's play, 'The Mysterious Mother,' and Walpole got it from Howell's Letters, written in the time of Charles I., and Howell got it from——. But here the other man said, 'I don't care; these things keep on happening in families. History repeats itself.'" It is not, as Mr. Lang justly adds, history, but myth, which keeps repeating itself. A vast deal of the gossip which is the current coin of our day is but the fabliaux, the jests of centuries past.

The other day we had a very modern novel, the plot of which was a new version of a tale told by La Fontaine, who took it out of Ovid, who took it from the Greek. Just the same sort of ancestry can be traced for our kindly little anecdotes of old Mr. B. and young Mrs. A. The plot is in the air, or if you prefer it, it is somewhere in the subconscious strata of our minds. It occurs to someone or other how neatly it will fit particular characters, and—alas! that it is so—immediately to them it is fitted. The most strenuous gossip-mongers are not people with a peculiar talent for invention. They live by memory and a sense of stage effect. You will be wise even when you are asked not to treat them too seriously, or too harshly. The proper reply to scandal is: "Dear me, how stale! Don't you remember? Precisely the same tale is told of Nebuchadnezzar and his first wife. It's all in the cuneiform tablets. You don't read cuneiform? Well, you'll find an English version in Sterne. This sort of meditation is vastly edifying; it reduces our fretful lives and our nervous emotions to the right proportions when we reflect that for thousands and thousands of years, just the same deplorable gossip has been talked to the careless wind and the unresponsive ground. The immemorial hills have heard your tale about Mrs. X. so often that it bores them to agony. The story which she tells about you was "vieux j'eu at a time when the mammoth and the the sabre-toothed tiger roamed the heights of London." This is no empty jest, and no rhetorical figure. That you can trace our modern chronique scandaleuse through the byways of literature has been, if anyone doubted it, sufficiently illustrated. Now these literary byways are only the places where the folklore, the tales handed down from man to man, and woman to woman, are gathered together. Everyone knows the old example of this; how the Cupid and Psyche story which we find in Apuleius is told by the black natives of Australia, how the were-wolf tale in Petronius crops up all over the world. And so there is no possible shadow of doubt that the anecdote of Mrs. X. which we find in some ancient book was the chatter of the classic world, and savagery, and the cave men.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

The Royal Academy of 1910, which has recently opened its doors to the great world, offers many interesting hints to students of fashion.

The tunic dress, the turban coiffure, the upturned hat brim, the close-fitting toque, the Paisley vogue, even the "little girl" fashions of the coming summer, were to be seen in the dignity of gold academy frames.

There was a time—and that time very recent—when the portrait painters of celebrity had but one stereotyped toilette for his lady sitters. Old and young, dark and fair, plain and pretty, they were clothed in white satin evening frocks, with a rope of pearls round the necks, and a black picture hat with sweeping plumes on their heads, a combination of garments which the Englishwoman would certainly have no opportunity of wearing in her own country.

But while satin and pearls appeared on the academy walls year after year with the monotony of a uniform, the foreign visitors who thronged the galleries might be pardoned if they carried away the impression that white satin and pearls was the national costume of Englishwomen of the upper classes, decreed by some sumptuary law.

This year the R. A.'s who have remained faithful to academy sartorial tradition are few. There is a new note of individuality in the fashions on canvas, a touch of realism. A decolete grown and filmy wrap of chiffon are no longer considered sufficient protection for a stroll in the garden or on the terrace in broad daylight. Instead, women have been painted in smart visiting frocks, in becoming walking costumes, and in simple housegowns, as well as in the grande toilette of the opera or ball room.

The few white satin toilettes to be met at the academy this year show almost without exception some originality of treatment. The white satin dress worn by Mrs. Guy Nevill is veiled with foaming white chiffon, a touch of color is introduced in the blue sash drapery at the waist, and instead of the familiar rope or dog-collar of pearls the picturesque black velvet neck band drawn through a diamond clasp is worn.

Mrs. Frederick Montagu, painted by Mr. Shannon, wears a brilliant emerald green grap, with her white satin and her coiffure is distinctly modish, the hair softly waving over the brows from a centre parting, being dressed turban fashion, well back on the head.

Mr. Frenk Dicksee gives us the charms of the black picture hat and swathed white fichu, and Miss Sylvia Moyers, painted by Mr. Shannon, wears the daintiest of girlish white frocks in Broderie Anglaise, fashioned with collarless neck, three-quarter length of sleeves, and blue ribbon waist-band. Even more characteristic of the little girl fashions of the period is the simple grey cashmere frock, made with tucked bodice and straight hanging skirt, and worn with dainty "Peter Pan" collar and turn back cuffs of embroidered muslin, painted by Mr. Ralph Peacock in his portrait of Mrs. George Mavrogordato.

A glorious chestnut velvet gown, which tones exactly with the hair of its wearer, Lady Bullough, ranks high among the artistic frocks that are "hung" at Burlington House. Exquisitely simple in cut, it is made with long, graceful skirt and cross-over bodice, destitute of trimming. A rope of pearls, which follows the lines of the cross-over draperies, is the only relief. The charm of an artistic grown like this, painted by Mr. Hugh G. Riviere, is that its beauty is dateless.

DO WOMEN MAKE GOOD CITIZENS?

It is somewhat difficult for obvious reasons to generalize on the question whether women make good citizens or not. A good deal depends on the individual woman. Women possess variable qualities, and their opportunities for exercising the duties of citizenship have hitherto been limited. But in instances where civic responsibilities have been conferred upon them, women have frequently discharged such duties with no small degree of energy and capacity.

Citizenship is, after all, a purely artificial relation forced upon us by the exigencies of civilized society, and though women do not adopt the full role of citizenship, yet they possess certain qualities which, under proper control, might be turned to useful account in local politics.

We are all familiar with the woman who is so busy with her committees, clubs, leagues, societies, and probably political matters, that her home is of secondary importance, and her children are left either to run wild or to the care of servants, much to the detriment of both. This type of woman is by no means rare. Such women, however beneficial their activities, are not good citizens, for they neglect their duties as wives and mothers.

A large number of unmarried and unattached women have accomplished excellent work (I am now of course speaking of the Old Country) as inspectors of factories and workshops, as sanitary inspectors, and as agents and rent collectors for London and properties in others of our large towns. These ladies have gained excellent reputations for clever and conscientious work, though some of them have displayed the defects of quality. Other women have proved themselves to be good citizens by introducing wise reforms into the housing of the poor, where large landlords whose estates extend over hundreds of streets, are debarred in consequence from coming into contact with their individual tenants. An agent is usually employed by these large property owners, and the agent in turn sends a clerk to collect rents. Such an assistant is often entirely unsuited for such work, which requires skilled technical knowledge and an appreciation of the needs of complaints of the tenants on the estate. The scandal which has arisen in reference to the housing of the poor in London and other large cities in England, may be indirectly traced to this cause. Large landlords are beginning to realize the usefulness of refined and educated women of the professional classes in solving this most difficult problem, by employing them as agents in the place of men. These ladies are deputed to collect the rents from the dwellings on the estate. They are also allowed the selection of tenants, and must in consequence exercise great discrimination in the matter. These ladies, as agents, are authorized to allow any reasonable repairs to be done, and it frequently happens that a lady agent can suggest some little alteration or improvement which a man would fail to see. Since this change has been made, one has only to inspect some of these large estates and compare them with the condition of a few years ago to appreciate the difference which has been wrought by women.

This reform is being adopted in other quarters, and a great stride has been made in the progress of solving the problem of the housing of the lower artizan classes. All that remains necessary is the co-operation of the great landlords; but in this respect women have largely promoted the cause of good citizenship.

The woman's influence in financial matters presents two distinct aspects. It makes for a wise economy in small matters, but for a timid parsimony in great undertakings. Her domestic experiences give her a better appreciation of the value of money, and this makes her opinions and advice valuable in parochial affairs; but as a rule she lacks foresight and does not appreciate the occasions where an apparent extravagance is the truest economy.

But there are still higher duties of citizenship than all these. The highest of all is patriotism. It is a proud privilege to defend the state, yet it is one from which women are debarred by nature.

Difference of sex can only symbolize difference of functions. It is for the man to organize and govern; the part allotted to the woman is to nurture and train him for his task.

THE PERFECT SERVANT

There is something very alluring about the notion of a faithful servant. He has been a pet character with poets and novelists from the time Homer drew Eumaeus, the devoted swineherd. Sancho Panza is one of the world's heroes. The old retaners in Scott make up a whole army. But perhaps it is better evidence of the way such characters appeal to the great heart of the people to recall the methods of common melodrama "hot with." How often are the horrid machinations of the villain frustrated by the comic craft of the old servant, male or female? How often is the only consolation of the desolate heroine in the affection of the low comedy nurse?

This sort of thing is very popular on the stage, but in the cold air of practical life it has been known to pall. A servant too affectionate can be rather a nuisance. A servant too careful about you can be more than a little of a tyrant. The old retainer sometimes has too good a memory of the days when master, or mistress, was a child, and is apt to preserve the manner appropriate to that relationship. But upon the whole, it is not such minor troubles as these which we have nowadays to fear. In the bustling, hustling modern world there is little chance of our relationship with servants becoming too personal.

We are much more likely to lapse into a habit of treating them as machines, which they naturally repay by the same cold limited service a machine renders.

What is a perfect servant?

We had a suggestion in Madame Stenheil's trial, when Madame Wolff thus summed up the whole duty of the world below stairs: "A servant should see everything and say nothing."

A good many people will protest hastily. The command to say nothing is well enough, but they have no desire to encourage a servant to see everything. There is so much in the most respectable life which is not intended for publication. But if you want to be absolutely private, the only way is to keep no servant at all.

With the least curious of maids or men about the house, they must see much, and if they have intelligence enough to be good servants they will infer a good deal more. Moreover, if you want to be well served it is desirable that they should. We may not go the whole way with Mariette.

It is not desirable that a servant should see everything. Omniscience is not safe for any human being. No one who wishes to remain a comfortable human being would seek to possess it.

But your perfect servant must know enough about you and your ways to be able to anticipate your wishes and your actions. This is the only way to secure a household where everything runs smoothly.

The admirable Crichton of service must know even more than this. He or she needs an understanding of the manners and customs, emotions and tempers of the ordinary guests of master and mistress. How is this to be gained without watching the behaviour of master and mistress in company, and after the company is gone?

The sad truth is that, if you will have good servants, you must let them into your confidence. Whether this is worth while is a question for the individual taste and fancy.

We are not to forget the other clause in this brief theory as to the whole duty of servants. They are not only to see everything but to say nothing. You sleep better if you realize at once that this is a council of the impossible. The human being is not yet made who will say nothing of what amuses, interests or annoys her. If you suppose that your servants find you neither annoying, nor interesting, nor even amusing, you are to be congratulated on a superhuman and quite useless modesty. All you can hope for is that they will say nothing nasty. Provision for that contingency is in your own hands.

For, sad and cruel as the conclusion is, there is no doubt about it; you will never get the perfect servant till you are the perfect mistress.

A SOCIAL PROBLEM

The seating of one's guests at dinner is one of the many social problems upon which I have been asked to give advice; and, as a matter of fact, it is one that demands no little attention.

The position of honor, carrying with it the privilege of escorting the hostess in to dinner, is usually accorded to a vicar of a parish, should the rest of the party have no actual titles; in fact, the Church is usually given the "pas," where all the company are plain Mr. and Mrs.; though it is a moot point whether this position would be accorded a curate over men of age and standing; some hostesses might do so; others, again, would not.

It must, however, be noted that the vicar's wife hardly shares her husband's position, and would probably be sent in after the wives of senior officers of the Services.

Officers rank before civilians, but at small, informal parties, such as I am contemplating, there are often personal considerations which come before the strict letter of the law of precedence.

For instance, few hostesses would send a young soldier in to dinner before a country gentleman of landed property, even although the latter were plain Mr.

Speaking generally, however, the order of precedence among the commoners is: first the Church, then the Services, other professions not conferring any special precedence, with the exception of the Diplomatic Service, whose members more often than not have some rank which entitles them to precedence of itself.

Junior members of Embassies and Legations are often accorded precedence out of courtesy, and it has long been correct to give to Ambassadors and Ministers the highest place in Society.

The precedence due to ladies is a difficult matter to decide when it is not derived from the obvious and usual source, namely, the position of the husband.

It seems to me that too much importance is given by some hostesses to the position of their guests' fathers.

I do not mean, of course, where the position confers a title, as an actual title, however small, has its recognized value in Society.

Thus, an unmarried girl who is an Honorable would precede any married woman who has no title.

But in the case of the daughter of a K. C. B. or a baronet, or even of the holder of the courtsey title of lord, as long as she is unmarried, would go in after a married woman whose father was a commoner.

At least that is the custom in ordinary informal Society, though I am well aware that according to the table of precedence she should precede the aforementioned married woman.

If she is married, however, her hostess would probably, and rightly, send her in before the other married women present whose fathers were commoners.

A bride is not often given precedence nowadays, except perhaps in some country places, or at a party specially got up in her honor, when she is usually sent in with the host.

The daughters of a house go in after the other ladies present, and after the wife of the eldest son, the sons of the house according to the rank of the lady they take in.

If the eldest son took in an important lady, he might go in after the host, but if young and unmarried, and if he took in a young girl, he would go in last—though before the hostess—and before his sisters, should there be any present.

GIFTS FOR THE JUNE BRIDE

There are several novelties in gifts for brides this year, some of them quite pretty and appropriate. It is an exceedingly wise bride nowadays who knows the exact purpose of all the novelties she receives, especially in table silver that is showered on her by admiring friends. The bride may be puzzled, but she has the satisfaction of knowing that her friends who gave her the presents are often no wiser than she.

There is no difficulty in mistaking the soup and teaspoons, and the bouillon spoons, which are first in the dinner service for individual use. A pretty present and a spoon that is likely to be taken for something else is one meant for pudding sauce. This spoon has a round handle of silver and a deep bowl of gold, with a narrow spout.

In the selection of gifts for a bride care should be taken to obtain something that will really be a necessity. So many little and expensive things are purchased that really have no use whatever, and the bride quite often has difficulty in placing the article; that is, knowing its idea and use. Cut glassware is always suitable as a present, and even the very small pieces are appropriate. Where there is not a great deal of money for the purchase of a present, cut glass will probably give the best results, and small pieces can be bought at a reasonable figure.

Silverware is not so appropriate, for the simple reason that the relatives of the bride quite often present her with her silver, all of the same pattern, so that the out-of-town guest will have difficulty in matching the other silver. But such pieces as a silver water pitcher and teapot need not be of the same design as the other silver.

One of the novelties in presents is the ice-cream slicer. It looks very much like a knife. Ice-cream spoons accompany the ice-cream slicer, the latter broad as to blade and newer than the ice-cream fork, which is really a spoon with the lower edge of the bowl cut out in two prongs. A mystery to the uninitiated is a small spoon looking so like a bonbon spoon as to be called so by many, who seem not to be aware of the fact that it is intended solely for the purpose of serving cucumbers. It is properly called a cucumber server. In this line is also a tomato server. This must not be confounded with the cucumber server or the lettuce fork.

In these days of chocolate sets, the muddler is considered a necessity. It has a small, round bowl with a long ladle, which is used for the sole purpose of stirring the chocolate in the pot for, as every housekeeper knows, the chocolate will get thick if not stirred frequently.

An acceptable present is a silver toast fork. It has three long and slender prongs. Berry forks are dainty and pretty, being a contrivance for eating the luscious berry. Butter forks vie in favor with the butter picks, and these have the appearance of a corkscrew. The asparagus fork is wonderful to behold in its ingenuity. The large salad fork is supplemented by the addition of individual salad forks. A salad set consists of a fork and spoon, the former having a rounded set of prongs and the latter the appearance of a tablespoon, the bowl being larger. They make a very pretty present for a bride.

Cake servers are a sort of broad-bladed knife, and these not only cut the cake but lift the slice. There is no change in the style of pie knives, for they remain the same as in days of old. For properly serving jellies there are jelly spoons and jelly knives, both being equally popular and making suitable presents. Cheese scoops have scoop bowls and long handles and are used for serving soft cheese. Pea and preserve spoons as well as salad and mustard spoons, are a part of the small silver shown for table use. Bread forks might be easily mistaken for forks having other uses, and the fish salad and pastry forks are so much alike as to be very confusing unless the bride has the foresight to label them.

Sliced lemon is served with so many dishes nowadays that a fork has been originated for serving it. These forks are small and have two or three prongs. For serving fruits there are all sorts of pretty little novelties. There is an orange peeler that has two blades to go around and around the orange, cutting it in a continuous string. For strawberries there is a silver huller, a tiny pair of pinchers to remove the green from the fruit. To remove the eyes from pineapples there are silver or gold clips that perform their work effectively and quickly. Grape scissors make quite a pretty present. For pitting peaches there is a silver knife, and a fork with which to spear the cherry that lurks in the bottom of a glass.

THE MATINEE HAT

It has taken a law case to kill the matinee hat in England. It was killed in Australia more simply and expeditiously three years ago. Complaints had been showered upon the theatrical managers to such an extent that they arranged a conference. The following Saturday night at all the theatres in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth there was thrown on a "kinematograph screen" the following notice:

"Ladies under 50 years of age are requested to remove their hats."

The theatrical managers "up country" varied the request according to their taste. Thus the notice at the Kalgurlie Theatre Royal read:

"Ladies will remove their hats. Females must!"

At Ballarat the formula was:

"Ladies, take your hats off, but keep your hair on!"

Thus was the "ridiculous hat" killed in one night throughout the Commonwealth.

When working the first name or initial in script upon handkerchiefs or underwear, the French now use the same shade of embroidery floss which they have chosen to introduce upon these dainty lingerie articles. Since it has become a fashion to use coarse linen and cotton threads for the embroidery of fine mulls, these heavy threads are split or separated for the working of initials or names.

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

THE COMING SHOOTING SEASON

(By Richard L. Pocock)

The present season is an excellent one for the nesting birds and there seems every reason to believe that the stock of young birds will be a good one this year. Many healthy broods of pheasants have already been noticed and reported from Saanich, and other districts, while any man who has been in the woods lately has only to believe the evidence of his senses to know that the blue grouse have benefited enormously from the two practically closed seasons which they have enjoyed. In the early spring the woods were full of hooters everywhere, and it is only reasonable to suppose that a good stock of young birds will be hatched.

From many places last year reports which were undoubtedly reliable came in that the blue grouse were commoner in the late summer than they had been for many years. Therefore we are quite justified in asking that we should be allowed to shoot blue grouse by the middle of September this year. It is quite true that at the beginning of September there are many birds not yet fully matured and consequently too easy marks for any sportsman's gun, and "pie" for the pot-hunter, but with the fine nesting season we are having there is little likelihood of finding many blues by, say, September 15th, which are not quite strong enough on the wing to have a fair chance for their lives against the gun. Certainly if pheasants are ready to shoot by October the First when it is quite possible for a man to fail to distinguish a young cock from a hen, blue grouse are ready for the gun. A few did well with the blue grouse last year after October's first week, but they owed this success to exceptional luck or exceptional facilities.

The number of blue grouse which have been shot legitimately in the last two years is insignificant. If the shooting of blues is allowed in the middle of September, they will suffer no great harm as they will not be with us more than a week or two, while the better way to help the willow grouse is to shorten the season at the other end, there being far more willows killed at the latter end of the season when they are to be found on more open ground and have left the wet bottom lands and swamps and taken to the drier land higher up the hills.

There are very good reasons why, if it were practicable, the opening day of the season should be the same for all game, but where the nature and supply of the different kinds of game is as different as it is here, where we have both native and imported birds, it does not seem practicable to make a hard and fast opening date for all species.

September the First is too early for all game birds here, if we are to prevent their being killed out, September 15th is too early for pheasants, but not so for grouse which should be fully strong enough by then to be ready to shoot. October the First seems right for pheasants and willow grouse, though too late for blues, unless we decide that they need yet another close season before they are numerous enough to afford good sport, and the opinion of the majority seems against this. Why not open the season for blue grouse and deer on September 15th, and for all other game birds on October 1st, and close them all at the end of November? The pheasants can usually look after themselves pretty well in this country of abundant thick cover after the first week or so of shooting, indeed, it seems unlikely that we shall ever shoot them out if we try, though we may change their habits a bit and make them less confiding in man and less inclined to come to close quarters with him. Go through a certain stretch of country with the best dog you can get a month after the opening of the season and you may see very few or no pheasants. Stroll quietly through the same stretch the following spring and you will hear the cocks challenging in every direction. The Saanich pheasants were supposed to be shot out the year before last. Last year they were given a rest. Now ask the farmers if they find them scarce. The willow grouse are different: they want more protection, but they want it worst at the end of the season instead of the beginning.

PIG STICKING IN BENGAL

Some years ago I was stationed in Bengal, not far from Dinapore. Behar in those days was one of the most pleasant spots in the world, where good sport and good sportsmen made life worth living Not far from where I resided there was a big grass jungle some 2000 acres in extent. In this the greater part of the grass was about knee high, interspersed with bare patches. About 200 acres however, as heavy elephant grass, not all in one piece, but divided up in lots of from five to thirty acres. It was in these patches that wild boar were to be found. The riding was rough, but not very bad, except for the holes here and there. Earlier in the season I had arranged a day's pig sticking, but only got one boar. This, I think, was due to the fact that the raha (Revalenta arabica), a kind of pulse, was still uncut, thus affording cover, of which for some unknown reason they were extremely fond. Not satisfied with the poor results obtained, I determined a month later to have another day. My friends, however, with that frankness born of old friendship, declined on the ground that prospects were so gloomy, judging by past experiences that they did not think it worth while to turn out. However, a neighbor asked if his young brother, who had just come out from England, might be allowed to go in his place, to which I, of course, assented.

We made an early start next morning, and it did not take us long, with one change, to drive the fifteen miles that lay between us and the jungle. The morning gave promise of intense heat, the sun appearing above the horizon like a great yellow ball—a sure sign that the day was to be a real stinger. Arriving at the grass, we found the jemadar, or headman, awaiting us with a goodly band of coolies marshalled under their varous headmen. Our horses, sent on the previous night, seemed to scent the coming fray, with ears cocked and one foot pawing impatiently, they seemed to say, "Come along, let us to work ere it gets too hot" The jemadar, an important personage by reason of his having a pony to ride, tells us that the villagers report a "burra-barri soor" (a very big pig) has come in after his nocturnal wanderings, but natives often say that which they think will please. Mounting our nags, I on a trusty old waler, the youngster on a pony, we get the line into order and make a start, tom-toms (native drums) being vigorously beaten to the accompaniment of shouts from those unprovided with musical instruments.

The line had not advanced more than 200 yards, when a shout on the left of "Barri soor!" made our hearts beat a bit quicker than normal. Galloping up, we found the barri soor to be a sedate old sow We, of course, left her alone, as it is a great crime to stick a sow in Behar as it is to shoot a fox in England.

Back to the beaters, who had hardly started, when a rush in the same vicinity once more raised our hopes. This time there was no mistake, for a young boar of 28 in.—a pig is measured from the withers in a perpendicular straight line to the back of the hoof—sailed away in front of us. Settling down in our saddles, we galloped for about half a mile before getting up with our quarry. A rush and I just prick the boar. That prick, however, is quite enough to put him in a fighting mood. "Woof, woof," he grunts, and makes for the youngster, who in his excitement misses him altogether. No harm is done, however, the pony getting cleverly out of the way. Having come into his line of vision, I am made the object of his attentions and a grand charge follows. But eye and hand work together, with the result that a fierce rush is stopped, and the boar, reeling under the impact, is up and at the youngster again. The latter by this time having recovered his coolness delivers a good spear which would have done credit to any old hand. Still full of fight, the boar makes charge after charge, finally falling dead without a groan—a gallant foe, and a gallant fight.

Riding quickly back to the line, we are met by the jemadar, who in a state of wild excitement informs us that a heavy pig is watching the beaters from a bare patch of ground about 100 yards from the line. Quickening pace, we canter up to the line, and true enough find the jemadar's statement to be correct. Telling the beaters to stay where they are, the youngster and I walk our horses towards the boar, which seldom shows fight till he has had a run and been touched with the spear. This boar, a fine fellow of about 31 in. proved an exception, for when we were about fifty yards from him he came at me like lightning Getting my horse into a hand gallop, I proceeded to meet him, when just as spear was about to meet flesh the pig thought better of it and jinked to one side. Turning quickly, we were after him. A good gallop followed, when just as I was getting on terms with him my horse put his foot in a hole and came down, letting the youngster up on his pony. Picking myself up and remounting, I was just in time to see the youngster stick the pig fairly and squarely, another good fight ending in a kill.

By this time it was getting very hot, so we cried a halt to allow of iced drinks and sandwiches. After a short adjournment we again started of, the youngster still on the pony, I on another waler, a seasoned follower of pig, but always very excited at first, indulging in "pig jumps" just to show his appreciation of the sport. The line beat slowly along, as though loth to leave a blade of grass unsearched, care which was duly rewarded, for we had not gone more than a couple of hundred yards when another boar broke, making off as fast as his short legs could carry him, and to those who have never seen a wild pig travel the pace would appear incredible, a good gallop ending in the killing of a 26 in. pig. We had, however, by no means finished for two more boars, one of 30 in., were added to the number of the slain before horse and man cried enough.

Riding back to where my dogcart was awaiting us, I had got within a hundred yards of the edge of the grass when my horse stopped short. Looking to see what could have caused this extraordinary manoeuvre, I spied a large tiger cat looking up at me about five yards away. Now, in Behar we use the short spear with a lump of lead on the butt. Such a spear is never thrown, for the simple reason that the weight brings the butt down, causing the point to stick up—a menace alike to horse and rider. I was in rather a dilemma, for I knew if I rode up to the cat she would bolt into the thick grass. On the other hand, if I threw and missed the point would most certainly stick up. As, however, no one was riding near me I chanced the throw, with the best of results, the spear transfixing the animal. Her skin was afterwards converted into a handsome rug A. S. V. H.

SPORT IN ENGLAND ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

From the Sporting Magazine of 1810

Easter Hunt—Epping Forest.—A new scene was exhibited at the Epping Easter Hunt this year. Colonel Thornton, to gratify the company, permitted a stag to be turned out before his hounds. . . . The uncommon brilliancy of the day attracted vast numbers to witness this charming sight. The ladies in carriages surpassed in number, splendour, and beauty all that had ever appeared there before. Several real sportsmen, friends of Colonel Thornton, with many Newmarket men, taking the advantage of hunting on that day, on their way to the races, added greatly to the unusual display of company. By those accustomed to this annual assemblage, the numbers were estimated at about thirty thousand, the very trees being occupied by persons of all descriptions eager to view the gay scene.

At 12 o'clock Colonel Thornton arrived in a sporting barouche drawn by four cream-coloured Arabians, and the ladies in the carriage with him all in scarlet uniform. The warmth of the day rendered the refreshments offered by them to the gentlemen most acceptable, and consisted, from what we could perceive, of sandwiches, with champaign or other French wines drunk out of a gold fox's head—a prize formerly won by Colonel Thornton's hounds.

Next came the huntsmen, whippers-in, and helpers, mounted or leading six high-bred chestnut horses, said to be descendants of Eclipse, and with them the hounds, all of the same colour—fawn and white.

The deer was now ordered by the Colonel to be uncarted, which was done with great difficulty, the populace being so extremely anxious, and leaving no opening for him to go off. He was ornamented according to custom with gay-coloured ribbons, which many of the Cockneys, who had but an imperfect sight of the animal, supposed to be part of his natural hue. In clearing his way through the people, he leaped over a gig and horse, creating much alarm, and then dashed into the forest. The huntsman was compelled, from the concourse of people, to make a considerable circuit before he could lay on his hounds.

The deer, as may be imagined, was headed at every instant. The hounds, however, settling to the scene, drove him out of the forest, which induced the Colonel to order them to be stopped, to prevent that mischief which must unavoidably have happened to many an honest farmer.

The hounds, returning into the forest, soon ran into a herd of red deer, when a fine old one was singled out, and after a run of great speed and close hunting, through clouds of dust, dry roads, hardened by easterly winds and baked by an intense sun, in about three hours was gallantly run into and killed, to the admiration of every good sportsman, who had conceived it impossible that any hounds could have afforded sport under such circumstances.

The deer that was first turned out escaped, from the cause before mentioned, but not until followed for ten or twelve miles by horsemen, who conceived the hounds to be coming in their rear.

FLY-FISHING FOR SALMON IN CONNEMARA

The twelve Bens raised their heads in solitary grandeur, casting thick shadows on clumps of pine woods at their base; their deeply scored sides, through which cascades flowed when clouds broke on their peaks, were black and silent, and paid no tribute to the chain of lakes from which the rivers flowed. It was only a few miles from the sea, and the salmon were already up in goodly number and could be seen disporting themselves in the pools. It was good to feel one's feet sinking in the purple heather, to drink in the fragrance of the invigorating breeze that swept through the mountain passes, and to carefully select under surveillance of the veteran gillie the flies that would be likely to enlist Salmo salar's patronage. If the essay were a failure it would not be for want of fresh-run fish, for there they were showing three and four at a time, some so distinctly that the silver on their sides flashed in the sunlight.

Soon a Jock Scot and silver doctor were joint claimants for their favor and swimming with short, quick jerks over their resting places. There was a fine curl on the water, an essention condition to sport, as the pool was deep and sluggish. The wind was blowing up stream, and casting was not so easy, the line stretching on its errand with a low swish. One has the instinct in active form at times that sport is certain. I am bound to confess to the feeling, everything point to it. It would not be long, surely, before one of these lively risers would succumb. I thought so, there was the unmistakable break in the water, that irregular convulsion in the pool called a rise but which is really a descent, when the sweep of a broad tail sends the fish down, having quietly closed his mouth on the supposed prize. The answering movement of the rod gave the assurance that the hook had not missed its mark. So the sport began, which was continued in several fine dashes across stream, the captive disdaining to show himself for six or seven minutes. When he did the strong play given did not seem out of proportion to his plump dimensions. In ten minutes he fell to the gaff, and was put on the balances and scaled 9lb.

Within ten minutes of his capture I was playing another fish. He was not so large, but made up in activity for what he lacked in weight. I was afraid from the way in which he sprang out of the water, and made the reel scream with sudden rushes, that he was lightly hooked. It is the usual tactics of fish when parting company with the angler to open the proceedings in this way. One has an unfortunate memory for such mishaps, and I found them crowding in, and was quite prepared for history repeating itself. Fortunately my rod was not heavy and yielded quickly to the sudden rushes, an advantage one does not enjoy with a stiff weapon. The harder a salmon plays the sooner is he exhausted, and in half the time of the previous fish he showed signs of capitulating. I resisted one temptation to lean on him and take advantage of this stage in the battle, which can generally be turned to the angler's account. I think I acted wisely, as when he was transferred to the gaff the fly dropped out. He weighed 6½lb.

The breeze, which had been raising a good ripple on the water, now became fitful, and the change was unhappily reflected in the mood of the fish. The rise began to go off. The playful fish showed themselves at longer intervals, and the approach to the fly was marked with suspicion. Close to a big rock one fellow broke the water behind the Jock Scot. He could have had it easily enough were he so minded. A second cast which dropped the fly on the same spot brought him up again. I rested him, but the breeze fell away, and he declined further acquaintance with the lure on a glassy surface.

A consultation with the gillie resulted in crossing over in the boat and going up stream: the river flowed through a wood for half a mile, interlacing branches at some points completely hiding it from view. It could be traced by the musical ripple it made amongst the cover; the canopy of foliage acting the part of a sounding board. A distant noise of falling water could be heard, and on nearer approach its throb was felt in the woodland. It was to this broken water, that dispensed with the need of a breeze, that the gillie led me. The river seemed to gush from the side of a mountain, and, descending from a high tableland, plunged madly down the steep incline, with thunderous roar. In the rapids, where the water sobered down between these declivities, salmon rested; and in hopes of meeting one I fished the most likely spots. At one moment I thought our pilgrimage would be justified. The fly was taken with a pull, the vigor of which would have justified a springer. But it was only a very fine brown trout, which drew line from the reel freely, and bent the salmon rod with the strength of a grilse. No, the water was too low to bring the salmon up so high, and we had to be content with the fario addition to the basket. The breeze did not return, and the heavier water, which held abundance of salmon, yielded nothing more than many shy rises, not one of which led to an attachment.—Corrigeen, in Baily's.

PHEASANT REARING IN THE UNITED STATES

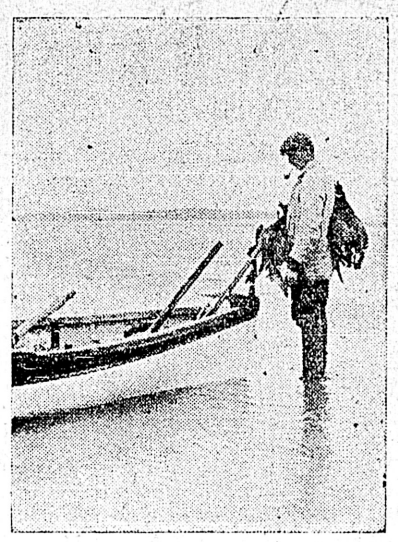
The department of agriculture at ashington has issWued a useful Bulletin dealing with the subject of pheasant rearing from a industrial point of view. It describes the various species of true pheasants and their immediate allies, and gives a sketch of the acclimatisation of the pheasant in Europe and its introduction into the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. The first attempt to acclimatise pheasants in the United States was made more than a century ago by Richard Bache, an Englishman, who married the only daughter of Benjamin Franklin. He imported from England pheasants and partridges which he liberated on his estate in New Jersey, near the spot where the town of Beverly now stands. But, although he provided food and shelter, the birds had disappeared by the following spring. Many similar attempts met with like failure. However, about thirty years ago a successful attempt was made to introduce the pheasant into Oregon ,and since then acclimatisation experiments have followed broader lines and assumed greater importance.

Many States have established game farms and pheasantries ,and in others the work has been undertaken by individuals and associations. Most of the commercial pheasantries established in the States and Canada have been short-lived, but some have succeeded and have proved an important source of revenue to their proprietors. The private preserves have been as a rule, fairly successful. On some English gamekeepers and English methods are employed; others are American in character, though borrowing largely from the long experience of England and other countries of Europe. The failure of many efforts to add pheasants to the native fauna is attributed to insufficient knowledge of thir habits and the character of their normal environment.

Details on these points are supplied by the author (Mr. Henry Oldys, of the Biological Survey). who also treats of the species best adapted for introduction—the English, ring-neck, Japanese, Mongolian, Prince of Wales's, Hagenbeck's and Reeve's pheasants—and the most approved methods of propagation. Dr. Morse, of the Bureau of nAimal Industry, has added some practical information on the diseases of pheasants.

TIGERS ON THE HOOGLY

The low-lying region at the mouths of the Hoogly river, known as the Sunderbunds, has always been overrun with tigers, which are particularly difficult to kill by reason of the density of the jungle and the feverish nature of the locality, which forbids Europeans to remain there for any time. The activity of man-eaters in this district had so much increased latterly that the Bengal government raised the reward for a tiger from the orthodox Rs. 40 to Rs. 200. The results have been fairly satisfactory; during the official year 1907-8 the number of men killed by tigers was 120; in 1908-9 it fell to 103. The number of tigers killed in 1907-8 was eleven, including two cubs; in 1908-9 it was twenty-three, including six cubs. How they were killed does not appear; the usual native plan of setting strong bows with poisoned arrows in tiger paths failed in the Sunderbunds, as the high spring tides flood the tracks.



Sportsman's Calendar

MAY

Trout-fishing good this month EVERYWHERE.

Steelheads still running in certain rivers.

A run of small silver salmon or cohoes comes in May.

Geese and brant may still be shot.

A SPORTSMAN PICKEREL

My brother came to visit me at Crooked Lake, Mich. I had purchased a new artificial bait for the occasion. We started across the lake, and at the first cast my brother hooked a pickerel that looked a yard long. As he had never caught anything larger than a sunfish before, he supposed Mr. Pickerel could be handled in the same way and, regardless of my shouted instructions, proceeded to haul him bodily into the boat. Mr. P. objected to being handled in such an unsportsmanlike manner and, with a good healthy flop, broke the line. My heart sank, not at the loss of the fish, but at thoughts of my new bait; but Mr. P. quickly decided that he did not need the bait, and that he had had all the fun he could have with it; so, with a mighty shake of his head, he flung it into the boat. Between us we almost stamped the bottom out—my brother in disgust at losing the fish; I, in delight at regaining my bait. If all fishermen would learn a lesson from the pickerel and throw back what they did not need, after they had enjoyed all the fun there was in it, it would be far better for both fish and fishermen.—G. A. Bennett in Field and Stream.

SHOOTING STILL GOOD IN OLD IRELAND

The following return of two seasons on a shooting in Donegal will be read with interest. The grouse were killed by two guns shooting together; nearly all the rest of the bag was made by one gun shooting alone: Grouse, 570; snipe, 1,242; woodcock, 55; hares, 98; ducks, 53; tear, 23; widgeon, 2; pochard, 5; golden eye, 1; merganser, 2; white-fronted geese, 14; bean geese, 9; golden plover, 120; green plover, 28; grey plover, 1; rock pigeons, 113; curlews, 6; rabbits, 55; landrail, 1; coots, 2; otters, 11; seals, 2; wild goat, 1.

REMARKABLE CARIBOU HEAD

A remarkable pair of antlers of the Barren Ground caribou, belonging to Sir Ralph Champney Williams, governor of Newfoundland, have been sent to London for mounting. They are very narrow, and curve inwards at the tips; the beams are small, and the palmated brow tine is missing from the right, but well developed on the left. The following measurements have been taken: Length, 42½ in.; girth, 4½ in.; between tips, 7½ in.; widest inside, 19¾ in.; points, 15 x 10.

LOCAL ATTACHMENT

A stranger in a Southern town was surprised at seeing an old colored woman strenuously belaboring her husband with a stick. He asked what she was beating the old man for.

"'Ca'se he done opened de coop do' an' turned out all de chickens," was the reply.

"Oh, well," said the mediator, "if you leave the door open they will all come back."

"Huh!" was the indignant reply. "Come back! Dey ain't gwinter come back; dey's gwinter go back!"—Harper's Magazine.

A Page for the Young Folks



WHEN KING GEORGE WAS A BOY

Stories of the "Larky" Little Prince Who is Today Our King

There are times when we read about monarchs and rulers, about their wonderful kingdoms, and the power that they possess, that it does not seem possible to us that they ever could have been just little boys and girls, with a great love for fun and frolic, and no more weighty cares to trouble their curly heads about than a lesson in geography or a sum in arithmetic. However, it is surely the case that they were, for just as you are a boy or girl now and will one far-off day grow to be a strong man, or a splendid woman, so they were boys and girls too, before they grew to be kings and queens.

And now we see that King George V. who has come to rule on the throne of England since the death of his father, King Edward VII., was not so very long ago a little boy, and a very lively little boy, too, if we are to believe all the stories that are told us of his childhood. Prine George, as he was then called, had only one brother, Prince Albert Victor, who was just a little more than a year older than himself, but he had three small sisters so that he was never at a loss for plenty of playmates to share in his fun. They were a gay party, these five little royal children, and Prince George and his sister Princess Maud, whom they nicknamed "Harry" from her love of mischief, were always found to be the ringleaders of any pranks that happened to be on foot.

At their home at Sandringham, where the children lived, they had a menagerie of animals. There were bears and monkeys, tigers and elephants, kangaroos and wild-fowls which their father had brought home with him from India, and which it was the delight of the children to feed and care for. This menagerie they called their "Zoo." They had a dear little Indian pony, too, that they called "Nawab." Nawab had a wonderful red and gold harness and was always decorated with a gay ribbon. It was a favorite game of the children to ride the tiny steed up the staircase of the house to their mother's sitting-room on the first floor. The children all loved Nawab and there seemed to be nothing that he would not do for them.

When Prince George was about twelve years old, his father decided that he and his brother were old enough to begin their more serious education. Up to this time they had received their lessons privately in the schoolroom in their own home by a tutor. Now it was decided that the two boys should enter the training-ship Britannia as naval cadets, and receive a thorough course in the use of their hands as well as their brains. The picture of the two boys on this page shows them in the uniform of sailor lads, although it was taken some six or seven years before they really went to sea.

The two young princes and their fellow-cadets had gay times on board the Britannia, particularly on the half-holidays that were allowed them when a picnic would be arranged to some beautiful spot on the shore not far distant. There they would gather sticks, build a fire, boil the kettle, make tea and do justice to a hearty meal in true sailor fashion.

Being very natural and jolly they became great favorites among their companions, who playfully nicknamed them "Herring" and "Sprat," names which clung to them for some years after. A funny story is told about them during a two years voyage which they took to Egypt, Australia, Japan and South Africa. At one time they landed at the Island of Bermuda, where a representative was sent to present them with a huge bouquet of lilies and offer them loyal greetings. Being unable to distinguish the princes from their comrades, and as no one would point them out to him, the embarrassed official was obliged to bow low with great solemnity before half a dozen grinning young middies before he discovered the young princes themselves. This was great amusement for the whole crew, who enjoyed the trick that had been played on the poor man. But that was not all. Their father, who was then Prince of Wales, was greatly astonished to hear that his two sons had entered this port with their noses tatooed with yellow anchors. Think of it! However, it turned out to be only the yellow polen from the lilies with which they had been decorating themselves, and everybody laughed heartily over it as being a good joke.

Now this little sketch will give you some idea of the boyhood of the man who is today our King, and who has a girl and boys of his own. And these same stories that we have here told to you, these children love to hear, for to them they are stories of "when papa was a little boy."—Canadian Courier.

THE POCKET COMPASS

(By Mary Hoadley Griswold)

The February sun was near its setting behind Long Island's shores; and out at the lonesome light-station preparations were going forward for the long vigil from sunset until sunrise.

Stuart Judson, the keeper's nephew, had fed the chickens, carried up the coal and now was chopping kindlings at the woodpile on the beach of the tiny island. In the snug kitchen Aunt Amelia was preparing the supper which would be ready after the 'light-up."

Captain Justin Judson, keeper, was toiling up the six flights of iron stairs on his way to the lamp which crowned the tall granite tower. He threw open the door of the costly glass lens, stepped inside, and turned on the oil so that the triple wick might become saturated and ready for the match. He then proceeded to take down and fold away the voluminous white linen curtain which, draped about the lens, had protected it from the harmful rays of the midday sun.

It was part of the daily round of his duties as keeper of the lonely light-station, and Captain Judson had gazed down from the tower for the space of fifteen years. Earlier in his life he had been a sea captain. When the Jennie Van Wie was wrecked outside Long Island in the fierce blizzard of March 1888, he and his crew had escaped with their lives only after hours of exposure in the yawl-boat. Then Captain Judson yielded to the pleading of his wife and gave up coasting for lighthouse-keeping. "Anywhere," she had said at that time, "where we can live our lives together with solid earth under foot."

The little island was scarcely larger than a good sized ship. No trace of earth or vegetation was there. The island was only a mound of small round stones rising a few feet above high-water mark and safeguarded by a stout breakwater from the fury of the gales to which it was exposed. Despite wind and sea, the lighthouse had stood there for a hundred years and was an important sea-mark for all craft entering or leaving Long Island Sound. Captain Judson, through his long marine glass, watched them passing daily, the ships he knew as a man knows his neighbors. Yet, because his wife was dear to him, he took his morning tramp across the lighthouse concrete floor instead of across a ship's deck.

When his brother John died, leaving a widow and four children with no provision but a life-insurance policy, Captain Judson at once sent for Stuart, a lad of sixteen, to come to the lighthouse for the winter at least. Stuart came and found the routine here a daily joy. To him salt air was the breath of life, and a boat the creature of his will and skill.

Nor was the arrangement without benefit to Captain Judson. Though the lighthouse was but half a mile distant from a larger island, to which a steamer came twice daily, bringing mail and supplies to the fort there located, yet that half-mile was often a difficult one to cover. And it frequently happened in winter that, for a week at a time, it was impossible to make the trip because of the heavy seas that broke upon the islands. When the way was open there were eddies and cross tides to be understood, the tide-rips to be avoided, the set of the current and its strength to be estimated. Altogether, the row across in winter was work for two men, and Captain Judson, growing older each year, was glad to have Stuart accompany Harrison, the assistant keeper, and to remain at home himself.

Captain Judson, watch in hand, glanced through the window to note the exact moment of the sunset. His glance fell upon the nearest point of the other island. A soldier was standing there waving a flag, white with a red center. It was the signal that a submarine telephone message for the lighthouse had been received at the fort. The Captain stepped out to the rail and called to Stuart, who was chopping wood, down below, to take the message, as he was familiar with army wigwag signals. The message proved to be for Stuart, telling him that his mother was ill of pneumonia.

At supper that evening Captin Judson said: "Stuart, the best thing you can do is to go over to the fort tomorrow morning and board the steamer. You will reach New London in time for the three-thirty train, and can be at home by five o'clock."

"You forget, Uncle Justin," replied Stuart, "that tomorrow is the first Tuesday in the month and inspection day for the steamer, which will not come here again until day after tomorrow."

"It is too bad," sympathized Aunt Amelia. "No chance to get ashore for forty-eight hours, and you frantic to get home this minute, I know."

"I could get home tomorrow, Uncle Justin, if you would consent to a plan I have."

"What it your scheme, my boy?"

The keeper's voice was sympathetic and invited confidence. He knew Stuart was not given to speaking until he had thoroughly thought out his subject; also that the boy was in a desperate hurry to reach home.

"What time does the flood-tide make tomorrow morning?"

"At seven o'clock." The keeper made a point of knowing his almanac.

"What will the wind be?"

The keeper surveyed the stars of the sky and the lights of the sea before repiying.

"Light southerly winds and a clear sky tomorrow, boy."

"You are an encouraging weather-prophet," said Stuart. "Now please encourage me a bit further. Will you lend me the government boat in the morning for a few days?"

"Let me hear your plans," commanded the keeper, who carefully cherished all government property committed to his care.

"If you could trust me with the boat," explained Stuart, "I would take an early start in the morning, when wind and tide will be free. By saving the whole flood-tide I ought to reach Saybrook early in the afternoon. There I would leave the boat at the lighthouse and walk up to the railroad Junction in time for the accommodation train, reaching home by dark. Will you lend me the boat?"

"There are some points to be considered first," said the keeper, slowly. "You know I am anxious you should reach home as quickly as possible. I would trust you with the boat before any other person, for your skill and judgment, boatwise, are beyond your years. But have you considered that the trip you propose in that sixteen-foot skiff is a risky one at this time of year? Going across wouldn't be so difficult, for you would have wind and tide in your favor, and, as the north shore is a hundred miles long, you are bound to strike it somewhere if you keep going. But coming back, that's another proposition. The weather might change after you had started, the wind breeze up or a fog drop down. You know how swift and strong the ebb-tide runs through the Race here. If you miscalculate and miss this little island, what happens? Out into the Atlantic you go, to be swamped or frozen or picked up. The chances would be about even.

"Last of all, but quite important, is this consideration: this station will undergo government inspection in ten days, and we are expetced to have that boat here for inspection. A storm may prevent your return for many days. How could you be sure of bringing back the boat in time for inspection?"

Stuart's answer came promptly, decisively:

'Uncle, I have thought of all those things. The risk of personal safety weighs nothing against my mother's critical illness. She may be dying; I must go quickly to her. Let me take the boat, and I promise you I will bring it safely back within ten days. It is reasonable to expect a chance to return within that space of time. We are not likely to have bad weather for ten days in succession."

"That is true," assented the keeper, considering.

"May I take the boat?" The boy's voice was tense.

"You may," replied Captain Judson, emphatically. In the darkness he nodded his approval to the stars. This was a boy after his own heart.

Next morning they gathered on the dock to see him off. Captain Judson, Aunt Amelia, and Harrison, the assistant keeper. Aunt Amelia tucked into the boat a lunch, ample and appetizing, which she had thoughtfully prepared. Captain Judson put into his nephew's hand the pocket compass which he had carried through many years of voyaging. Stuart protested, knowing that it was his uncle's treasure.

"It wouldn't be wise to start on this voyage without it," insisted the keeper. "In case of thick weather it will show you the way back to the light-house."

Then the sail was hoisted and the little boat slipped away upon the flood tide until it was lost to sight, even through Captain Judson's marine glass.

Stuart's arrival at his home was a matter of rejoicing to his anxious sisters, to whom their thoughtful, resourceful brother was ever a power of strength. He was allowed by the nurse to see his mother for a moment that night. Weak as she was she smiled happily and whispered that she was glad he had come. Her few words more than repaid the boy for his hazardous journey, the very worst part of which was yet before him.

There followed days of keenest anxiety for brother and sisters while their mother was battling for her life. But the crisis passed, and the family physician told them she would recover, adding that the unexpected arrival of her son seemed to give the patient needed impetus in the right direction. Then, indeed did Stuart feel that his journey was justified.

Throughout this period of anxiety and succeeding relief the undercurrent of Stuart's thoughts set ever toward the little lighthouse. His promise to his uncle, and the hazard involved in his return trip, were ever in his mind. His resolution to keep faith with his uncle in any event, his desire to select the best weather conditions possible for the return trip and the swift passing of his allotted time, combined to harass his mind, though he managed to conceal his mental state from the family. Of his voyage in the skiff he had told no one, and it was supposed he had come ashore on the steamer as usual. He would have the family feel no useless anxiety about his return to the lighthouse.

Unnoticed, each day he watched the weather signs, each night he scanned the forecast in the evening paper. For a week the wind was contrary, blowing half a gale. So the days passed swiftly until the ninth of his absence came. Having promised to return to the light-station not later than the tenth day, he felt that he could wait no longer for the weather. Bidding his mother and sisters farewell, he again boarded a train for Saybrook.

When he reached Saybrook light-house he saw a leaden sky above water of the same hue, untroubled by a breath of wind. It was not the weather he would have liked, but it was something to have a smooth sea.

The Saybrook keeper ventured a protest as he helped to launch the boat.

"I must go," Stuart told him. 'The ebb tide is making, and I can drift across to the island if I can't sail."

The keeper looked skyward and shook his head dubiously, but said no more. Stuart put an oar over the stern and sculled the boat outside the break-water. There he raised the sail to catch whatever breeze might spring up, then fell to sculling again. He could count upon six hours of ebb-tide and a "white ash" breeze, even if the sea were as smooth as glass, he thought jubilantly. It was a relief to have started on the voyage.

After sculling for about an hour, Stuart wearied of the wrist motion and settled himself on the thwart to row awhile. With the change of position he caught sight of a swirling gray cloud reaching from sea to sky far to the westward. It was a fog, bearing down upon the little boat with the ebbing of the tide. Even as he looked, the fog-signal on Cornfield lightship moared its double note of warning.

To turn back was useless, even had Stuart been so inclined. He rose to his feet and looked off toward the island lighthouse, whose tower showed dimly twelve miles away. He must get his bearings before the fog-cloud closed in about him. He felt in his pocket for the compass Uncle Justin had urged upon him. It was not there. Then he remembered that, in his anxiety to keep it carefully, he had hung it on a nail in his room at home the night of his arrival. It hung there now!

Despairingly he settled once more to the oars.

The task which Stuart had set himself of reaching the light-station alone in a skiff on a February day was a perilous one, as he had known it would be. Now that vision was denied him, for the fog practically blindfolded him, he knew that his chance of finding so small an island before the tide swept him by was slender indeed.

But idle despair was not helping the situation. Stuart laid one oar in the bottom of the boat and prepared for a season of sculing, by which method only could he expect to keep the boat on a straight course.

Another half-hour of the vigorous exercise made him hungry, and then he realized that he had forgotten to bring food with him. His mind had been so occupied with getting started upon the voyage that all else had escaped his thought. It was clear that, until he reached the his island goal and Aunt Amelia's table, he must cope with hunger as well as with fog.

A moment later hunger was forgotten, as a sound broke the stillness. Stuart ceased sculling to listen. The steady throb of a steamer's engines was rapidly approaching. There was no time for delay, and only instinct could tell him whether safety lay before or behind. With one quick turn of his practised wrist ,the boat swung on its heel, as it were and sped back along the course just traversed.

It was none too soon. Cutting her way through the fog-cloud, so close that, even in the fog, Stuart could read the name on the bow, a Sound steamer hurried by. There was no slackening of speed, no warning blast of the siren, as the great prow advanced. Ghostlike, silent, terrible, the steamer passed where, but a moment before, the little skiff had paused, and the fog closed in behind it. No one aboard saw the little boat so nearly run down, nor the white face of the boy who had so narrowly dodged death.

For a moment after his escape, Stuart's strength failed so that he could scarcely wield the oar. A sense of his own insignificance crushed him. What was his puny strength pitted against the great forces of nature and of man, which seemed in conspiracy against him?

Then reason regained its equilibrium. His determination to keep his promise to his uncle reasserted itself. His brain cleared, his arm was strong. Again he turned the boat and headed it once more for the island.

The steamer in passing had rendered Stuart an important service. It had left a well-defined wake. He knew the steamer, which regularly passed the lighthouse, and was familiar with its course. He was now able to accurately lay his own course for his uncle's light by the direction from which the steamer had come. This revived his courage in no small degree.

He proceeded, if possible, with more caution than before, so sharpened had been his faculties by the recent danger. He sculled on and on. The short winter afternoon drew to its close, and evening fell. Stuart had no indication of this beyond the darkening of the gray fog about him. The exertion of sculling began to seem intolerable, yet he dared not stop, lest he lose his course.

Then, faint and far away, he heard a familiar note. He listened intently, and made out two blasts in close sequence. Risking a deflection from his course, he crouched in the bottom of the boat shielding in the hollow of his hand a lighted match while he timed the sounds by his watch. A three-second blast, a silent interval of twenty-seven seconds, another three-second blast, and he knew that the siren of the island lighthouse was calling him.

There was need of caution now, never more need. He must stem the tide which was hurrying like a mill-race past each side of the little island. He must avoid the rocks, a menacing company, that rose above the surface of the sea all about the island. To miss the island now meant t obe swept out into the Atlantic.

Stuart heard the siren only occasionally. By some strange law of acoustics, the sound travelled in curves, now stirring the water, now rebounding into the air. Yet it reached his ears frequently enough to guide his course.

The strength of the tide slackened. Close above him blared out the siren's voice; a spot of blurred brightness showed overhead where the tower rose, and the boat's keel grated on the beach of the little island.

In the engine room of the lighthouse station Captain Judson was standing watch, hovering with an oil-drip above flying cranks and clacking valves. Protruding from the seaward walls, the siren shrieked monotonously. In the tower above, the lamp was lighted, but its powerless rays were bent to the ground by the weight of the damp sea-fog. Small aid to navigation would be the lamp that night.

A figure darkened the doorway, and Captain Judson looked up. Above the roar of the machinery Stuart made himself heard.

"The boat is on the beach, Uncle Justin. Will you help me haul it up?"

Astonishment, pleasure, wonder, swept in turn across the keeper's face. He shouted in Stuart's ear:

"How did you get here a night like this?"

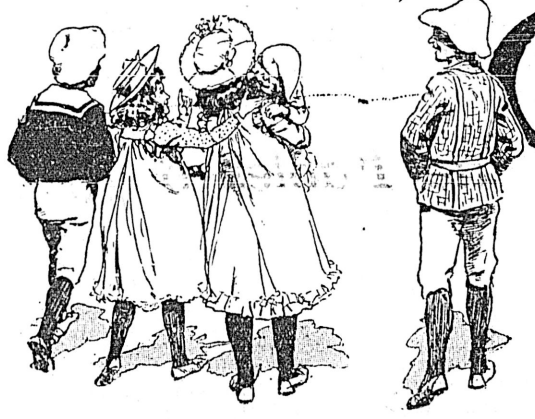
In reply Stuart held out his hands. They were blistered, bleeding from the friction of the oar. The answer sufficed.

"Sculled across sound in this fog!" ejaculated the keeper. "Then you get right into the house, where Aunt Amelia can take care of you. We'll lay up the skiff."

Captain Judson smiled quietly in the dark as he helped Harrison to haul the boat high on the beach. He was thinking:

'Kept his promise anyway. That's what he did. But he never could have found the island in this fog if he had not had that compass in his pocket. It's lucky I made him take it."—St. Nicholas.

Our Lookout Club



Juniors—No. 7.

I noticed that good King Edward is dead and he is going to be buried on Friday, and there is going to be a children's service on Thursday.—Jeannie Taylor.

I have noticed that on the top of mountains the snow stays a long time. This, I understand, is because it is very much colder on the mountains than it is on the lower level.—Inez Bucknam.

I noticed that hot air rises. This, I think, is because when it gets hot it expands and gets lighter.—H. W. Davey.

I have observed that the fire-chief goes to fires very quickly. I conclude it is because if it was a false alarm he could tell the others so that the engines and the horses would not have to go so far with the heavy engine.—Stanley Miles.

I have seen that roofs are not flat and most of them come to a kind of a point. I think it is to let the water run down that it would not rot the wood on the roof.—Thomas H. Macabe.

I noticed on windows that they put two sticks crossways, I think they are to keep the window firmer.—Alan Cumine.

I noticed that the men are putting up new poles, I think this is because the other poles were rotten and will not work.—Jennie Ross.

I noticed at the eclipse of the moon that the Comet was brighter. I think this is because the moon was darker and the comet could be seen clearer.—Lilly Berryman.

I noticed that some advertising men were putting advertisements on a store about the Victoria theatre. I conclude this is for the people to read it and go to the theatre.—Denis Vasilatos.

It is a great deal harder to move into a house and fix things up than it is to move out of one. This is because hardly anything fits into its place.—Emerson Smith.

I notice the water in the ocean is as warm now as in the summer time. This is, I think, because the snow on the mountains has not melted and the icebergs have not started to float around.—Emerson Smith.

I noticed that Parliament and the City Hall and other buildings have black and purple cloth on them. I think it is in mourning for the King's death.—Jessy Paul.

I noticed that when King Edward died they got the Prince of Wales right away to be the new king. He is King George V.—V. Brady.

I noticed that when it stops raining the sun comes out, I think that it is to dry the things up.—D. Aird.

I noticed that the calyx on the buttercups grows from the stem and turns back.—Ruth Tegart.

I noticed when men are building houses they leave little holes or cracks in the steps, I think this is to let the water run away when it rains.—Vivian Moggey.

I noticed that the dogs bury their bones in the ground. This is so that when they go to get them they will be nice and soft and they can get the marrow from the inside.—Alice Peddle.

I noticed when I went out to Saanich the blossoms were out. All the flowers were out and it was beautiful in the forests. All the little butterflies were flying and the birds were singing high in the air.—I. Taylor.

I noticed that all the flags around town were flying at half-mast in respect to the memory of our late beloved King, and that again on Monday they were flying at the top of the flag poles, I am told this was because our new King George V. had been sworn in as King.—Minnie Bell.

I noticed that the flag was half-mast on the government houses and on the school and on the fire hall to show that our King was dead. Out by Beacon Hill Park the flag was so low you could hardly see it.—Meta Harris.

I noticed that the people are beginning to go for picnics.—Edna Brewster.

I noticed Monday night the Eclipse coming on the moon and when it was half way over it and at eleven o'clock it looked fine. I think it will be a chance in a life time to see the Eclipse of the moon and the Comet at the same time.—Lillian Henly.

HOW THE BIRDS GOT A DRINK

One evening last summer I got out the hose to give the thirsty garden a drink, and as it turned out, the birds as well. It was after a very warm day, one of the many we had during the long drought. The ground was like powder, and vegetation, drooping and shriveled from the heat and lack of rain, was plainly in distress.

After wetting down the tomato-plants, the hose was turned on another part of the garden. Up to this time I had not noticed a bird about, in fact had not given them a thought; but now, on turning my attention again to the tomatoes, I saw several sparrows hopping around among the dripping plants. At first I could not understand why these birds had gathered around where I was at work, but upon looking closely the mystery was soon solved. They were after a drink and knew how to take advantage of the opportunity to get it. Of course the water that fell on the ground soaked in almost immediately and disappeared, but that on the leaves would collect in big drops on all the points, where it would hang, and here was where the birds were getting their drink. It was amusing to see the thirsty little creatures hopping and flitting about among the wet plants, pecking at the great drops, looking for all the world as if they were feeding on some sort of crystal berries. Thinking to help them, I turned the hose their way again; but this seemed to be too much of a good thing, and they quickly flitted out of reach, only to be back as soon as the hose was turned away. How these birds knew what was going on I cannot say, but probably they were in the near-by trees, and when they saw water coming concluded it was for them as well as the plants. The little fellows certainly knew how to get it, even though it was a somewhat unusual way of drinking.—George A. King.

A FATHERLY ESTIMATE

An old lady, who has vivid recollections of the late King Edward's visit to Canada, about half a century ago, was speaking of the great popular interest in the young Prince and of the delight of any girl with whom he danced.

"I remember how excited I was when I came back from a reception where I had actually won a smile from the royal personage. My father could not be persuaded to go, and when mother and I broke into the library to tell him all about it, he was provokingly calm. After I had exhausted all my girlish enthusiasm about the charms of the Prince and the dignity of the Duke of Newcastle, my father observed with condescension: 'Yes, he seems a nice enough boy.'"

THE HAY-LOFT

Through all the pleasant meadow-side
The grass grew shoulder-high,
Till the shining scythes went far and wide
And cut it down to dry.

These green and sweetly smelling crops
They led in waggons home;
And they piled them here in mountain-tops
For mountaineers to roam.

Here is Mount Clear, Mount Rusty-Nail
Mount Eagle and Mount High; —
The mice that in these mountains dwell,
No happier are than I!

O what a joy to clamber there
O what a place for play
With the sweet the dim the dusty air
The happy hills of hay!

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Wide Awake gives the following story, which is all the better for being true: "Two men stood at the same table in a large factory in Philadelphia, working at the same trade. Having an hour for their nooning every day, each undertook to use it in accomplishing a definite purpose: each persevered for about the same number of months, and each won success at last. One of these two mechanics used his leisure hour in working out the invention of a machine for sawing a block of wood into almost any desired shape. When the invention was complete, he sold the patent for a fortune, changed his workman's apron for a broadcloth suit, and moved from a tenement house into a brown stone mansion. The other man—what did he do? Well, he spent an hour each day during most of a year in the difficult undertaking of teaching a little dog to stand on his hind feet and dance a jig, while he played the tune. At last accounts he was working at the same trade at the same wages, finding fault with the fate that had made his fellow-workman rich while leaving him poor." Leisure minutes may bring golden grain to mind as well as purse, if one harvests wheat instead of chaff.

Men who live for self never succeed in satisfying self, or in quite satisfying anybody else; men who live for others in god-like unselfishness, have joy themselves while giving joy to others.—H. Clay Trumbull.

The Green Paper Doll—A Story for Children

"Oh, Betty, I'm so upset!" exclaimed Dorothy Bates, as she came into the McGuire library one afternoon in early May.

"What's the matter, Dotty?" asked Betty. "The party isn't off, is it?"

"No; we're to go, all right; but Jeannette can't go. She has such a cold, her mother won't let her go away from home. And I've just come from there. She really is ill; isn't it too bad?"

"Yes, indeed it is! We would have had such a lovely time, all together."

"Well, we'll go, anyhow. And, Betty, as Irene expects three of us, I think it would be nice to ask some one to go in Jeanette's place I'd like to ask Constance Harper, but I know you don't like her much."

"Oh, I like Constance well enough, but she doesn't like me."

Well, whichever way it is, you two never seem to get along very well together. But who else is there?"

Betty hesitated a minute, then she said:

"I'd like to ask Martha Taylor."

"Martha! Why, Betty, nobody likes Martha. And well—you know Martha, poor girl, has to count every penny, and—and she never seems quite at her ease—not that that's anything against her, but she wouldn't have pretty dresses and hats, and the people at Halstead House are often dressy and gay."

"I know it; but if Martha doesn't mind that, we needn't. And, Dorothy, you don't know Martha as well as I do. She never has any good times, and it's that that makes her shy and awkward. Oh, do ask her to go with us, if only for my sake."

"Betty, what a queer girl you are! I like Martha well enough, but I don't believe she'll go with us. I'll ask her, though, as you're so set upon it."

"What's this enthusiastic discussion all about?" asked Mrs. McGuire, pausing at the library door, as she was passing through the hall.

"Oh, Mother, come in!" cried Betty. "What do you think Jeanette is quite ill and she can't go with us to the house-'party at Irene Halstead's."

"That is too bad; I'm very sorry. Shall you ask any one in her place, Dorothy?"

"That's just what we're talking about, Mrs. McGuire. Betty thinks it would be nice to ask Martha Taylor, but I don't think she quite fits in."

"But think how she'd enjoy it! Martha almost never gets invited to a lovely outing like this one you have in prospect. Why, she'd be overjoyed to go."

"Yes'm, I s'pose she would," admitted Dorothy: "but she's—she's so bashful, you know."

"That's mostly because you girls slight her. Now you've a fine opportunity to give her a pleasure, do it, and do it heartily and kindly. Let her feel that you really want her to go with you."

"Yes, do," said Betty; "and, truly, Dot, if you ask her as if you wanted her, and if you treat her cordially, you'll be surprised to see how gay and jolly Martha will be."

"All right," said Dorothy, agreeably; "I really do like her, and I'll do my best. Come on, Betty, let's go and ask her now."

Betty whisked away, and returned in a few minutes with her hat on, ready to start. It was but a short walk through the bright May sunshine to Martha's house, and they found her in the garden, watering some flower seeds she had just planted.

"Hello, Martha!" called the two girls, and she came running to meet them.

"Come, sit on the veranda," she said; "it's so pleasant there. I'm glad you came to see me."

"We've come to invite you to a party," said Dorothy, plunging into the subject at once.

"A party!" exclaimed Martha. Where?"

"Oh, Martha!" cried Betty, "it's more than a party—it's a house-party! At a lovely country place—Dorothy's cousin's,—and we're to stay from Wednesday to Saturday! Isn't that grand?"

It was so grand that Martha could scarcely realize it.

"I go?" she said. "For three whole days! Oh! what a party!"

"Yes, it's going to be lovely," said Dorothy. "A May party on Friday and lots of picnics and things on the other days. Will you go with us, Martha?"

"Indeed, I will! I'm sure Mother'll let me. But, girls, I don't know if my clothes are good enough for such a grand place."

"Oh, pshaw!" said Betty. "Don't think about that. Just come on and have a good time, and never mind what you wear."

Mrs. Taylor was delighted to have Martha go with the other girls, and at once set about furbishing up her wardrobe as best she could.

And, indeed, when at last the day came to start, Martha, in her trim, neat travelling suit, looked almost as well dressed as the other two. They were to travel in charge of Mr. Halstead, Dorothy"s uncle, who was returning to his country home after a short trip to Boston.

He was a genial, affable sort of man, but after a little kindly conversation he left the girls to entertain themselves and became absorbed in his paper.

Martha was as happy as a bird. The prospect of the good time coming seemed to transform her, and she was so gay and merry that Dorothy concluded she had misjudged her, and that Betty was right about her.

When they at last reached Halstead House, Irene was on the veranda to greet them.

She kissed her cousin Dorothy and greeted her warmly, and then welcomed the other two as Dorothy introduced them.

Neither Betty nor Martha had ever met Irene before, but Mrs. Halstead had written for Dorothy to bring two friends with her, and so the girls were at once made welcome.

Two other girls were visiting Irene, so the house-party numbered six young people, and a gay flock they were. Maude Miller and Ethel Caswell were from New York, and proved to be pleasant and kindly, so Martha was not shy or embarrassed, and soon the half-dozen were chatting away like old friends.

Halstead House was a large colonial mansion with innumerable rooms and wide porches and gardens.

Irene was the eldest child, and there were also a small boy, and a baby girl of three. The little Daisy reminded Betty of Baby Polly, and she made friends with her at once.

Friday was Irene's birthday and in honor of it there was to be a May party, with a May-queen, May-pole, and all the traditional features. Of course this was the principal event of their visit, but the six girls managed to have a lot of fun besides. There was a lake on which to row, a pony-cart to drive, tennis-courts, croquet-grounds, and everything that could make country life pleasant.

On Thursday afternoon the girls decided to walk down to the vilage.

It was a pleasant walk along shady roads, and in a short time they found themselves in the tiny hamlet, with its little post-office and two or three small shops.

Martha had been in especially gay spirits all the way. She had laughed and joked until Dorothy began to feel she had reason to be proud of her merry friend instead of ashamed of her.

But Betty looked at Martha curiously. She couldn't quite understand her today. Several times Martha had started to say something to Betty, and then stopped, as if afraid the others would hear.

"What is it, Martha?" asked Betty, at last, dropping a little behind the others. "What are you trying to say?"

"Oh, nothing," said Martha, turning red and embarrassed. Then, as if with a sudden determined effort, she turned to the whole group and said:

"Will you—won't you—all come in and have ice-cream with me?"

It was a pleasant invitation, but Martha stammered so and seemed so nervous about it that Irene hesitated before replying. Betty hesitated, too, for she knew that Martha had little, if any, spending-money, and she wondered at this unexpected hospitality.

But Martha turned pleading eyes upon her.

"Make them come, Betty!" she said. "I'd be so glad if they would."

"Come on girls," said Betty. "Indeed, Martha, we're very glad to accept your invitation; it's so warm and dusty."

Dorothy, though mystified at Martha's sudden role of Lady Bountiful, took her cue from Betty and said:

"Oh, how lovely! I'm just famishing for ice-cream."

The others accepted gracefully, too, and they all went into the latticed inclosure where ice-cream was sold. There were many little tables and chairs, and pushing two tables together, the girls all sat round, and Martha asked each one to choose her favorite flavor.

Martha looked very happy and a little excited; her cheeks were red and her eyes bright, and Betty thought she had never seen her look so pretty.

"Aren't we having a good time?" said Ethel Caswell, as they slowly ate the refreshing dainty.

"Yes, indeed," said Maude Miller. "It's my turn to treat next. Let's come down here again tomorrow morning, and I'll buy the ice-cream."

"All right," agreed the others, and Betty and Dorothy secretly resolved to find some pleasant way to do their share of the "treating." Martha beamed with pleasure to think she had been the one to start a round of merry times, and, as an additional toush to their present feast, she ordered some small cakes. Betty and Dorothy looked frankly astonished, for it was an expensive little place, and they wondered if Martha knew how much her "spread" would cost.

But Martha smiled so gaily that they couldn't ooffer any remonstrance, and the pretty cakes were bought and enjoyed by all.

When at last the little feast was oover, the check was brought and handed to Martha. Betty didn't see the amount, but she saw that again Martha turned scarlet and looked embarrassed. But with an air of endeavoring to loook unconcerned, she drew a crisp, new five-dollar bill from her purse, and then, receiving her change, she put it away with the same elaborate carelessness, not stopping to separate the notes from the silver.

"Whatever is the matter with Martha?" thought Betty. "She's trying to act a part, I think."

Back walked the merry half-'dozen girls to Beautiful Halstead House, and grouped themselves on the veranda to wait for dinner time.

"Let's build air-castles," said Irene. "What would yours be, Betty?"

"Do you mean that could be real or couldn't?"

"Yes, that could be real, but aren't likely to be, you know."

"Yes, I know," said Betty, promptly. "Well, I'd be a princess, with golden hair all twined with pearls; and a long white satin train, with little page-boys holding it; and slaves fanning me with long peacock-feather fans."

"My, how fine!" said Dorothy, "but it's too story-booky for me. My air-castle is just to travel all over the world—not by any magic, but just travel in real cars and boats, and see all the countries there are."

"I think that's a nice air-castle," commented Irene. "What's yours, Ethel?"

"Oh, I'd like to be famous; a great celebrity, you know. I don't care whether it's in the musical or artistic or literary line. But I'd like to feel, and have other people feel, that I'd done something grand."

"I don't believe you ever will," said Maude, laughing. "Now, my air-castle is awful prosaic. I'd like to be a nurse."

"Oh, what a funny air-castle!" exclaimed Martha. "How can you like to be mixed up with sickness and medicines and such things?"

"That's just what I should like. And then to feel that I was helping to make people well! Oh, I think that's fine!"

"Yes, I s'pose it is," said Martha. "Mine isn't so noble; I'd just like to be at the head of a big house—about like this—and have lots of money. Not a great fortune, but just enough to entertain my friends and give them good times—just as Mrs. Halstead does."

"That's very pretty, my dear," said Mrs. Halstead herself, who had just stepped out on the veranda to summon the young people to dinner. And again Martha became embarrassed and blushed rosy red, as Mrs. Halstead smiled at her kindly.

The next day was fair and beautiful, a perfect day for a May party.

"It's a few days past the first of May, which is the real May-day," said Mrss. Halstead, at breakfast, "but as it's Irene birthday, we thought we'd celebrate it by a May party. So it's an afternoon affair, from four to seven, and we'll have a May-pole dance to wind up with."

"And a May-queen?" asked Betty. "Queen Irene, of course."

"Yes," said Mrs. Halstead, "Irene will be queen, as it's her party. And all you girls must be ladies-in-waiting. You may make wreaths for yourselves and trim your dresses with flowers or garlands any way you choose. Now, scamper, and don't bother me, for I've lots of things to attend to."

"Mayn't we help you, Mrs. Halstead?" asked Betty.

"No, my dear. There's really nothing you could do to help. Indeed, you'll assist me most by entertaining yourselves.'

"All right," said Ethel. "As Maude has invited us to go to town with her, we'll have that to entertain us this morning."

But as they walked out of the dining-room and through the broad hall, Maude said:

"I'll have to take back my invitation girls, I'm not going to take you to get ice-cream this morning."

"Why not?" said Ethel impulsively, and then, as they all saw that Maude did not smile, they felt rather uncomfortable.

For a few moments nobody spoke, and then Betty to change the subject, said:

"All right, let's play tennis, then."

But there was a constraint over them all, and no one knew exactly why.

To be sure, it was strange for Maude to invite them to go for ice-cream, and then to recall her invitation so suddenly. But they each felt there was more than that in the air, and Maude looked so disturbed that it seemed there must be something serious the matter.

So strong was the conviction that it would prove embarrassing, that Betty repressed her inclination to invite the girls to take ice-cream with her instead of Maude.

Instinctively she felt she had better not do this, and so she proposed tennis instead.

Half-heartedly they went for their rackets, and as they went toward the courts, Irene and Maude fell behind and talked in whispers. Then they turned and went back to the house.

The other four went on, and had nearly finished a set of tennis when the two rejoined them.

Maude looked angry, and Irene looked as if she had been crying, but no questions were asked, and no information was offered as to the cause.

"Take my racket," said Betty to Maude, "and play a set with Martha. I'd just as lief sit down and watch you."

"No, thank you," said Maude. "I don't care to play."

Betty looked up suddenly at this, and saw Maude give Martha a contemptuous glance and turn away.

Martha turned red and looked dismayed, as she well might at such a speech.

"What do you mean?" exclaimed Betty, ready to take up the cudgels for Martha, if need be.

"Never you mind," said Maude. "Martha knows what I mean!"

"I don't!" stammered Martha, choking with mortification at being thus spoken to.

"Oh, yes, you do!" said Maude. "I'm very much obliged for your ice-cream!"

"Betty, what does she mean?" cried Martha, turning helplessly toward her friend.

"She doesn't mean anything," said Irene, looking angrily at Maude "Mother told you to wait."

Maude turned sullen, and refused to say anything. Betty looked mystified, but wasn't sure whether she ought to insist on an explanation or not.

She had been responsible for bringing Martha, and if Maude didn't like her, it was unfortunate, but to discuss it might only make matters worse.

Dorothy, with her ready tact, came to the rescue. "You four play," she said, throwing down her racket, "and Maude and I will go for a row on the lake."

Maude brightened up at this, and Betty concluded that she had been merely ill-tempered over nothing, after all.

"I'm going to tell you," said Maude to Dorothy, as they pushed out on the lake, "but I promised Mrs. Halstead I wouldn't say anything to Martha about it. I've lost five dollars, and I can't help thinking she took it."

"Who? Mrs. Halstead?"

"Mercy, no! Martha."

"Never! I don't believe it!"

"Well, didn't you notice that new five-dollar bill she paid for the ice-cream with?"

"Yes.'

"It was exactly like mine. You see, I had a new crisp bill that Father gave me to spend while I was here. And when we went to town yesterday, I thought I wouldn't take it for fear I'd lose it. And Martha, or somebody, must have taken it, for when I got home it was gone."

"I don't believe Martha took it."

"Who else could have done it? Mrs. Halstead says she knows her servants didn't take it. She's had them for years, and they're perfectly honest. And you know how queerly Martha acted while she was paying for the ice-cream. She doesn't have much money does she?"

"No," said Dorothy, reluctantly.

"Then how would she happen to have a new five-dollar bill just like mine, all of a sudden? And why would she act so embarrassed and queer about treating us to ice-cream."

"Martha loves to treat,' said Dorothy, a little lamely. "But I'm sure she never took it," she added doggedly. "I'm going to ask her."

"No, you mustn't, Mrs. Halstead said she'd make up the loss to me, but we must not speak to Martha about it. Of course I won't take five dollars from Mrs. Halstead, but I promised I wouldn't tell Martha that she took it."

"You were, very 'uppish" to her though!"

"Well, who wouldn't be? That bill was on the table in my bedroom, and Martha was in the room after I was. And when I came home, it was gone."

"You were very careless to leave it on the table."

"No, I wasn't. I didn't want to take it with me, so I stuck it behind a picture that stands on the table. Nobody would have seen it, but Martha knew it was there; she was in the room when I put it there."

"Maybe it blew off the table."

"It might have, but I've looked all over the room everywhere."

Dorothy sat silent. She hadn't wanted Martha to come, but Betty had coaxed her into it, and this was the result.

"Well," she said at last, "I'm going to tell Betty about it, anyway. I know she'll think as I do, that Martha couldn't have done such a thing."

"No, don't tell Betty."

"Yes, you will tell Betty, too!" said a voice, and looking up, the two girls saw Betty looking at them. The boat had drifted near shore, and Betty beckoned to them to come in.

"Now, you tell me what it's all about," she said, as they landed. "I'm not going to be kept out of it any longer."

When Betty spoke like that, her comrades usually obeyed her.

Half scared at Betty's frowning face, Maude told her story.

"What foolishness!" said Betty, as she finished. "Martha could no more take a penny that didn't belong to her than I could!"

"Then what made her act so flustered when she invited us to have ice-cream and when she paid for it?" demanded Maude.

"I don't know," said Betty.

"And where is my bill?" wound up Maude, triumphantly, and again Betty was forced to reply, "I don't know.

"But all the same," she went on, "Martha didn't take it! And I'll prove it somehow!"

"You can't prove it unless you find my bill."

"Then I'll find your bill!"

"You can't; I've hunted everywhere for it."

"Well, I will find it, and I'll make you take back all you've said about Martha."

"I'm sure I'd be glad to," said Maude, staring at Betty's angry face. "I've no wish to make her seem dishonest if she isn't."

"I'll clear this matter up!" exclaimed Betty, "and then you'll feel sorry for what you've said. And first I'll go and tell Martha, and let her speak for herself."

"No, you mustn't do that! Mrs. Halstead forbade us to mention it to Martha."

"All right; then I'll take Martha and go straight to Mrs. Halstead and let her tell her."

"But you can't now, for Mrs. Halstead is superintending the May-pole. The carpenters are putting it up, and she asked us to keep away."

"Well, I've got to do something! I can't rest until Martha is cleared. Poor Martha! I don't see how anybody could think such a thing of her!"

Betty put her arm through Dorothy's, and they went on ahead, leaving Maude to follow alone.

"Betty," said Dorothy, "we know Martha never has spending money. And for that to be a new bill that she had yesterday does look queer. And she did act awfully funny about it all."

"I know it, Dorothy," said Betty, in a tone of despair; "I think it looks awfully queer. But I wouldn't own up to Maude that I thought so. And, even if it does look queer, I won't believe Martha took Maude's money unless she tells, me so herself—so there now!"

Betty had unconsciously raised her voice in her indignation, and as they turned the corner of the path, they came upon the other girls, sitting on a settee, waiting for them.

"What are you saying, Betty?" asked Martha, her face perfectly white.

There was no blushing embarrassment now; Martha looked horrified, and even incredulous, but she was calm and self-possessed. Betty quite forgot what Maude had said of Mrs. Halstead's orders, and spoke right out to Martha.

"Martha," she said, "did you see Maude take some money out of her purse and lay it on her tabele yesterday "

"Yes, I did," said Martha.

"Did you take it from the table—to—to put it in a safer place—or anything?"

"No, of course I didn"t Why should I?"

"Well, it wasn't a very safe place," began Betty.

"I should say it wasn't!" exclaimed Maude.

"Well, I didn't touch it!" said Martha. "What are you talking about Betty.

"Then where did you get that new five-dollar bill you spent yesterday?" burst out Maude, unable to control her tongue.

Martha looked at her.

"Do you mean to say that you've been thinking that was your money?" she said, in a low, scared sort of voice.

"Yes, I do!" declared Maude.

"Oh, Oh! I didn't, I didn't! Betty, Betty, what shall I do!" and Martha burst into a fit of crying that nothing could stop.

"Now, you see," said Betty, as she caressed her weeping friend. "Please all leave her to me."

The others went away a little shamefacedly, while Betty remained with Martha. She waited until the first bursts of sobs were over, and then she said:

"Now, Martha, brace up. I know and you know you didn't take her old bill, but we've got to prove it."

"How can we prove it?? asked Martha, between her sobs, as she dabbed her eyes with her handkerchief. "Oh, Betty, I wish I hadn't come!'

"So shall I, if you act like this. Cheer up, I tell you, and help me, and we'll fix this matter right yet.'

"How brave you are!" said Martha, looking up at Betty's determined face.

"Somebody's got to be, and you won't," said Betty, smiling. "Now tell me everything you know about Maude's money."

"I don't know anything, except what she told you. I was sitting by the table when she stuck it behind the picture. I thought it was a funny place to put it, but I didn't say so. I wouldn't have been so careless with my bill."

"Where did you get your bill, Martha?"

"Uncle Fred gave it to me on Christmas. He said to save it until I was sure I'd thought of the thing I'd like best to buy with it. And I was sure I'd rather treat you all to ice-cream than to buy anything for myself. Oh, Betty, I do love to be hospitable to people, and I never have a chance! And when the chance really came, I was so glad and so happy about it, that it made me rather fidgety and embarrassed."

"You dear thing!" cried Betty, kissing her. "And then to think of how they've spoiled your little ice-cream party! Well, go on; then did you stay in Maude's room after she left it?"

"Only a minute to say good-by to little Bobby Halstead. He was playing around there, and he's such a cunning little chap."

"Bobby! I've an idea! Now you stay right here till I come back! Don't you move."

Betty flew into the house and went in search of four-year-old Bobby. She found him in his nursery, mounted upon his black hobby-horse.

"Tell me, deary," she said, "when you were in Maude's room yesterday, did you see any money around?"

"Pennies?" asked Bobby.

"No, not pennies. Paper money. Green money,"

Ess, green paper, but not moneys. I cutted out a paper dolly; see! It's not vewy good 'cause my sissiz was dull."

Bobby dived down into a box, and produced a queer-shaped paper doll which was surely cut from a five dollar bill!

Betty's eyes danced, but she only said quietly:

"Where did you find the green paper, deary?"

"In ve was'e-bastick," said the child; "I can always have what's in ve was'e-basticks. Muvver said I could.'

"Yes, of course you can. That's all right. But lend this dolly to Betty, won't you? Just for a little while?"

"Ess, I will," and the child gave it up willingly enough.

Back ran Betty with her prize.

"There," she cried, triumphantly waving the five-dollar doll above her head. "I told you Martha didn't know anything about Maude's money. It must have blown from the table into the waste-basket, and Bobby picked it out."

"Oh—I do—remember!" said Maude, slowly, "the waste-basket was upset when I came home! So I looked through all the scraps carefully, but of course I didn't find it. I'm awfully sorry, Martha,—truly I am,—more sorry than I can say! I don't suppose you can ever forgive me."

"Oh, yes, I can," said Martha, smiling through her tears.

"I'm going to forgive you, too, Maude,' said Betty; "but it will take me a little while. I am afraid it will be half an hour before I can feel toward you as if you hadn't done this."

"I don't wonder," said Maude, contritely; "but, Betty, I didn't know Martha as you did, and it did look queer."

"Yes, that's so," conceded Betty. "I think I'll get over it in a quarter of an hour."

She did and when it was time for the May party, the late unpleasantness was ignored by all, if not entirely forgotten.

Mr. Halstead gave Maude a five-dollar bill to replace the one his son had spoiled, and he then also presented her with the green paper doll, as a reminder not to trust too much to appearances.—St. Nicholas.

Would Compete Canadian Airship for Bennett Prize

"Flying? Well, it is hard to describe the exact sensation," answered Mr. John D. McCurdy to the reporter's question; "but it is certainly the easiest motion imaginable. In the very best automobile you notice some vibration, but upon the hurricane deck of an aeroplane this is entirely absent."

"It must be nervous work, perched away up on a fragile little frame?"

"Not at all. It is not like standing on the edge of a high building and looking down. There you have no support, and it makes some people dizzy, but seated in the chair of an aeroplane, with the machine well under control, one soon gets the greatest confidence. The nervous sensation of speed induced by the whizzing past of trees and stones on the earth's surface is lost, for you are too high up to notice it.

Don't Feel the Wind

"You know how it feels to travel at the rate of forty miles an hour in an automobile-wind and dust?"continued the aviator. "Well, one hundred feet above the ground there is an entire absence of these drawbacks. You simply don't feel the wind at all, and the air is clear and free from dust. My partner, Casey Baldwin, and I have flown together frequently, and on such occasions have been able to converse without raising our voices above the ordinary pitch, although going at a speed of over forty miles an hour; and when we alighted we noticed that our eyes were not the least bit bleary, as they certainly would have been had we been travelling at such a pace on the ground.

Carrying Passenger

"And speaking of going up with another man," said Mr. McCurdy, "strangely enough extra weight doesn't seem to make any difference to either the speed or control of the machine although the additional man in the case of Mr Baldwin and his heavy fur coat meant a good 200 pounds more for the aeroplane to carry.

Different to Wrights'

"How does your type of machine differ from those of the Wrights, Farman's and others?" we asked.

"The general principles of all machines are the same," explained Mr. McCurdy. "but ours varies from the apparatus of others in that we control ours by a manipulation of the wing tips only by means of levers, whereas the French and American inventors contrive their balance by warping the whole surface of the planes."

Conflicts With Others

For two years now Messrs. Baldwin and McCurdy and Dr. Graham Bell who has been backing their enterprises, have been trying to get their type of aeroplane patented, but so far without success. "You see, it is this way," explained Mr. McCurdy, "the devices we are applying for patents for have all been anticipated strange as it may sound, by inventions of twenty or thirty years ago. Of course, the original apparatus of these inventors wa snot practical, but the ideas were all right, and they have since been made workable."

Not So Vital

"How about the Wrights?

"Well they got their patents in 1904, in spite of the fact that these other more or less theoretical inventions had been recorded.

"Public sentiment in the States helped the Wrights. But after all the actual patenting of a device is not so supremely important a thing as one might think. With flying machines it will be the same as with autos. Every man will have his own design eventually all based on the same principle. And in this connection publicity is a greater safeguard than secrecy.

Would Stop Competitors

"At present, however, the Wrights are jealously guarding their patent privileges in the States Their action is having a very detrimental influence on the manufacturer of machines over there," observed the young engineer. "Personally, the Wrights are very good fellows; but they are being financed by the Gould and Vanderbilt millions, and these people at the head of the company are, of course, keen business men from away back, and haven't got any intention of allowing others to butt In on what they intend to try and turn into an immensely remunerative moopoly.

Canadian Challenger

"The objec of my visit to Toronto is to get some one interested in the Bennett aeroplane race that is to take place at Long Island near New York in the latter part of September. It will be the biggest thing that has happened yet in the history of aeroplanes," said Mr. McCurdy. "The Blue Ribbon of the air.' Now we want to get some public spirited Canadian to subscribe to the building of a Canadian craft Otherwise, Canada won't be represented at all."

Ta Win Bennett Prize

"What would it cost?" we asked.

"Well, a racing machine to go at a speed of over 50 miles an hour such as would be necessary in the Bennett race which is for speed, would cost $10,000. Of course, that would include all the expenses of trials, etc.

"Competitors are coming from all parts of the world. They will be selected by a process of elimination—all but the best will be weeded out beforehand, and no favors will be shown. Just think what it would mean for Canada to win that race! If we did, the rules are that next year's Bennett race would take place over here. Dr. Graham Bell, who has spent a lot of money financing us at Baddeck, would subscribe for this in a minute, but of course, he as an American citizen, couldn't fairly go into it I certainly think that Canada should send a national challenger."

Future Aeroplanes

Asked as to his ideas of the future of the aeroplane, Mr. McCurdy said: "The things most sought after at present are a lighter and stronger motor, the securing of better control, and possibly a more satisfactory arrangement of the surface. Up till two years ago the machine was only being evolved; today it is merely a matter of development.

May Sell for $3,000

"A reduction in price," soliloquised the inventor at our query. "Well! I should say that in time the cost of an ordinary machine would be about $3,000. They will have to be developed along sporting lines, just as automobiles were. You remember how at first fellows only took them up for fun. Why, ten years ago they were only rickety, unreliable ugly contrivances, that used to break down on the slightest provocation. Look at them today. And then think that flying machines have started just about where automobiles have left off. They can go 40, 50 and 60 miles an hour right now. There is a wonderful future for them; for in the great aerial highway, practically no friction is encountered, and the aviator may take any kind of a curve he likes. With such wonderful advantages over ground travel there is simply no limit to the speed that man may attain riding in the air."

Flying at Toronto

Mr. McCurdy thinks that Toronto Bay will develop into a favorite aviation ground. "A man is far safer flying over water than on land" he observed, "and we are at present working on an improvement that will permit aeroplanes to alight on the surface and rise from it when necessary.

Aero Club Started

"We start flying at Baddeck, Dr. Graham Bell's place, in three weeks. We have a fine stretch to practice on down there—25 miles of bay. Down there we have three machines, two biplanes and one monoplane. We built one of these latter for a man in Boston. Well we have made a start in Canada anyway," concluded the enthusiast; "the Aero Club has been organized and is affiliated with those of other countries. The development of the flying machine is one of the most intensely interesting undertakings of the day. It has a marvellous future; and we hope for great things."

Little Fables of Rising Young Men

There was once two Rising Young Men who had All the world before them and nothing to conquer it with but their own hands and their own strength. Both had a sufficient amount of gray matter to make good when put up against it. Both were industrious and sincere in their desire to succeed. Neither was afraid of work—but each had a different conception of how to work.

Chap No. 1 was a conservative, look-before-you-leap young fellow. He took things as they came and worked his hardest on them—but he waited until they came to him. He believed in intensive endeavor, so to speak, instead of extensive labor. He did his daily tasks capably—and knew that he had earned his salt when evening came. If a change occurred in the day's routine he was annoyed and apprehensive. Perhaps he wouldn't be equal to the demands of the new work? As a matter of fact, he generally was—but he lost sight of that fact and worried and fretted, crosing the bridge of incompetency and failure before he reached it.

Hence, obviously, he was always working along in a rut. He did his labor well and conscientiously, that is not to be gainsaid. But he was a negative force in the field of business endeavor. Sufficient unto the day was the labor thereof—and a devout hope that no more nor no less would have to be reckoned with—seemed to be his concept of getting on in the world. He was afraid of himself. Often he thought it was his work. But it wasn't, for he generally got by with it. He doubted his own capabilities. And his modesty and apprehension were like millstones around his neck. A good workman in his field, he labored continually with but one tool—and allowed all the rest in the kit to grow rusty through a fear that he might not know how to wield them.

Chap No. 2 was a live wire. He also looked-before-he-leaped, but his chief concern was about being able to leap far enough. He performed the work that came to him—and then went out after more! He was a positive force in the world of business endeavor. He was not afraid of himself. He believed in his own capabilities and his only apprehension was that he wouldn't be able to test all the tools in his kit.

He gloried in being left up against it. And he knew that an easy job is a suicidal one. He went into everything—to win! And he wouldn't admit defeat until he was so completely knocked out that he wasn't in condition to admit anything. Things that came to him easily were not worth while, but those that he gained after a hard fight he treasured.

He wouldn't admit that anybody in his own class had anything on him in point of energy, industry and purpose—but he didn't let this confidence degenerate into conceit. He held the losing cards too frequently to make such a condition of mind posible. On the other hand, he wasn't all in after a defeat, but was up again and going to it. He avoided the ruts and the smooth places and sought out the rough roads—not because they are necessarily the only ones to success—but because he knew he did his best work when the best alone would suffice!

Therefore he soon got the habit of putting only his best foot foremost and, therefore, his stride was long and free and strong.

He saw what he wanted and went after it—never doubting his ability to reach the goal!

Yes," said the music store clerk as he heaved a sigh, "it will happen again this summer. It has happened every summer for years and years, and it can't be stopped now,"

"You mean that you will take two weeks off?" was asked.

"Yes, thats it. I shall go to some farmhouse where they charge seven dollars per. Same table—same beds. Same frogs—same skeeters. Same pond, same hill. Same girl stenographer with the brown hair and rosy cheeks."

"Yes?"

"And we shall fall in love. Same old love. Our souls shall mate as soon as they see each other.'

"And then?"

"And then soulful looks—sighs—whispers—soft hands—endearing words—heartthrobs."

"And then?"

"And then starlight—moonlight—whispering breezes — whipoorwills — nightingales—a curly head on a manly shoulder.'

"And then some more?"

"The two weeks fly by. Paradise at an end. We must part. With my heart bursting and my tears falling I seek her out for a last fond word. She is coyly hiding behind the rose bush. I discover her. I open my arms and bid my darling come."

"And she comes?"

"No! Never! It was not to be, and it cannot be. No sir, she cooly and calmly and glintingly looks yours truly in the eye and replies:

"Young man, if you pester me I will have Mr. Johnson punch your block off!'

WAYSIDE WISDOM

The dressmaker's ideal is not always nature's.

A clever jester is one who never jokes with his wife.

It takes a post-mortem to bring out some men's good qualities.

Literature is the kind of printed matter that only posterity will read.

Some self-made men look as though they forgot to sandpaper the job.

You would never suspect some people of being mean if they didn't try to conceal it.

Divorce represents a man's efforts to get out of the fire and back into the frying pan.

A woman's idea of fame is to refuse to let her name be mentioned in the newspapers.

The people who throw stones usually live in glass houses.

The man who suffers from dyspepsia never dies of a broken heart.

GOOD IDEA.

Tom—Why don't you propose to her by telephone?

Dick—Maybe she wouldn't know who I was.

Tom—Well, that might just help chances.

Gas Power in the Navy

The New York Herald's naval correspondent writes:

The gunboat Rattler has been brought down from the Clyde to Portsmouth for the instruction of naval stokers in the mechanism of suction gas propulsion. The significance of this circumstance is not to be underestimated. In naval circles it is regarded as forecasting the immediate introduction of this type of prime mover to the navy. There is indeed good reason to believe that some, if not all, of the unarmored cruisers of the programme of 1910-11 will be fitted with gas engines. It has been known for some time past that the naval authorities have not be entirely satisfied with the speed they have been getting out of the smaller cruisers, and yet at the same time they have been anxious not to increase the displacement on these ships. The substitution of gas for steam as the motive power will not only enable the ships to have greater speed, but their fighting efficiency will be generally improved also.

Satisfactory Trials

The Rattler, in which preliminary experiments have been carried out, is an old British gunboat of about seven hundred tons displacement and she was lent to the naval volunteers on the Clyde for training purposes. At the instigation of the Marquis of Graham, the commander of the Clyde Division of Volunteers, Messrs. William Beardmore & Co., the well known gun and armor manufacturers, of which he is a director, undertook to fit the ship with a gas plant in order to test the application of the suction gas system to marine propulsion. That was two years ago, and since then the gunboat has been continuously under trial, with satisfactory results. Not only many naval officers and scientific experts, but the First Lord of the Admiralty and other members of the board have visited and made trips in the ship, and have expressed satisfaction at what they were shown. It was quite certain, indeed, that the adoption of the gas engine was only a matter of time, and when a fortnight ago I was in the Clyde yards the impression was very strong there that the important step would not be long delayed.

The machinery of the Rattler consists of a five cylinder gas engine, each cylinder of twenty inches in diameter, with a twenty-four-inch stroke. The gas producing plant consists of producer, cooling tower and centrifugal drier. A small donkey boiler supplies the steam for purifying the gas. The gas has hitherto been produced from anthracite coal, but it is understood that ordinary steaming coal, coal refuse, heavy oils or shale refuse can at will be used in producers of a later pattern to that fitted in the gunboat. The gas, after being cooled and cleaned, is mixed with air in the requisite proportion and then sucked into the cylinders where ignition is made on the low tension principle. There is a great saving in weight, space and labor.

Problem of Exhaust

Much has been said about the absence of funnels and their fittings in vessels fitted with this type of prime mover, but it has yet to be demonstrated that the poisonous gases or fumes, which, as it were, take the place of smoke, can be got rid of without the aid of some kind of uptake or stack. The problem, which presents no difficulty in a small ship like the Rattler, may in a much larger vessel be less easily solved.

Mr. McKechnie, whose paper on "The Influence of Machinery on the Gun Power of the Modern War Ship," with its proposal for fitting a battleship with internal combustion engine, caused so much stir three years ago, did not deal with this point. He did, however, make arrangements in his design for packetting with compressed air the supply pipes as the protector to meet the possibility of poisonous gases exuding from the mains. Moreover, the four stroke cycle gas engine with which Mr. McKechnie made his experiments at the Vickers works at Barrow-in-Furness could be worked either by producer gas, heavy oil or compressed air, and he stated that the change from gas to oil might be made almost instantaneously. With oil the engine could be started when cold within a few minutes, in itself an important tactical advantage in a warship.

The Admiralty's Experiments

It should be said that the Admiralty have themselves two installations of engines of five hundred horse power, with gas producers, with which they have been experimenting on shore, and from which good results are understood to have been obtained. The difficulty has been to overcome mechanical troubles when anything but anthracite coal was used. The efficiency of the producer was considerably reduced when bituminous coal was tried. It is uncertain also whether a better result may not be obtained from producers on the pressure system rather than by suction. Similarly there have been difficulties with the gas engine, but the efficiency attainable is so much greater than that with the steam engine that it is certain that it will be tried at least in some of the small vessels above the size of destroyers. For the latter class of vessel oil fuel, now that it has been reduced in price by nearly one-half and the uncertainty of supply is being overcome, will probably entirely take the place of coal.

With regard to the unarmored cruisers of this year's programme no information has yet been given as to whether these are intended to be of the Bristol or the Boadicea design. The later Bristols, those of last year's programme, are of 5,250 tons displacement, and the armament is rather heavier than in the original design. The nominal speed of these ships is twenty-five knots, but it is obvious that as more powerful gas engines could be used on the same displacement, greater speed could be obtained without any increase in the weight of the ship. The Blanche and the Blonde, the latest ships of the Boadicea type, are of 3,350 tons displacement, also with a nominal speed of twenty-five knots, and it seems fairly certain that in one of these two classes the new system may be tried. This is only regarded, however, as a step toward fitting the battleships and heavier armored cruisers with the same type of prime mover, since it is fully recognized by the highest authorities that it is important Great Britain should maintain the lead in the development of this engine.

THE LENGTH OF REIGNS

As the world becomes more democratic politically, sovereigns live longer. Perhaps the fact is not paradoxical after all, for the people being contented there are fewer incitements to turmoil than in the old times, and kings having fallen into the way of being executives, there is a happy compromise favorable to royal longevity. The House of Hanover being a constitutional dynasty illustrates the length of days which monarchs who govern wisely but not too much may attain. Of the seven Hanoverian sovereigns predecessors of George V., two were octogenarians, two passed three score and ten, and not one died under sixty-seven. The longest reign in English history is that of Queen Victoria, who was in her sixty fourth year of sovereignty when she died. George III. was at least the titular ruler for sixty years. Though Edward VII. occupied the throne for little more than nine years, his was not the shortest of the Hanoverian reigns. William IV., who succeeded his brother, George IV., June 26, 1830, dying June 20, 1837. To approach the record of the House of Hanover for long reigns we must go far back in English history, Henry III. (1216-1272), son of King John, "held the record" until George III.'s decease after sixty years' sovereignty; and Queen Victoria passed her grandfather's tenure by almost four years. The older English kings did not attain great length of days as a rule. Not a few of them died in their fifties, and Henry IV., who perhaps, thanks to Shakespeare, impresses us as one who had garnered the wisdom of a long life, was but forty-seven when he expired. Royal life in the middle ages was strenuous in the extreme, and exhausted vitality early. Kings and princes who reached three score or approximated it, were often spoken of as "old," in popular parlance, to the surprise of later generations. "Old John of Gaunt, time-honored Lancaster," was fifty-nine when he died, though Shakespeare's famous line conveys to the modern ear the suggestion of patriarchal age.

The following table gives the length of reigns of British sovereigns from William the Conqueror to Edward VII.:

	Years.
William the Conqueror	21
William II.	13
William III.	13
King Stephen	19
King John	17
Henry I.	35
Henry II.	35
Henry III.	56
Henry IV.	14
Henry V.	9
Henry VI.	32
Henry VII.	24
Henry VIII.	38
Edward I.	33
Edward II.	20
Edward III.	49
Edward IV.	22
Edward V.	months 2
Edward VI.	6
Richard I.	10
Richard II.	22
Richard III.	3
Mary I.	5
Queen Elizabeth	44
James I.	22
James II.	16
Charles I.	23
Charles II.	24
Queen Anne	12
George I.	13
George II.	33
George III.	60
George IV.	10
William IV.	6
Queen Victoria	64
Edward VII.	9

SEWARD AND CANADA

There are probably tens of thousands of the Canadians of today, who have never read or even heard of the following laudatory and foreseeing references made to Old Canada, ten years previous to confederation, by the Honorable Senator William A. Seward, afterwards President Lincoln's celebrated Secretary of State.

"Hitherto, in common with most of my countrymen, as I suppose, I have thought Canada, or to speak more accurately, British North America, a mere strip lying north of the United States, easily detachable from the Parent State; but incapable of sustaining itself, and therefore ultimately, nay, right soon, to be taken in by the Federal Union, without materially changing or affecting its own condition of development. I have dropped the opinion as a national conceit. I see in this British North America, stretching as it does across the continent from the shores of Labrador and Newfoundland to the Pacific and occupying a considerable belt of Temperate Zone, traversed equally with the United States by the lakes and enjoying the magnificent shores of the St. Laurence, with its thousands of islands in the river and gulf—a region grand enough for the seat of a great empire. In its wheatfields in the west, its broad ranges of the chase of the north, its inexhaustible lumber lands—the most extensive now remaining on the globe—its valuable fisheries, and its yet undisturbed mineral deposits. I see the elements of wealth. I find its inhabitants vigorous, hardy, energetic, perfected by the protestant religion, and British Constitutional liberty. I find them jealous of the United States and of Great Britain, as they ought to be; and therefore when I look at their extent and resources, I know they can neither be conquered by the former nor permanently held by the latter. They will be independent as they are already self-sustaining. Having happily escaped the curse of slavery, they will never submit themselves to the domination of shareholders, which prevails in and determines the character of the United States. They will be a Russia behind the United States, which to them will be France and England. But they will be a Russia civilized and mainly protestant, and that will be a very different Russia from that which fills all Southern Europe with terror, and by reason of that superiority they will be the more terrible to the dwellers in the Southern latitudes.

"The policy of the United States is to propitiate and secure the alliance of Canada while it is young and incurious of its future. But on the other hand the policy which the United States actually pursues is the infatuated one of rejecting and spurning vigorous, perennial and ever growing Canada, while seeking out of decaying Spanish Provinces, on the coast and in the islands of the Gulf of Mexico.

"I shall not live to see it; but the man is already born who will see the United States mourn over its stupendous folly, which is only preparing the way for ultimate danger and downfall. All southern political stars must set though many times they rise again with diminished splendor. But those which illuminate the pole remain forever shining, forever increasing in splendor."

CULTIVATE THE OLD ORCHARD

No greater mistake can be made than that of allowing orchards to remain in sod year after year. Nor should we expect two crops a year from the soil when the orchard has reached full bearing age. We often look upon the apple tree as being a deep feeder and hence leaving the surface soil quite fertile and valuable for other crops. The fallacy of such a belief becomes perfectly evident when we start to plow up the old orchard. A perfect network of rootlets will be discovered right to the very surface of the ground.

When plowing up an old orchard, we should not overlook this fact of so many rootlets being near the surface. Deep plowing might not prove an advantage. It is better to plow as shallow as possible and in this way save the roots from destruction as much as possible.

After the seeding has been taken care of, before that, if possible, it will be a good idea to get into your orchard with a plow; and count on having it cultivated every year. Cover crops of clover, or rape, or other crops to suit the purpose, may be sown later on in the summer when it is desired to check the growth of the tree and ripen the crop and mature the wood for winter.

In early fall, pigs or sheep may be turned into the orchard and allowed to pasture on this crop and to take care of wormy apples and windfalls that might otherwise go to waste, and in the case of the former be a nuisance in propagating their kind for another year.—T. R. James, in Farm and Dairy.

WHEAT BRAN FOR COWS

As soon as grass comes do not make the cows secure all their feed from the pasture. Grass alone is one of the best known feeds for the production of milk, but with modern intensive dairying it will pay to feed some dry concentrates when the cows are on pasture.

We have found that wheat bran is one of the best dry feeds to give the cows when on early green pasture. One of the best dairymen we know of, who furnishes the highest grade certified milk to city trade, feeds his cows dry bran when they are littrally knee-deep in bluegrass and clover. It is not because the cows do not get enough of the green feeds, but because the feeding of some dry concentrates aids in balancing the ration and furnishing a variety. It is perfectly reasonable that a little dry feed in summer and a little green feed in winter is a good thing for the cows. Dry wheat bran when the cows are on green pasture affords a good variety in the ration as silage does in winter when the cows are on dry feed.

It is a well known fact among dairymen and some farmers that wheat bran improves the flavor and general good qualities of cream and butter. June grass makes good butter; but June grass and wheat bran make better butter. Besides this, wheat bran is one of the most healthful feeds that can be given to a cow, and she will eat it with relish at all seasons of the year.

As spring comes, bran usually drops some in price, so that is is not a very expensive summer dairy feed. Moreover, it has been proved by repeated experiments that the manurial value of bran is close to $10 a ton. By feeding it liberally to the cows, and applying the manure to the land for growing crops, or on pasture land, wheat bran becomes one of the most valuable feeds that can be purchased and brought onto the farm.—H. M. Shepard, Franklin Co., Mo.

Night Run on Locomotive

"Twenty-five minutes late," growled the engineer as the big locomotive snorted on the line between Montreal and New York.

"And I don't see that we are going to catch up much, foolin' round here," replied the fireman, as he viciously jabbed in a few more shovels of coal, although the steam gauge showed two hundred pounds, and the whole engine was shivering with suppressed power.

Just then the little signal horn over the engineer sounded a couple of toots. The latter adjusted his goggles, sat back for business, and slowly pulled the lever back. Without effort the engine took hold of the twelve cars on the big night train for New York, and started off, with neither haste nor hesitation.

"Thirty-five miles and only one stop. Guess we'll pick up fifteen minutes," said the engineer, and swung the lever full back.

Then the race against time in the blackness of a particularly dirty night was on. It was on board one of the giant hundred-ton locomotives of the New York Central, particularly designed to carry big trains from Montreal to New York on the Rutland route. For once rules were suspended, and the engineer was allowed to carry two passengers—a representative of the Gazette and Mr. Neil Mooney, general agent of the road at Montreal.

Probably few of the Gazette's readers have ever journeyed on a fast locomotive at night, or any other time. It is not a popular method of traveling. The company does not like it. And the engineer and fireman have serious business on hand which makes no provision for intruders in the cab. Also it is not a comfortable style of traveling, and particularly adapted to play havoc with weak nerves or inaccurate hearts. When a locomotive with a heavy train behind it is splitting darkness at the rate of a mile a minute, the sensations of one unaccustomed to such a thing are simply appalling. Everything is swallowed up in the one idea of terrific speed; realization is almost drowned in the roar of the miles as they rattle by.

Heavy Strain on Engineer

With an engine, which, with its tender, weighing 350,000 pounds, and a heavily-loaded dozen passenger cars behind them, going in the dark at full speed, a passenger in the cab gains a totally different idea of what passenger service really means, and learns a new respect for the grim, silent men, who, for hours together, have the whole massive train and the lives of its passengers under the absolute control of their left hands. Incidentally, the possible dangers of high speed railroad traveling are borne home in a striking manner. From the great height of the cabs on these huge engines, a very different view of the journey is secured than that obtained by the passenger in a comfortable easy chair in the Pullman car, and he begins to realize the exact science and care necessary to take a train out, and bring it in, without mishap.

As the train started out on its rush to make time, the puffing of the engine could be heard, and the increasing momentum was easily apparent, the big locomotive tugging and fairly jumping to get ahead, like a racehorse getting under way. In a few moments everything was lost in the terrific roar of the machinery, with the hissing of steam. Nothing could be seen outside except black darkness, and occasional deeper shadows when trees rushed past. In front the electric headlight illuminated the tracks for about a hundred yards ahead, faintly outlining the grey steels. But farther ahead nothing but gloom, save for occasional green lights, when the engineer pulled his whistle. The toots were felt more than heard in the cab, and the sound was passed almost before it was heard. As crossings were approached the bell rang automatically, but its clang could not be heard in the engine.

Appetite for Coal

Motionless the engineer sat, his head out as he kept his eye pinned on the track ahead, his hand never leaving the wide-open throttle save to pull the whistle lever just above. In the middle the fireman worked away—and he was about the busiest man in the state of Vermont at that time. One fire hole is not enough for the greedy furnaces of these monster engines, it takes two mouths to satisfy their appetites for coal. And when the fireman was not feeding one he was shovelling into the other, the white glare from the furnace cutting great swaths into the surrounding darkness.

Conversation was impossible in the uproar, and the two passengers on the fireman's bunk were kept busy holding on as the massive piece of mechanism swayed and jumped over the rails. The roadbed probably felt smooth enough to the passengers riding on the heavy springs which ate up the vibration. But the engine got it all, and every least unevenness caused the machine to fairly jump, while a curve made such an upheaval that the uninitiated instinctively grabbed the window rail, as though the engine were running off the track. Faster every minute the locomotive dashed ahead, and harder worked the fireman, every little while raking up the fire to make it burn better. And the rake came out white hot each trip. The engineer never looked around, and the steam gauge stuck at 200, while the bumps of the rails sunk into a steady growl, felt more than heard in the din.

"Going some," roared Mr. Mooney to the man with the shovel.

He consulted his watch a second or two. "Sixty-five," he shouted back with a pleased grin, and resumed his job at the fire hole. And a heavy task it was keeping the 54 square feet of furnace burning at top capacity. The Gazette man tried his hand at it, but did not care to face the blinding glare very long. Not being a member of the Firemen's Union, the steam did not rise appreciably during his stunt, and he soon relinquished the shovel to more capable hands.

A Tireless Machine

On the train rushed, the momentum increasing as a down grade was struck, and the passenger instinctively watched to see if the huge machine would not tire of its tremendous efforts. But there is no such work as tire in the locomotive lexicon, and the terrific speed continued as though it would keep up forever.

Suddenly a signal loomed up ahead. Gradually the engineer closed the throttle, but the train leaped ahead with apparently undiminished speed. The engineer's hand slid over to the little tap which controlled the air brake, and he "put the whiskers on." A muffled hiss followed, and instantaneously the train slowed down, gradually at first and then more perceptible, until the lights of a station rolled by, and the train came to a stop.

The fireman pulled out his watch. "Made the fifteen minutes all right," he remarked, and the engineer nodded. Then both jumped to work to oil up and test every portion of the locomotive, while it was being loaded up with fresh coal and water to finish its run, which ended at Rutland.

Engineer McIntyre and Fireman Rowlands were as fresh as paint, and about the same color. But the effect upon the two passengers was more pronounced. The long nerve strain and crashing through the night was quite perceptible in shaky knees as they climbed down from the lofty cab, while for hours after their ears sang from the roaring, just as though from an overdose of quinine. But a hospitable welcome awaited from Mr. Clare Hartigan, general passenger agent at Rutland, and it was not long before the external effects of the trip were gone. But the mental effects were more lasting. It is a wonderful experience to ride fast in one of these engines, but after five hours of it the charms of a Pullman car appeal strongly. It is not an experience to be repeated.

Mr. Hartigan stated that these monster locomotives were built just as large as the bridges would stand, and had been constructed specially for this service. Before they were put on the Rutland trains from Montreal to New York had a habit of losing a good deal of time en route. Now they generally pull in to the dot.

QUAINT BRAHMIN BURIAL RITES

The ceremony of burial as observed by the Brahmins is, to our Western minds, decidedly heathenish. As soon as a man dies his relatives and friends set about performing the long list of rites required by religion for the purification of his body.

The corpse is washed and a barber shaves off all his hair. After a second washing sandalwood is placed upon the forehead and garlands of flowers around the neck. The mouth is filled with metal leaves and the body is adorned with rich raiment and jewels. After lying in state for a certain period the body is wrapped in a new piece of cloth, purified according to prescribed ceremony. It is next placed upon a litter, and the thumbs and toes are bound together with cord. Then the head mourner, carrying fire in an earthen vessel, leads the way. After him comes the funeral litter ornamented with flowers and gaudy cloths and surrounded by the mourners. The women remain at home.

On the way to the crematory three halts are made so that the spirits of the nether world may have time to repair their mistake if perchance they have taken the wrong man. At each halt a little soaked rice is placed in the dead person's mouth that his hunger and thirst may be satisfied.

The cremation ground at Benares, the holy city, is an open, sandy space beside the Ganges. Running down into the water are quite a number of long, wide flights of steps called ghats. Each ghat is set aside for a particular purpose. At the burning ghat the funeral procession halts.

First a shallow pit is dug. This is consecrated with ceremonial water, and a few coins are thrown into it. The funeral pyre is then erected. The body is stripped of all jewels and raiment, and having been dipped in the sacred river, is laid upon the pyre. Then are performed a number of purification rites, after which a small gold coin is placed in the mouth of the corpse. Then the head mourner touches a torch to the corners of the pyre, and the procession returns to the house, where numerous other rites must be performed. Only the four men who carried the corpse remain. These must wait until the body is entirely consumed and cast the ashes into the sacred waters of the river.

The crematory is in the care of the "domri," the lowest of castes, who charge exorbitant prices for the wood, the oil, and other accessories needed for the burning. The earlier this occurs the greater is the cost and more certain is the departed one's chances of reaching paradise. Toward noon the bodies of criminals and the very poor are cremated. The higher order of priests and fakirs are considered so holy that they do not need to be purified by fire. Their bodies are simply cast into the river.

FOR TENDER FEET

Bathe tender feet in warm water to which a little ammonia has been added. After drying, the feet should be dusted over with boracic powder. Salt water is very strengthening to the feet.